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Published in:
International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer

Link to article, DOI:
[10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2018.01.078](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2018.01.078)

Publication date:
2018

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Haertel, J. H. K., Engelbrecht, K., Lazarov, B. S., & Sigmund, O. (2018). Topology optimization of a pseudo 3D thermofluid heat sink model. *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, 121, 1073-1088.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2018.01.078>

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Topology Optimization of a Pseudo 3D Thermofluid Heat Sink Model

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Abstract

This paper investigates the application of density-based topology optimization to the design of air-cooled forced convection heat sinks. To reduce the computational burden that is associated with a full 3D optimization, a pseudo 3D optimization model comprising a 2D modeled conducting metal base layer and a thermally coupled 2D modeled thermofluid design layer is used. Symmetry conditions perpendicular to the flow direction are applied to generate periodic heat sink designs. The optimization objective is to minimize the heat sink heat transfer resistance for a fixed pressure drop over the heat sink and a fixed heat production rate in the base plate. Optimized designs are presented and the resulting fin geometry is discussed from a thermal engineering point of view and compared to fin shapes resulting from a pressure drop minimization objective. Parametric studies are conducted to analyze the influence of the pressure drop on the heat sink heat transfer resistance. To quantify the influence of the assumptions made in the pseudo 3D optimization model, validation simulations with a body-fitted mesh in 2D and 3D are conducted. A good agreement between optimization model and validation simulations is found, confirming the physical validity of the utilized optimization model. Two topology optimized designs are exemplarily benchmarked against a size optimized parallel fin heat sink and an up to 13.6% lower thermal resistance is found to be realized by the topology optimization.

Keywords: Topology optimization, Heat sink design, Thermofluid modeling, Forced convection

1. Introduction

Forced convection heat sinks are used in a wide range of applications. This paper focuses on the design of air-cooled heat sinks as used for micro-electronics cooling since thermal management is increasingly becoming a bottleneck for advancement in the design of these systems [1]. Moreover, better heat management allows electronics to operate at higher performance for longer periods of time [2]. Classical heat sink designs applied to electronics cooling are mainly pin fin and parallel

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Nomenclature

A_{Ω_d}	design domain area	<i>Abbreviations</i>	
b_j	convexity parameter in interpolation function	2D	two-dimensional
c	heat capacity	3D	three-dimensional
C_j	parameter in RAMP interpolation	min.	minimize
Da	Darcy number	PDE	partial differential equation
\mathbf{F}	volumetric force	s.t.	subject to
f	fin volume fraction	<i>Greek symbols</i>	
h	heat transfer coefficient	$\bar{\alpha}$	maximum inverse permeability
I_α	friction interpolation function	β	projection steepness parameter
I_h	heat transfer interpolation function	γ	design variable
I_k	conductivity interpolation function	$\tilde{\gamma}$	filtered design variable
k	thermal conductivity	$\bar{\tilde{\gamma}}$	projected design variable
L_c	characteristic length	Γ_j	domain boundary j
\mathbf{n}	normal vector	η	projection threshold parameter
n_{eval}	number of model evaluations	μ_f	dynamic fluid viscosity
p	pressure	ρ_f	fluid density
\dot{q}_{inter}	transferred heat between base plate and design layer	Ω_j	domain j
\dot{Q}_{prod}	produced heat in base plate	<i>Subscripts</i>	
\mathbf{r}	residual of discretized multiphysics problem	<i>air</i>	air
r_{filter}	filter parameter	<i>av</i>	average
R_{th}	thermal resistance	<i>d</i>	design domain
\mathbf{s}	state vector of multiphysics problem	<i>f</i>	fluid
T	temperature	<i>i</i>	counter subscript
\mathbf{u}	velocity vector	<i>in</i>	inlet
$V_{base\ plate}$	volume base plate	<i>j</i>	counter subscript
\mathbf{x}	xy-coordinate vector	<i>max</i>	maximum
$\Delta z_{base\ plate}$	thickness base plate	<i>out</i>	outlet
$\Delta z_{channel}$	thickness channel	<i>s</i>	solid
		<i>symm</i>	symmetry
		<i>w</i>	wall

plate fin designs often with air as the coolant due to availability, simplicity of operation and low cost. Also microchannel heat sinks cooled by liquids such as water and oil have been investigated in various works as they allow for the rejection of higher specific power rates than air-cooled heat sinks. A comprehensive review of microchannel heat sinks considering channel geometry, flow conditions, and utilized coolants is given in [3]. The heat transfer and fluid dynamics in heat sinks are for example described in [4]. Various later works deal with the design and optimization of forced convection heat sinks: for instance Lee et al. [5] apply a simulation model based on analytical equations to the prediction and optimization of the thermal performance of fin heat sinks. Park et al. [6] use the results of 3D CFD simulations to create a Kriging metamodel which is used for shape optimization of a plate fin heat sink. With the above mentioned methods significant improvements in the thermal design of heat sinks can be achieved; however, they are limited in the sense that an

a priori design parametrization is needed both for the fin shape and the position of the fins relative to each other. In contrast, topology optimization allows for almost unlimited design freedom which makes it possible to identify also unintuitive and complex optimized structures without relying on the design engineer's intuition. This aspect becomes even more important with the increasing maturing of additive manufacturing technologies as these methods provide unprecedented design freedom.

Topology optimization [7] was developed in the context of structural engineering but has since then been applied to a wide range of engineering disciplines such as acoustics, photonics, and fluid flow [8]. It is a means to optimize the material distribution in a given design domain subject to certain constraints. In density-based topology optimization, which is used in this work, a density-field is introduced that can take the value of 0 (solid) or 1 (void) in each point of a design domain. This binary optimization problem is relaxed to continuous values between 0 and 1 to allow for the use of efficient gradient-based optimization techniques. In the presented thermofluid design problem 0 corresponds to heat sink material and 1 to fluid passage, thus allowing for a flexible representation of arbitrary heat sink fin geometries during the optimization. Topology optimization applied to the design of thermal systems such as heat sinks and heat exchangers is an active field of research [9]. Early applications of topology optimization to heat transfer problems consider 2D heat conduction problems with convective heat transfer to an ambient fluid in the out-of-plane direction by assuming a constant heat transfer coefficient as e.g. [10]. When treating 2D conduction problems with convective heat transfer within the modeled plane, the design dependent convective boundary to the fluid needs to be captured which can be done by using an interpolation scheme [11, 12, 13], by applying level set based topology optimization to track the boundary [14], or by comparing the density of adjacent elements in the finite element mesh [15]. A constant heat transfer coefficient is assumed in [11, 12, 14] whereas [13] and [15] use a surrogate model for the heat transfer coefficient to capture the dependence of the local convective heat transfer on the geometry of the optimized structure to some degree. More recently published works present also 3D optimization models with diffusive heat transport in the solid and design dependent convective boundaries with a constant heat transfer coefficient using density-based [16, 17] and level set [18] topology optimization. Dede and coworkers [16] use additive layer manufacturing to fabricate and subsequently experimentally evaluate an optimized heat sink design. The thermal integration of a thermoelectric cooler in a robotic downhole intervention tool using topology optimization to distribute conducting and insulating material in a 3D domain as well as fabrication and experimental validation of the prototype is presented in [19]. Pizzolato et al. [20] apply density-based topology optimization to the design of conducting fins in a phase change material (PCM) storage tank modeling the solidification of the PCM as transient thermal diffusion problem both in 2D and 3D.

The topology optimization works presented above simplify the heat transfer to the ambient
 55 fluid to Newtons law of cooling, i.e. assuming a constant heat transfer coefficient or a surrogate
 model for it. This limiting assumption can be avoided when using thermofluid, or conjugate heat
 transfer, topology optimization models which also explicitly consider the heat transfer in the fluid
 during the optimization. First fairly academic applications of topology optimization to 2D forced
 convection conjugate heat transfer problems are given in [21, 22]. 2D topology optimization of
 60 water-cooled microchannel heat sinks is presented in [23] solving the Navier-Stokes equations and
 [24] assuming Stokes flow where [24] fabricate and experimentally evaluate an optimized heat
 sink prototype. Matsumori et al. [25] apply topology optimization to a 2D thermofluid heat
 exchanger model; however, assuming the same thermal conductivity in solid and fluid. Similar
 heat exchanger models are treated in [26] that apply 2D lattice Boltzmann modeling and [27] who
 65 use a level set topology optimization approach to generate optimized designs in 2D and 3D. Qian
 and Dede [28] present a thermofluid model for topology optimization under tangential thermal
 gradients. The abovementioned works on thermofluid topology optimization, except for [27] that
 also conduct 3D optimizations, rely on 2D optimization models. This approach was extended by
 [29] and later [30] to a pseudo 3D model with a heat sink base plate thermally interacting with
 70 a thermofluid design layer that represents the heat sink fins and fluid flow. The extension of
 the presented work which also deals with a pseudo 3D heat sink model compared to [29, 30] is
 discussed later in this section. A fully developed flow heat exchanger model is given in [31] where
 the fluid flow is perpendicular to the design domain. All above presented works on thermofluid
 topology optimization treat laminar flow problems. Turbulent flow topology optimization is still
 75 in its very beginnings and, to the authors' best knowledge, only Kontoleon et al. [32] have
 applied turbulent flow topology optimization to a conjugate heat transfer problem, albeit with the
 simplification of not considering the temperature field in the solid. Natural convection problems
 have only more recently been investigated due to the complex coupling of fluid and temperature
 problem. Alexandersen et al. [33] pioneered this area presenting a 2D natural convection heat
 80 sink topology optimization model that was later extended to 3D [34] and large-scale 3D [35]. Level
 set based topology optimization applied to 3D and 2D transient natural convection problems is
 treated in [36].

Full 3D optimization models allow to exploit 3D design freedom; however, at the cost of high
 computational demand. Conducting such optimizations is currently only possible using a com-
 85 puter cluster and parallelizable optimization models [35]. The computational effort is significantly
 reduced when using a pseudo 3D heat sink model comprised of the 2D modeled base plate and
 2D thermofluid design layer while it allows for more detailed modeling than pure 2D heat sink
 topology optimization models. Such pseudo 3D models can be optimized on a powerful desktop
 computer and, therefore, be applied by a broader range of users than models which require access

90 to high performance computing tools. Steady state laminar flow pseudo 3D heat sink models, as analyzed in this study, have been treated before in conference papers [29, 30]; however, without detailed discussion of the results. Furthermore, full 3D validation simulations that can be used to assess assumptions regarding the heat transfer between base plate and thermofluid design layer and other simplifications have not yet been conducted. This is done in the presented study and
95 considered one of the main contributions of this work. Moreover, the validation simulations are conducted using a body-fitted mesh and explicit representation of the solid-fluid boundary to assess the accuracy of the implicit solid-fluid representation based on a density field which inherently has some grey area at the solid-fluid interface. This has previously been done in [25] for forced convection conjugate heat transfer topology optimization; nevertheless, only for one exemplary
100 design in 2D and assuming equal thermal conductivity in the solid and fluid. In this work, 2D and 3D validation simulations are conducted over the entire range of analyzed pressure drops to assess the difference between the optimization model, 2D body-fitted mesh validation model, and 3D body-fitted mesh validation model separately. A novelty for thermofluid topology optimization in this work is the application of symmetry conditions at the boundaries perpendicular to the flow
105 direction to generate periodic heat sink designs. Furthermore, this is the first forced convection thermofluid topology optimization study to use air as a coolant, which is challenging for the optimization due to the large conductivity difference between air and metal, apart from [31] that rely on a simplified fully developed flow model. Also, analyzing differences in fin shapes between thermal resistance and pressure drop minimization, as done in this study, is a novelty in works on
110 topology optimization. Two exemplary topology optimized designs are compared to size optimized parallel fin designs to provide a quantitative benchmarking against a simpler established heat sink geometry. A comparable benchmarking has so far in studies on thermofluid topology optimization only been conducted for the simplified fully developed flow model treated in [31].

2. Heat sink model

115 2.1. General model description

A 3D sketch of a forced convection heat sink as treated in this work can be seen in Fig. 1 (left). Heat is generated in the heat sink base plate and transferred to the fluid flowing between the fins. Since topology optimization typically requires several hundred iterations until convergence to a final design, a full 3D optimization is computationally expensive. Hence, a pseudo 3D heat
120 sink optimization model, as shown in Fig. 1 (right), which approximates the original 3D heat sink model as two 2D thermally coupled problems is used in this work. The simplified model consists of a 2D thermofluid design layer that represents the original 3D thermofluid problem in the fluid flow and heat sink fins and of a 2D conductive base plate layer that represents the original 3D thermal

diffusion problem in the heat sink base plate. The modeling of the heat transfer between the two
125 coupled layers is described in section 2.2.2. Two different thermofluid design layer geometries,
corresponding to heat sink *model a* and *model b*, are shown in Fig. 2. The respective design
layer consists of the design domain, Ω_d , and non-optimizable pure fluid area, Ω_f . As mentioned
above, the design variable field can represent either heat sink fin material or fluid passage at each
point of the design domain; thus, allowing for a flexible optimization of the fin topology. The heat
130 sink base plate is below the design domain and has the same fixed area as Ω_d . The modeling of
the thermal coupling between the base plate and thermofluid design layer is described in section
2.2.2. Figure 2 states additionally the boundary conditions and dimensions of *model a* and *model*
b. For both 2D models and the corresponding 3D validation models, a channel height, $\Delta z_{channel}$,
of 8 mm and a thickness of the metal base plate, $\Delta z_{base\ plate}$, of 0.2 mm are assumed. However,
135 in section 5.2.5, a reduced base plate thickness of 0.005 mm is analyzed in order to emphasize
hotspots. Symmetry conditions are applied at the top and bottom boundary of *model a* which
leads to a periodic heat sink design perpendicular to the air flow direction. In *model b*, symmetry
is assumed only at the top boundary of the design domain so that the modeled area corresponds
to the bottom half of the entire heat sink. This second non-periodic heat sink geometry with inlet
140 and outlet width smaller than the design domain width represents a design problem where the
best design is less intuitive, although it does not necessarily represent a practical application. This
case is optimized to demonstrate the potential of the topology optimization method to generate
more complex designs and to show a case where the optimal number of fins of the design changes
for different pressure drops over the heat sink.

145 2.2. Thermofluid modeling

Throughout this work, an incompressible, laminar, and steady-state flow is assumed. Further-
more, as described in the previous section, the fluid and heat transfer problems in the thermofluid
design layer are modeled two-dimensionally. This 2D assumption is motivated by the fact that the
fin height is significantly larger than the xy-dimensions. Also the original 3D thermal diffusion
150 problem in the base plate is simplified to a 2D problem as the xy-dimensions of the base plate are
much larger than its height. The validity of these simplifications is assessed in section 5.2.2.

2.2.1. Fluid dynamics modeling

Assuming an incompressible fluid and two-dimensional flow in the xy-plane, the continuity
equation and Navier-Stokes equation are defined as:

$$\rho_f (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rho_f \cdot (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \mu_f (\nabla^2 \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{F} \quad (2)$$

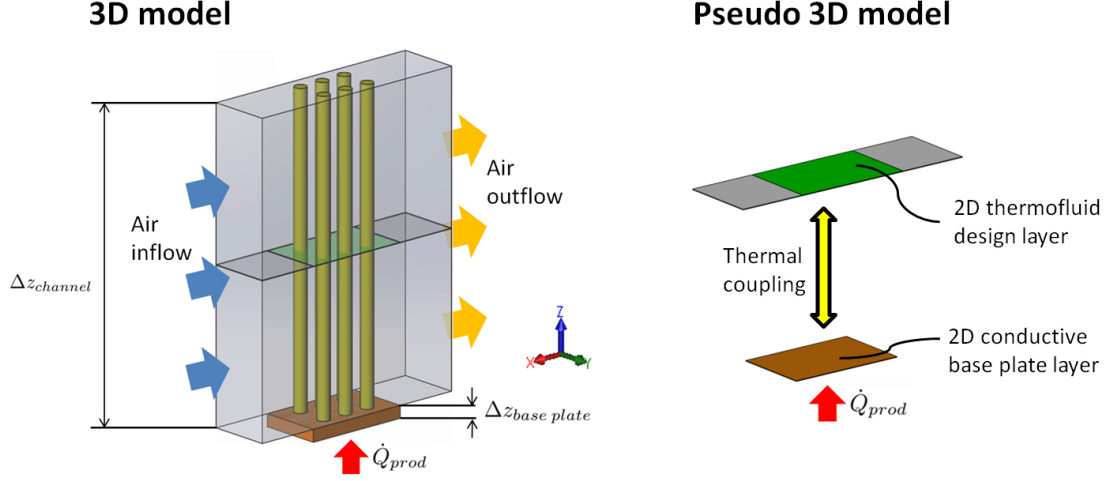


Figure 1: Left: 3D sketch of a forced convection heat sink as treated in this work including base plate (brown), fins (yellow) and modeled domain for air flow (grey). Exemplarily, pin fins are depicted in yellow. Right: Simplified pseudo 3D model consisting of a 2D thermofluid design layer where green corresponds to the design domain and grey to non-optimizable fluid area as well as the 2D modeled base plate (brown). The thermofluid design layer is also shown in the 3D model for illustrative purposes.

where ρ_f is the fluid density, \mathbf{u} is the fluid velocity vector, p is the pressure field, μ_f is the dynamic viscosity of the fluid, and \mathbf{F} is the Brinkman friction term. The Brinkman friction term is used in fluid flow topology optimization to penalize flow through solid areas within the design domain and corresponds to the force exerted on a fluid flowing through an ideal porous medium [37]. It is defined as:

$$\mathbf{F}(\gamma) = -\bar{\alpha} \mathbf{u} I_\alpha(\gamma) \quad \text{in } \Omega_d \quad (3)$$

where $\bar{\alpha}$ is the maximum inverse permeability of the porous medium and $I_1(\gamma)$ a suitable function for the inverse permeability interpolation which is stated and discussed in section 3.1. The maximum inverse permeability is computed by:

$$\bar{\alpha} = \mu_f / (Da L_c^2) \quad (4)$$

where Da is the Darcy number and L_c a characteristic length which corresponds to the design domain width within this work. Ideally, the value of $\bar{\alpha}$ would be set to infinity to prevent any fluid from flowing through solid areas. However, very high values of $\bar{\alpha}$ can cause numerical problems and issues with convergence to poor local optima. Therefore, the choice of $\bar{\alpha}$, or Da from which $\bar{\alpha}$ follows, needs to be a tradeoff that ensures negligible fluid flow through the solid while avoiding problems with numerical stability and the optimization trajectory. Outside the design domain, no Brinkman friction is exerted on the fluid; hence:

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{in } \Omega_f \quad (5)$$

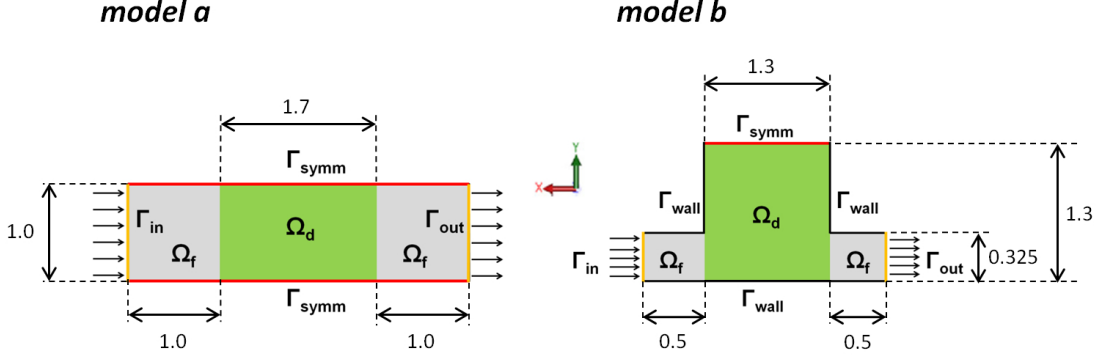


Figure 2: Schematic illustration of the domains Ω_i and boundaries Γ_j as well as dimensions in mm of heat sink *model a* and *model b*. The design domain is highlighted in green, the non-optimizable fluid area in grey, the symmetry boundaries are marked with a red line, the inlet and outlet boundaries with an orange line, and the wall boundaries with a black line. Please note that the models are not true to scale relative to each other.

The pressure drop between inlet and outlet, Δp , is prescribed in both *model a* and *model b*:

$$p|_{\Gamma_{in}} - p|_{\Gamma_{out}} = \Delta p \quad (6)$$

where $p|_{\Gamma_{in}}$ and $p|_{\Gamma_{out}}$ is the respective pressure at the inlet and outlet of the modeled domain as specified in Fig. 2. Additionally, a normal laminar inflow is set at the inlet boundary, Γ_{in} . The symmetry boundary condition for the fluid flow is given by the following two equations:

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{symm} \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{K} - (\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{symm} \quad (8)$$

where \mathbf{n} is the vector normal to the respective boundary and \mathbf{K} is defined as:

$$\mathbf{K} = [\mu_f (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T)] \mathbf{n} \quad (9)$$

In *model b*, a no slip condition is imposed on the wall boundaries, Γ_{wall} .

2.2.2. Heat transfer modeling

In the thermofluid design layer outside the design domain, the 2D thermal convection-diffusion equation without heat source or heat sink is solved which is given by:

$$\rho_f c_f \mathbf{u} \nabla T_f - \nabla \cdot (k_f \nabla T_f) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega_f \quad (10)$$

where T_f is the temperature field in the thermofluid design layer, c_f the specific fluid heat capacity, and k_f the thermal conductivity of the fluid. Within the design domain, the following 2D thermal convection-diffusion equation is solved:

$$\gamma \rho_f c_f \mathbf{u} \nabla T_f - \nabla \cdot (k_f I_k(\gamma) \nabla T_f) = \frac{\dot{q}_{inter}(\gamma)}{\Delta z_{channel}} \quad \text{in } \Omega_d \quad (11)$$

where $I_k(\gamma)$ is a function that interpolates between the thermal conductivity of the fluid, k_f , and that of the heat sink material, k_s . The interpolation function used for $I_k(\gamma)$ is stated in section 3.1. The term $\dot{q}_{inter}(\gamma)$ represents the heat transferred from the solid base plate to the thermofluid design layer and $\Delta z_{channel}$ is the height of the air channel and fins. By multiplying the advective energy transport term in equation (11) with γ , a linear penalization of the advective energy transport through solid areas is added, as it was done in [25, 28, 31]. This ensures that slight fluid leakage through solid areas, which is to some degree unavoidable in density-based topology optimization, does not result in advective energy transport through these regions. It should be noted that the temperature problem is coupled to the fluid problem through the velocity field \mathbf{u} ; nevertheless, there is no back coupling from the temperature problem to the fluid problem since constant thermophysical properties for air are assumed throughout this work. The thermophysical properties of air used in this study are stated in section 5.1. In the metal base plate, a 2D heat conduction problem is solved:

$$\nabla \cdot (k_s \nabla T_s) = -\frac{\dot{Q}_{prod}}{V_{base\ plate}} + \frac{\dot{q}_{inter}(\gamma)}{\Delta z_{base\ plate}} \quad \text{in } \Omega_d \quad (12)$$

160 where k_s is the base plate thermal conductivity, T_s is the temperature field in the base plate, \dot{Q}_{prod} is the prescribed heat production rate, $V_{base\ plate}$ is the volume of the base plate, and $\Delta z_{base\ plate}$ is the height of the base plate. In all studies presented in this work, apart from section 5.2.5, a uniform heat production rate is assumed in the base plate. The out-of-plane heat transfer between base plate and thermofluid design layer, $\dot{q}_{inter}(\gamma)$, needs to flexibly represent both the conductive
165 heat transfer from the base plate into the heat sink fins as well as the convective heat transfer from the base plate to the fluid. This is achieved by using a heat transfer coefficient which is interpolated between a high conductive heat transfer into the fins and a lower convective heat transfer to the fluid:

$$\dot{q}_{inter}(\gamma) = h_f I_h(\gamma) (T_s - T_f) \quad (13)$$

where h_f is the heat transfer coefficient describing the convective heat transfer to the fluid and
170 $I_h(\gamma)$ is a function interpolating between h_f and the heat transfer coefficient from the base plate into the heat sink fins, h_s . The parameter h_s represents the conductive heat transfer resistance in the z-direction in the fins and is empirically determined.

The fluid inlet temperature is set to the fixed value T_{in} :

$$T_f = T_{in} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{in} \quad (14)$$

The outlet, symmetry, and adiabatic wall boundary condition for the temperature field in the thermofluid design layer is given by:

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla T_f = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{out} \cup \Gamma_{symm} \cup \Gamma_{wall} \quad (15)$$

Perfect thermal insulation is moreover assumed on all boundaries of the heat sink base plate:

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla T_s = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_d \quad (16)$$

3. Topology optimization

3.1. Interpolation functions

175 A continuous design field, $\gamma(\mathbf{x})$, taking values between 0 and 1 is introduced in density-based topology optimization. In the given design problem, 1 corresponds to fluid passage, 0 to heat sink fin material, and interpolation functions are used to represent intermediate values. For the Brinkman friction term, an interpolation function as stated in [33] and first introduced in [37] is used in this work:

$$I_\alpha(\gamma) = \frac{1 - \gamma}{1 + b_\alpha \gamma} \quad (17)$$

where b_α is a parameter determining the convexity of the interpolation. For the interpolation of the thermal conductivity within the design layer and the heat transfer between heat sink base plate and thermofluid design layer, a RAMP-style interpolation as used in [33] and originally presented in [38] is applied:

$$I_j(\gamma) = \frac{\gamma (C_j(1 + b_j) - 1) + 1}{C_j (1 + b_j \gamma)} \quad \text{j=k,h} \quad (18)$$

where b_j is the interpolation convexity parameter and C_j is defined in the respective case by:

$$C_k = \frac{k_f}{k_s} \quad (19)$$

$$C_h = \frac{h_f}{h_s} \quad (20)$$

180 3.2. Problem formulation

The optimization objective considered in this work is to minimize the heat sink thermal resistance for a prescribed pressure drop over the heat sink and prescribed heat production rate. The thermal resistance of the heat sink, R_{th} , is defined as:

$$R_{th}(\gamma, \mathbf{s}) = \frac{T_{s,av}(\gamma, \mathbf{s}) - T_{in}}{\dot{Q}_{prod}} \quad (21)$$

185 where $T_{s,av}$ is the average temperature in the base plate and \mathbf{s} is the state vector of the thermofluid problem stated in section 2.2. Thus, the topology optimization problem can be stated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\gamma}: \quad & R_{th}(\gamma, \mathbf{s}) \\ \text{s.t.}: \quad & r(\gamma, \mathbf{s}) = 0 \\ & \iint_{\Omega_d} (1 - \gamma) \, dx \, dy - f A_{\Omega_d} \leq 0 \\ & 0 \leq \gamma(\mathbf{x}) \leq 1 \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_d \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

where $r(\gamma, \mathbf{s})$ is the residual of the finite element formulation of the thermofluid problem stated in section 2.2, A_{Ω_d} is the design domain area, and f is the prescribed maximum fin volume fraction or fin cross-sectional area fraction. The pressure drop over the heat sink does not appear explicitly as constraint in this statement since it is prescribed as boundary condition in the thermofluid model.

190 The fin volume fraction constraint is set in parentheses since it is omitted in this work except for section 5.2.4. In general, this volume fraction constraint is not needed in the optimization formulation (22) unless constraining the total fin volume would be desired for some design reason. If the entire cross-section is occupied by fins ($f = 1$), no fluid flows over the heat sink which would be fairly detrimental to the heat sink thermal performance. If there is no fin material at all in the

195 cross-section ($f = 0$), the heat can only be transferred directly from the base plate to the fluid which is also ineffective as the fins provide much more contact area between heat sink and fluid than the base plate. Hence, due to the physics of the optimization problem, the optimal value of f will always be in between these two extreme cases. In section 5.2.4, also the pressure drop over the heat sink is minimized for a fixed fluid inlet velocity that is prescribed as boundary condition

200 in the thermofluid model and subject to a constraint on the fin volume fraction. This optimization problem is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
\min_{\gamma}: \quad & \Delta p(\gamma, \mathbf{s}) \\
\text{s.t.}: \quad & r(\gamma, \mathbf{s}) = 0 \\
& \iint_{\Omega_d} (1 - \gamma) \, dx \, dy - f A_{\Omega_d} \geq 0 \\
& 0 \leq \gamma(\mathbf{x}) \leq 1 \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_d
\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

In the case of pressure drop minimization, a minimum cross-sectional area fraction constraint is needed since the lowest pressure drop for a prescribed fluid inlet velocity will always be obtained by a design with no fin material in the cross section ($f = 0$). It should be noted that in the thermal

205 resistance minimization problem, in contrast, a maximum cross-sectional area fraction constraint is applied as the values of f analyzed in section 5.2.4 are below the f value that minimizes the heat sink thermal resistance in that specific case.

3.3. PDE filter and projection

Density filtering is needed in thermofluid topology optimization to avoid problems with ill-posedness of the optimization problem [39]. A Helmholtz-type partial differential equation (PDE) filter [40] is used in this study which is defined as follows:

210

$$-r_{filter}^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{\gamma} + \tilde{\gamma} = \gamma \quad \text{in } \Omega_d \tag{24}$$

where $\tilde{\gamma}$ is the filtered design field and r_{filter} is the filter parameter. The following boundary conditions are used for the filter PDE:

$$\tilde{\gamma} = 1 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_d \setminus (\Gamma_{symm} \cup \Gamma_{wall}) \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\gamma} = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_{symm} \cup \Gamma_{wall} \quad (26)$$

To reduce the gray area between solid and fluid which is inherently introduced by the filtering process, a smoothed heaviside projection [41] is applied on the filtered design field:

$$\bar{\tilde{\gamma}} = \frac{\tanh(\beta \eta) + \tanh(\beta (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta))}{\tanh(\beta \eta) + \tanh(\beta (1 - \eta))} \quad (27)$$

where $\bar{\tilde{\gamma}}$ is the projected design field, β is a parameter controlling the projection steepness, and η is the projection threshold parameter. It should be noted that the projected design field becomes the physical meaningful one in the interpolation functions (Eq. (17) and (18)) and the thermal convection-diffusion equation (Eq. (11)).

4. Implementation

The heat sink topology optimization models are implemented in the commercial finite element software COMSOL Multiphysics [42]. The fluid problem (Eq. (1) and (2)) is solved with COMSOL's *CFD Module* using a second order discretization for the velocity field and first order discretization for the pressure. COMSOL's *Heat Transfer Module* is used to solve the thermal convection-diffusion equation (Eq. (10) and (11)) and the thermal diffusion problem in the base plate (Eq. (12)) using second order elements for T_f due to the steep temperature gradients in the thermofluid design layer and first order elements for T_s . The filter PDE (Eq. (24)) is implemented in the *Coefficient Form PDE Interface* using a linear discretization and the filter parameter is set to 1.5 times the maximum element size in the design domain. Triangular elements are used for all PDEs and no stabilization scheme is applied as it was found to slightly blur the sensitivities within COMSOL's optimizer when compared to a finite difference check. The parallel sparse direct solver PARDISO [43] that is available in COMSOL is used to solve the system of discretized finite element equations and segregated solver steps are used for the fluid problem, thermal problem, and filter PDE. The optimization is conducted within COMSOL's *Optimization Module* which automatically solves the adjoint problem to provide sensitivities for the objective and constraint functionals and the globally convergent version of the Method of Moving Asymptotes (GCMMA) [44] is used as the optimization method. A continuation approach [39, 45] is applied on the convexity parameters of the interpolation functions, b_α , b_h , b_k , and the steepness parameter of the design projection, β . This is done to ensure a more convex optimization problem in the beginning and to consequently gradually increase the penalization of intermediate densities

as well as to increase the sharpness of the solid-fluid interface. The choice of the final values of the conductivity and Brinkman interpolation convexity parameters, b_k and b_α , is particularly important as they mainly determine whether there will be areas with unphysical intermediate densities in the final design. This is due to the high conductivity difference between heat sink metal and air which is used as coolant in this work. This high conductivity difference can make thin features with intermediate densities that have increased thermal conductivity compared to air but do not effectively prevent the fluid from flowing through them advantageous. Thus, the values of b_k and b_α need to ensure a strong penalization of intermediate densities through fairly nonlinear interpolation functions. However, highly nonlinear interpolation functions caused problems with numerical stability during test optimizations. To mitigate this issue, the solid conductivity in the xy-plane in the thermofluid layer of the optimization model is set to a value lower than in reality as stated in section 5.1. Further discussions regarding these aspects are provided in section 5.1 and 5.2. The heuristically chosen continuation strategies used to optimize *model a* and *model b* are indicated in Table 1. These continuation strategies are conservative both in terms of number of continuation steps and number of model evaluations in each step. A less conservative continuation strategy could be used as well; however, with an increased risk of converging to poor local optima. Values of constant optimization parameters and mesh parameters of the optimization models are provided in Table 2. The corresponding finite element mesh has around 34,000 elements in the case of *model a* and around 66,000 elements in the case of *model b*. The choice to implement this model in COMSOL has limited several modelling parameters such as the problem size and filtering techniques, which has led to a limitation in the range of Reynolds numbers that could be modeled. However, the COMSOL framework allows for faster implementation of various modeling scenarios and materials and is therefore a useful tool for topology optimization. Dedicated models for specific conditions would allow for higher fluid velocities, larger model dimensions, and higher resolution of the problem at the cost of longer development time.

Table 1: Values of optimization parameters and number of model evaluations during the continuation approach for *model a* and *model b*.

Continuation step	$n_{eval,model a}$	$n_{eval,model b}$	q_α	q_k	q_h	β
1	500	600	8	0.1	0.1	1
2	250	300	4	5	2	1.5
3	150	150	2	20	8	2
4	100	100	1	50	8	2.5
5, 6, 7, 8, 9	80	80	1	50	8	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
10	80	80	1	50	8	7

Table 2: Values of constant optimization and mesh parameters for *model a* and *model b*.

Parameter	<i>Model a</i> value	<i>Model b</i> value
Da [-]	10^{-5}	10^{-5}
max. element size in Ω_d [mm]	1.33×10^{-2}	8.66×10^{-3}
max. element size in Ω_a [mm]	2.86×10^{-2}	1.63×10^{-2}
r_{filter} [mm]	2.00×10^{-2}	1.30×10^{-2}

5. Results and discussion

265 5.1. Problem setup

Within this work, the thermophysical properties of air are assumed constant and evaluated at 20 °C. The resulting values are given in Table 3. A thermal conductivity of 400 W/(m K), which corresponds to the conductivity of copper, is assumed in the heat sink base plate. The high conductivity difference between copper and air can cause issues with regards to grey area in the final design and numerical stability during the optimization as discussed in section 4. For this reason, the value of C_k , which determines the solid conductivity in the xy-plane in the thermofluid design layer, is in both models set to lower thermal conductivities than the thermal conductivity assumed in the heat sink base plate. The chosen C_k value corresponds to a solid thermal conductivity of 24 W/(m K) in *model a* and 0.072 W/(m K) in *model b* which makes the latter a more academic model. It should be noted that the C_k value chosen in *model b*, which is lower than the value used in *model a* is not chosen due to problems with grey area or numerical stability during the optimization but because of convergence to only locally optimal topologies that were observed during preliminary *model b* optimizations. This issue is further discussed in section 5.3 In the *model a* pseudo 3D and full 3D validation models, the thermal conductivity of the heat sink base plate is used in all solid domains to assess the influence of the chosen lower value of C_k in the optimization model. The abovementioned and other constant model parameters used within this work are stated in Table 4. As already stated in section 2.2.2, a uniform heat production rate is assumed in the heat sink base plate in all studies presented in this work apart from the model presented in section 5.2.5 where hotspots are studied. Moreover, the base plate thickness differs in section 5.2.5 from the value given in Table 4.

5.2. Results model a

Thermofluid topology optimization problems are quite non-convex and can easily converge to only locally optimal topologies depending on the starting guess or initial design. Therefore, several initial designs are used for each optimization in this work and only the respective best performing design is presented. The initial designs used for the optimization of *model a* are shown in Fig. 3.

Table 3: Constant thermophysical properties of air used in this work.

Thermophysical property	Value
c_{air} [J/(kg K)]	1006
k_{air} [W/(m K)]	0.024
μ_{air} [Pa s]	1.94×10^{-5}
ρ_{air} [kg/m ³]	1.204

Table 4: Constant parameters used in the heat sink *model a* and *model b*.

Parameter	<i>Model a</i> value	<i>Model b</i> value
C_k [-]	1/1000	1/3
h_f [W/(m ² K)]	50	50
h_s [W/(m ² K)]	2×10^5	2×10^5
$k_{s,base\ plate}$ [W/(m K)]	400	400
\dot{Q}_{prod} [W]	0.175	0.25
T_{in} [°C]	20	20
$\Delta z_{base\ plate}$ [mm]	0.2	0.2
$\Delta z_{channel}$ [mm]	8	8

For all *model a* optimizations presented in this work, the initial designs (a) - (k) and a uniform initial density field of value 0.8 are used. The initial designs (a) - (c) can be interpreted as parallel fin heat sink when the periodic structure is considered. The asymmetry of the designs (d) - (k) with regards to a horizontal line in the center of the design domain is intended as this was found to yield improved optimization results compared to designs that are symmetric with regards to this line. Note that only the initial designs (g), (h), and (i) led to best performing final designs in all optimizations conducted for this work; all other initial guesses led to only locally optimal designs. Still, it is important to test various initial topologies as it is not known a priori which one will yield the best performing final design in the different optimizations.

5.2.1. Analysis and discussion of optimized designs

An exemplary *model a* optimization result for a pressure drop over the heat sink of 3 Pa with corresponding velocity magnitude field, temperature field in the thermofluid design layer, and temperature field in the metal base plate is shown in Fig. 4. Four fins are formed within the design domain where the bottom left and top right fin are halved by the symmetry boundary. The two fins in the bottom part of the design domain reach the left boundary and the two fins in the upper part of the design domain reach the right boundary so that the fins are almost arranged diagonally from the bottom left to the top right of the design domain. All fins have to some degree

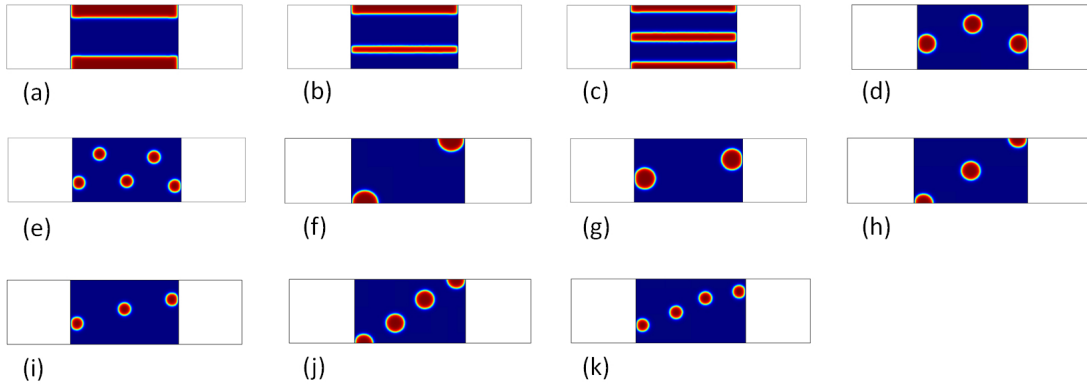


Figure 3: Initial designs used for *model a* (red is solid and blue is fluid). The designs (a) - (k) as well as a uniform initial density field of value 0.8 are used to generate the *model a* results presented in this study.

a streamlined shape except for the bottom left fin which is almost triangular. This fin is probably shaped in this way to fit closely to the left boundary of the design domain and a more streamlined
 310 fin shape would probably occur if the design domain reached further left. Maximum air velocities between the fins of around 2.5 m/s are reached and the majority of the air flows through the upper part of the design domain. The somewhat diagonal arrangement of the fins results in a to some degree diagonal air flow from the top left to the bottom right of the design domain. Moreover, it can be seen that the Brinkman penalization effectively prevents air from flowing through the
 315 fins. The fins are nearly isothermal within the modeled plane which provides some justification for assuming a lower solid conductivity in the thermofluid plane compared to the original value in the metal base plate. A very uniform temperature can be seen in the base plate with a maximum temperature difference in the plate of slightly less than 0.4 K.

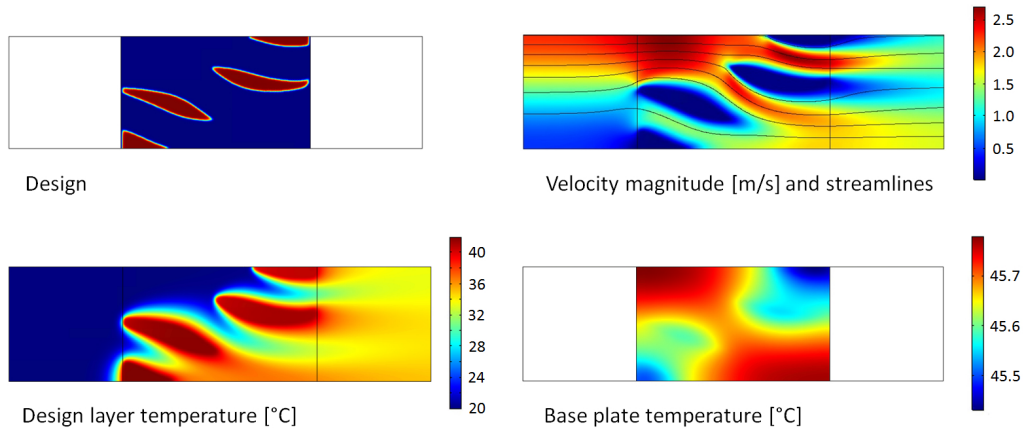


Figure 4: Exemplary *model a* design obtained for a pressure drop over the heat sink of 3 Pa where red corresponds to solid and blue to fluid. Additionally, the corresponding velocity field, temperature field in the thermofluid design layer, and temperature field in the metal base plate are shown.

Figure 5 shows the influence of the prescribed pressure drop over the heat sink on the optimized designs. The pressure drop ranges from 0.5 to 7 Pa so that the influence of increasing convection-
 320 domination on the optimized topologies can be studied. Design (a) consists of one fin in the bottom left and a second fin in the top right of the design domain. Increasing the pressure drop to 1 Pa results in a changed topology with four fins in a diagonal arrangement similar to the one described above in the discussion of Fig. 4. Compared to design (a), a smaller fin at the bottom left and a smaller fin at the top right of the design domain are added.
 325 Both smaller fins are halved by the symmetry boundary. Increasing the pressure drop further leads to the same topology; however, the length and thickness of the fins increases. The fins in all presented designs have streamlined shapes apart from the triangularly shaped bottom left fin in the designs (c) - (f). The shapes of the individual fins differ within the same design and between the designs at different pressure drops. It is not possible to classify the fin shapes according to classical heat sink fin shapes such as NACA airfoil [46], dropform, ellipse or plate fin as e.g. analyzed in [47, 48] but the topology optimized fins show a similarity to these designs. In general, the optimized structures tend to reduce overall pressure drop by forming streamlined shapes and to increase contact distance between the fluid and solid by forcing the fluid to take a slightly diagonal path across the heat sink. All designs
 330 have clearly defined solid features without intermediate density areas apart from the thin band at the solid-fluid interface which results from the density filtering. This means that the chosen values of interpolation convexity parameters and solid conductivity in the thermofluid design layer work well in preventing unphysical intermediate density features in the analyzed pressure drop range. Also the applied density filter mitigates problems with very thin unpractical fin features in the final designs. However, only robust topology optimization approaches [41, 49] may prevent such features reliably, but these are not considered in this study and have not yet been applied to thermofluid topology optimization.
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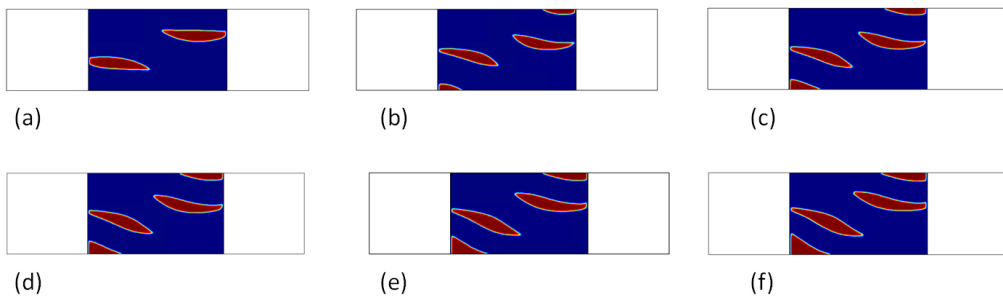


Figure 5: Influence of prescribed pressure drop over heat sink on the optimized topology for *model a*. The pressure drop takes the values 0.5 (a), 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (d), 5 (e), and 7 Pa (f).

5.2.2. Model validation and parametric studies

It is important to verify the topology optimization model for several reasons: The accuracy of
345 the solid fluid representation using a density field with Brinkman penalization should be assessed
which can be done by replacing this modeling approach with an explicit separate modeling of solid
and fluid domains and a body-fitted mesh resolving the physics in the thermal boundary layer with
high accuracy. Moreover, the threshold value for the explicit solid fluid boundary representation,
 $\bar{\gamma} = 0.8$, and the assumption of a lower solid conductivity in the thermofluid design layer plane, i.e.
350 the choice of C_k , should be validated. The influence of these factors can be checked in a pseudo
3D validation model which will subsequently be referred to as the 2D validation model. Moreover,
a full 3D validation model is used to quantify the influence of the assumptions inherent to the
pseudo 3D modeling approach. These are the simplification of a 3D thermofluid problem to the
2D thermofluid design layer and the interpolation of the simplified heat transfer coupling between
355 the 2D base plate model and the thermofluid design layer, i.e. the choice of the parameters h_f
and h_s . These effects are captured explicitly in the 3D model as convective heat transfer from the
base plate to the fluid and conductive heat transport from the base plate into the heat sink fins.
Furthermore, the drag force from the top and bottom model boundary on the air flow is captured
in the 3D model while it is not considered in the 2D approach.

360 Figure 6 shows the 3D boundary layer mesh for the optimized design shown in Fig. 4 and the
corresponding 3D velocity magnitude field and temperature field. The mesh consists of approxi-
mately 403,000 elements in total and is shown on the fin and base plate surface as well as on the
bottom wall and left symmetry boundary of the channel. The 2D assumption in the optimization
model seems to be well justified for the fluid problem as the flow shows very little variation along
365 the z-coordinate apart from a small hydraulic boundary layer near the top and bottom walls. The
z-dependency of the temperature field is slightly more pronounced as there is a temperature drop
of around 8 °C along the fins in addition to a thermal boundary layer above the base plate. Nev-
ertheless, the 2D thermofluid design layer assumption seems to be justified as an approximation.
The temperature drop in the fins of around 8 °C predicted by the 3D model agrees well with
370 the around 4 °C temperature difference between the fins in the thermofluid design layer and the
base plate which can be seen in the corresponding pseudo 3D model results shown in Fig. 4 as
the fin temperature in the pseudo 3D model can be interpreted as an averaged temperature along
the height of the fins. Hence, the value of the pseudo 3D model parameter h_s , which represents
the conductive thermal resistance along the z-coordinate in the fins, yields good results for the
375 presented case.

To provide a more quantitative means of evaluating the agreement between the optimization
model and the 2D and 3D validation model, the heat sink thermal resistance and Reynolds number
are compared over a pressure drop range from 0.5 Pa to 7 Pa which is shown in Fig. 7. Note

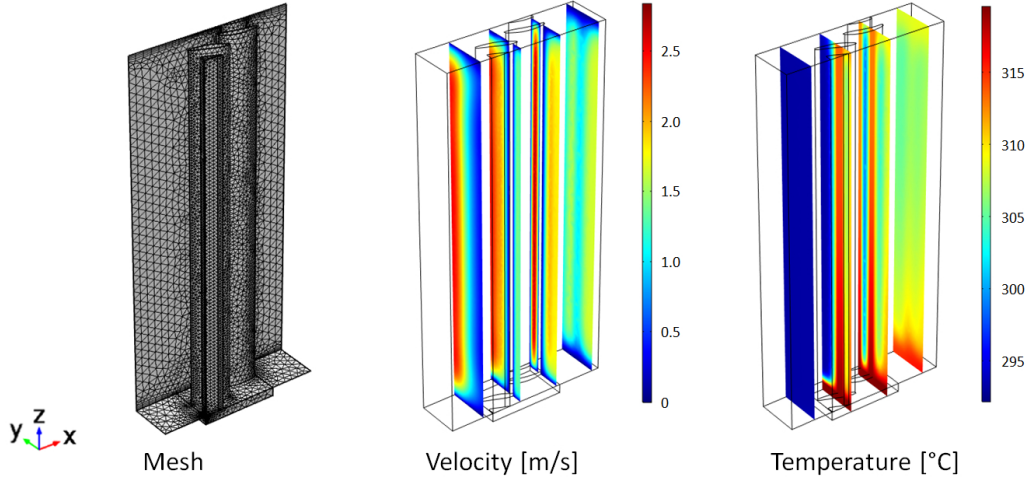


Figure 6: Mesh used in the 3D body-fitted mesh validation model of the optimized *model a* geometry shown in Fig. 4 with corresponding velocity and temperature field.

that all quantitative *model a* results presented in the following are obtained by evaluating the
 380 model with a projection steepness parameter of $\beta = 15$ even though β is only ramped up to a
 value of 7 during the optimization as shown in Table 1. The higher β value used for the final
 model evaluation yields a better solid-fluid thresholding and hence minimizes the effect of grey
 area in the design. To be consistent, also the contours of the *model a* 2D and 3D validation
 models are generated using a projection steepness parameter value of 15. Furthermore, it should
 385 be noted that the value of the thermal resistance in this model is more of a relative measure
 as it depends on the heat input into the base plate which is proportional to the size of the
 modeled area within the periodic heat sink structure. The Reynolds number is computed with
 the average velocity at the inlet as characteristic velocity and inlet width as characteristic length
 since a characteristic length based on the fin geometry can differ significantly between the different
 390 designs. The Reynolds number increases almost linearly with increasing pressure drop over the
 heat sink. At a 0.5 Pa pressure drop, the Reynolds number is around 30 and the highest Reynolds
 number at 7 Pa pressure drop is around 200 both in the optimization model and the 2D validation
 model and around 170 in the 3D validation model. These values are well below the critical
 Reynolds number for laminar turbulent transition that is for flow between parallel plates, which
 395 can be used as simplified reference geometry for the flow between the fins, reported to be slightly
 below 2300 [50]. Hence, assuming a laminar flow seems to be valid even though an additional
 experimental validation of the flow conditions should be conducted which is left for future works
². The optimization model and 2D validation model show good agreement in terms of predicted

²As mentioned in the introduction and shown in [16], fabrication of topology optimized designs using additive manufacturing techniques may have great potential due to the design freedom that these methods provide. How-

Reynolds number where the 2D validation model consistently predicts slightly lower values. This
400 deviation is assumed to be mainly due to the implicit boundary representation between solid
and fluid used in the optimization and slight fluid leakages through the solid domains in the
optimization model. The 3D validation model consistently predicts the lowest Reynolds numbers
which is owed to the wall friction at the top and bottom boundaries of the modeled domain which
is not considered in the 2D optimization and 2D validation model. The relative offset in terms
405 of Reynolds number between the optimization model and the 3D validation model increases with
increasing pressure drop from around 12% at $\Delta p = 0.5$ Pa to around 17% at $\Delta p = 7$ Pa. A
decrease of thermal resistance with increasing pressure drop over the heat sink can be observed as
expected. This effect is significantly more pronounced for lower pressure drops; for higher pressure
drops, an increase of pressure drop leads to a small further decrease in thermal resistance. A good
410 agreement between the optimization model and both validation models can be seen over the entire
pressure drop range which provides some justification for the validity of the assumptions made in
the optimization model. Over the entire pressure drop range, the optimization model consistently
predicts the lowest and the 3D validation model the highest thermal resistance. The main reason
for this is presumably the difference in Reynolds numbers between the models. A higher Reynolds
415 number is equivalent to a higher coolant flow rate and hence better cooling performance. Thus,
the 3D validation model, which predicts the lowest Reynolds numbers, yields the highest thermal
resistance and the optimization model, which predicts the highest Reynolds numbers, yields the
lowest thermal resistance.

A cross-check of the *model a* optimized geometries based on the 2D validation model is stated
420 in Table 5. Each design optimized for a respective pressure drop of 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Pa is tested
at each of the other pressure drop values. Ideally, each design should perform best at the pressure
drop for which it is optimized, and this is the case as can be seen from Table 5. Furthermore, it
can be seen that the performance differs for lower pressure drops considerably more between the
designs than for higher pressure drops.

425 5.2.3. Benchmarking to size optimized parallel fin designs

Cross-checking the optimization results is important as poor local optima within the generated
designs can be identified. Nevertheless, it is limited in the sense that the designs are only compared

ever, it should be noted that the dimensions of the design domains treated in this work are in the millimeter to
submillimeter range which are presently more suited to micromachining or conventional chemical etching techniques
than most mature additive manufacturing techniques. These dimensions were chosen due to the limitation to low
Reynolds numbers of the COMSOL modeling framework. Achieving low Reynolds numbers in models with larger
model dimensions would have only been possible at the trade-off of unrealistically low fluid velocities. Generally,
treatment of higher Reynolds number problems and larger model dimensions is possible in more customizable and
computationally efficient frameworks than COMSOL.

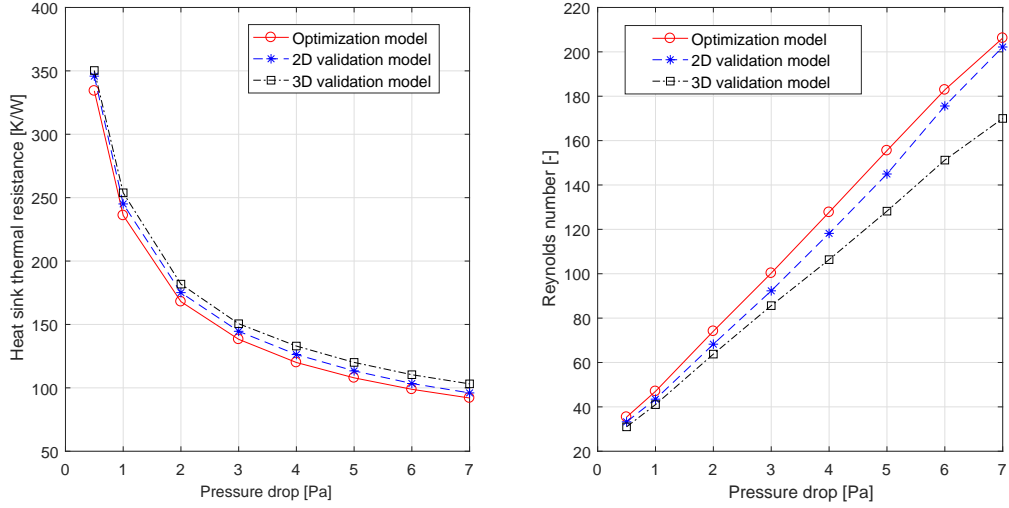


Figure 7: Influence of pressure drop over the heat sink on the heat sink heat transfer resistance as defined in equation (21) (left) and the Reynolds number of the optimized designs (right). Results are shown for the *model a* optimization model, the corresponding 2D body-fitted mesh validation model, and 3D body-fitted mesh validation model.

Table 5: Cross-check of *model a* optimized designs heat transfer resistance [K/W] based on the 2D body-fitted mesh validation model.

	Δp [Pa] tested for	0.5	1	2	3	4	5
Design for Δp [Pa]							
	0.5	345.8	260.3	205.3	180.5	165.1	154.3
	1	375.5	245.1	180.8	155.9	141.2	131.0
	2	439.2	257.8	175.1	146.4	130.3	119.4
	3	494.1	277.0	177.6	144.6	126.8	115.0
	4	538.5	294.7	182.2	145.5	126.2	113.7
	5	595.9	319.8	191.1	149.1	127.5	113.6

within the optimized set and, therefore, it is of interest to benchmark the performance of the topology optimized designs to a conventional heat sink geometry. In this case, a size-optimized parallel fin design is chosen as the reference geometry. All fins have the same thickness, th_{fin} , which is the optimization variable. Optimal fin thicknesses are determined exemplarily for a pressure drop of 2 Pa and for 1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5 fins within the design domain. The fins are spaced relative to each other such that the resulting periodic structure has a uniform distance between the fins. The size optimization is conducted for a projection steepness parameter $\beta = 7$ to allow for a fair comparison to the topology optimization as $\beta = 7$ is the last value of the continuation

scheme used in this work. Table 6 shows the optimal fin thickness for the different numbers of fins within the design domain and the respective thermal resistance. Moreover, the thermal resistance of the corresponding topology optimized design is shown. It can be seen that the optimal fin thickness decreases with increasing number of fins within the modeled domain as expected. The design with two fins performs best among the size optimized designs having a thermal resistance of 184.5 K/W for the optimal fin thickness of 0.06 mm. Still, the topology optimized design for the same pressure drop has a lower thermal resistance of 168.0 K/W which is a relative improvement of 9.8% compared to the best size optimized design.

Table 6: Thermal resistance of the size optimized parallel fin heat sink designs and topology optimized (TO) design for a pressure drop of 2 Pa. Furthermore, the optimal fin thickness is stated for the parallel fin designs.

Design	optimal th_{fin} [mm]	R_{th} [K/W]
1 fin	0.23	250.6
1.5 fin	0.11	189.6
2 fin	0.06	184.5
2.5 fin	0.05	218.3
TO design	-	168.0

Figure 8 shows the best performing size optimized design and the topology optimized design to which it is compared. It can be seen that the fins of the topology optimized design are not as thin as the fins of the size optimized design which is advantageous for mechanical stability. Moreover, the topology optimized design may be more robust with regards to manufacturing uncertainty as the performance of parallel fin heat sinks and heat exchangers is sensitive to flow maldistribution caused by small differences of geometry between the channels [51]. However, these aspects need to be assessed and quantified in future works. A second exemplary benchmarking of a topology optimized design to a size optimized parallel fin design is presented in section 5.2.5 for a non-uniform heat generation rate in the base plate.

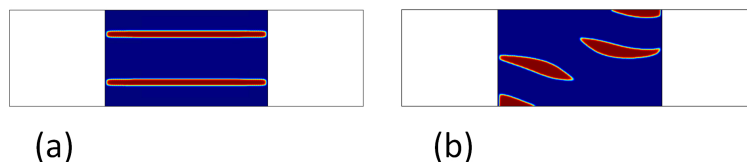


Figure 8: Size optimized 2 fin design (a) and topology optimized design (b) for a pressure drop of 2 Pa.

5.2.4. Comparison to pressure drop minimization

The optimized heat sink fins depicted in Fig. 5 have a relatively streamlined shape as already mentioned above. Therefore, it is of interest to compare the shape of fins optimized with regard to

thermal resistance minimization and fins of the same cross-sectional area optimized with regard to pressure drop minimization. For a better comparison of the shapes, the same initial design which is generated with thermal resistance minimization objective without volume constraint is used for all optimizations within this section. This design is then used to initialize thermal resistance and pressure drop optimizations with active volume constraint that can be directly compared to each other. Moreover, the air inlet velocity in all pressure drop minimizations is set such that the Reynolds number is the same as in the thermal resistance minimization design without a volume constraint. This initial design and the designs optimized with volume constraints between 19.3% and 5% are shown in Fig. 9. The design obtained by thermal resistance minimization without volume constraint consists of a single thin fin stretching across the entire length of the design domain which could be interpreted as a plate fin heat exchanger when considering the periodic structure. The fin is slightly streamlined with a blunt front and rear end where the fin reaches the respective end of the design domain. A similarly shaped fin stretching over the entire length of the design domain is generated for $f = 15\%$ and $f = 10\%$; however, it is becoming increasingly thinner. For $f = 5\%$, two very thin fins with slightly streamlined front and rear end are formed at the position of the single longer fin in the previous designs. The design obtained by pressure drop minimization for $f = 19.3\%$ stretches over the entire length of the design domain as the thermal resistance minimized design at the same f value. However, the pressure drop minimized design resembles more a mix of flat ellipse and NACA shape apart from the blunt front and rear end where the fin reaches the respective end of the design domain. The fin shape is the same for decreasing f values but its length decreases with decreasing f so that the fins do not have a blunt ends for $f = 15\%$ and lower. The comparable problem of optimal 2D cross-sections for drag minimization in laminar Navier-Stokes flow has been treated in the literature by using variational methods of optimal control [52], by numerical solution of the 2D Navier-Stokes and adjoint problem where the latter provides first and second order necessary conditions for a shape with minimal drag [53], and using density-based topology optimization in a finite element framework [54]. Pironneau [52] concludes that the optimal shape has a 90° wedge shape at the front end and [53] present slender, close to ellipsoid optimal profiles with wedge shaped front and rear end for Reynolds numbers between 1 and 40. Kondoh et al. [54] study the problem for Reynolds numbers of up to 2000 finding similar optimized profiles as [53] for lower Reynolds numbers and, for higher laminar Reynolds numbers, shapes very similar to the pressure drop minimized designs with $f \leq 15\%$ depicted in Fig. 9. A smoother front and rear end of the profiles is the main difference to the more wedge shaped front and rear ends presented in [54]. The smoother shapes obtained in this study are most probably due to the density filtering that smears out fine features which was not applied in [54].

The objective function values for thermal resistance and pressure drop minimization of the

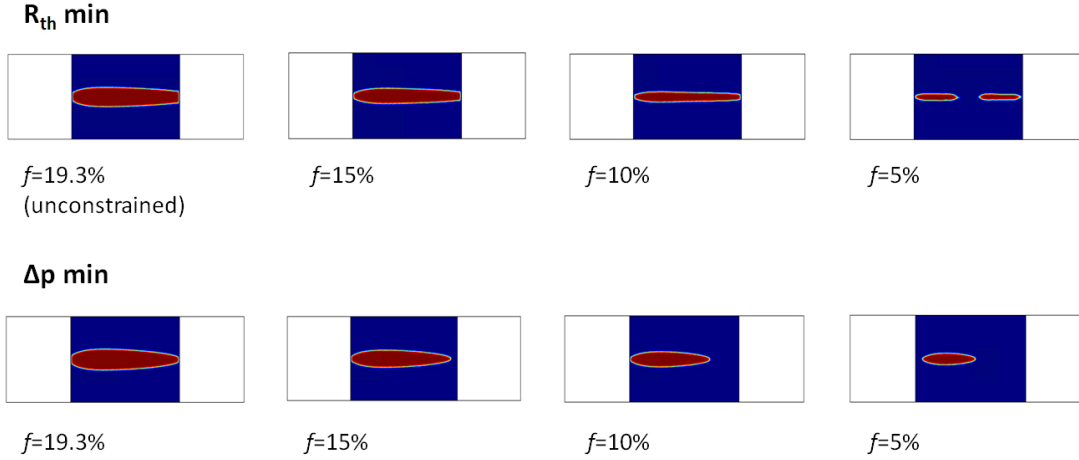


Figure 9: Comparison of thermal resistance minimization and pressure drop minimization for *model a*. The top left design is generated without volume constraint and used as initial design for all other optimizations shown in this figure which are conducted with active constraint on the fraction of solid volume in the design domain.

designs shown in Fig. 9 are given in Table 7. Considering the thermal resistance objective, it can be seen that the thermal resistance increases with decreasing volume constraint values from 225 K/W at $f = 19.3\%$ to 282 K/W at $f = 5\%$ as the cross-sectional area for heat transfer from the base plate into the fin and the contact area between fin and airflow decrease. An even stronger increase in thermal resistance with decreasing volume constraint values from from 226 K/W at $f = 19.3\%$ to 387 K/W at $f = 5\%$ occurs for the pressure drop minimization objective as these designs have less contact area between fin and fluid as those of the thermal resistance minimization for the same f value. The pressure drop decreases significantly with decreasing f for the pressure drop minimization from 2.95 Pa at $f = 19.3\%$ to 1.28 Pa at $f = 5\%$. Comparing both optimization objectives for the same f , it can be seen that the differences both in thermal resistance and pressure drop increase with decreasing f . For $f = 19.3\%$, the relative difference in thermal resistance is 0.3% and the relative difference in pressure drop 1.7%. However, much larger differences would be observed when comparing designs where several fins are advantageous from a thermal point of view as a single fin is always advantageous for the pressure drop minimization objective.

5.2.5. Non-uniform heat production rate in the base plate

In the studies presented above, a uniform heat production rate in the heat sink base plate is considered and a thermal conductivity of 400 W/(m K) is assumed in the base plate which is at the higher side of the thermal conductivities of metals and alloys commonly used in heat sinks. Moreover, air is considered as the coolant which limits the heat flux magnitude that can be rejected by the heat sink compared to other coolants as, for example, water. These factors lead to relatively uniform base plate temperatures that could be well approximated using a lumped

Table 7: Comparison of thermal resistance minimization and pressure drop minimization objective function values for different volume constraints using *model a*.

f [%]	R_{th} min. objective			Δp min. objective		
	R_{th} [K/W]	Δp [Pa]	Re [-]	R_{th} [K/W]	Δp [Pa]	Re [-]
19.3	225.4	3.00	115	226.1	2.95	115
15	226.5	3.00	131	244.0	2.45	115
10	234.6	3.00	152	289.3	1.87	115
5	282.0	3.00	173	387.3	1.28	115

model for the base plate, i.e. relying on a pure 2D optimization model instead of the presented
515 pseudo 3D approach which captures the thermal diffusion problem in the base plate. Therefore, a
model with non-uniform heat production rate in the base plate and reduced base plate thickness
that leads to thermal hotspots is introduced in this section to demonstrate the added value of
the pseudo 3D optimization model. The base plate thickness considered in this section is 0.005
mm and the same total heat production in the base plate as in the studies above is assumed;
520 however, the heat is only released in one circular area in the bottom left and one circular area in
the top right part of the design domain. An exemplary topology optimization using this model is
conducted for a pressure drop of 2 Pa and the optimized design and the corresponding velocity
magnitude, design layer temperature, and base plate temperature are shown in Fig. 10. The
areas where the heat generation in the base plate occurs are marked with yellow circles. The
525 resulting design consists of three fins which is a different topology than the corresponding 2 Pa
design for a uniform base plate heat production rate (see Fig. 5c) that comprises 4 fins. Moreover,
an optimization for this pressure drop is conducted for comparison using an optimization model
with a lumped model for the heat sink base plate, i.e. assuming a spatially non-varying base plate
temperature. This optimization results in a topology comprising 4 fins similar to the design shown
530 in Fig. 5c which is not surprising as the base plate temperature only varies by around 0.4 °C in
the case of uniform heat generation. In the case of non-uniform heat generation in the base plate,
the topology with three fins is advantageous since the top and bottom fins can be placed directly
on the respective area of heat generation and hence effectively dissipate the heat from there. For
this reason, the bottom and top fin have an around 10 °C higher temperature than the middle
535 fin. The highest temperatures in the base plate occur around the areas of heat generation even
though fins are placed above these areas to remove the heat. A temperature difference of 15 °C
occurs between the hotspots and the coldest part of the base plate which is below the middle fin.
Comparing the heat sink thermal resistances realized by the different optimization models, it is
interesting to note that the non-uniform heat generation design has a thermal resistance of 164.6

540 K/W which is slightly lower than the thermal resistance of 168.0 K/W realized by the uniform
 heat generation model and 167.3 K/W realized by the lumped base plate model. This shows
 that the topology optimization can make use of the increased hotspot temperatures and remove
 the heat more efficiently than in the case of an isothermal or almost isothermal base plate which
 provides some confirmation of the usefulness of explicitly modeling the thermal diffusion in the
 545 base plate in the optimization model.

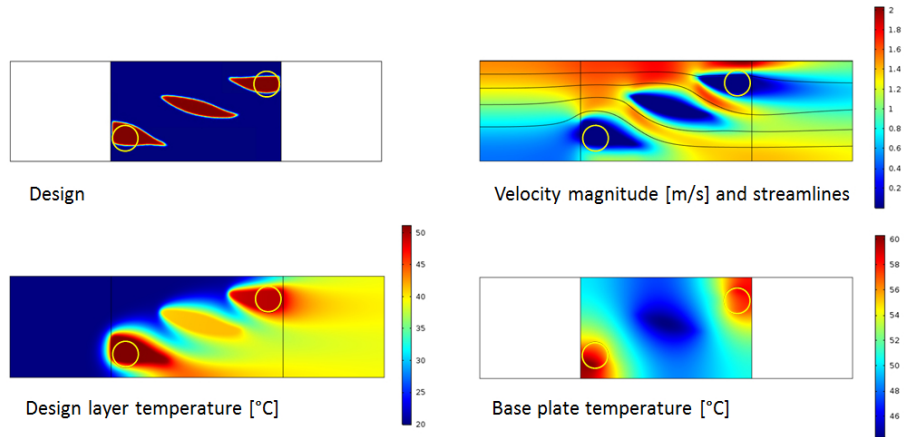


Figure 10: Topology optimized *model a* design obtained for a non-uniform heat production rate in the base plate and a pressure drop over the heat sink of 2 Pa. Red corresponds to solid, blue to fluid and the areas where the heat input into the base plate occurs are marked by yellow circles. Additionally, the corresponding velocity field, temperature field in the thermofluid design layer, and temperature field in the metal base plate are shown.

As presented in section 5.2.3 for the case of uniform heat generation in the base plate, a comparison to a size optimized parallel heat sink is conducted. Also in this case 1 fin, 1.5 fins, 2 fins, and 2.5 fins within the design domain, spaced such that the fins have a uniform distance in the periodic structure, are considered. Furthermore, a design with with 2 fins is optimized where
 550 the fins are spaced such that the fin center coincides with the center of the circular areas of heat input which results in a slightly irregular fin pattern when considering the periodic fin structure. For each of these cases, the optimal fin thickness is determined and the resulting fin thickness and thermal resistances of these size optimized designs and the topology optimized design are provided in Table 8. The design *2 fin (a)* refers to the design with 2 fins and a uniform fin spacing in the periodic structure and the design *2 fin (b)* refers to the design with 2 fins where the center of the
 555 respective fin coincides with the center of the respective circular area of heat input. As in the case of uniform heat production rate in the base plate, the design with 2 fins and uniform fin spacing in the periodic structure has the lowest thermal resistance. A slightly higher thermal resistance is realized by the design *2 fin (b)* which shows that equal flow distribution between the parallel fins
 560 is more important for the overall thermal performance than an exact placing of the fins above the

areas of heat input. The topology optimized design has a lower thermal resistance than the best size optimized design. In this case, a relative thermal resistance reduction of 13.6% is afforded by the topology optimization.

Table 8: Thermal resistance of size optimized parallel fin heat sink designs and the topology optimized design for a pressure drop of 2 Pa and a non-uniform heat flux in the base plate. Furthermore, the optimal fin thickness is stated for the parallel fin designs.

Design	optimal th_{fin} [mm]	R_{th} [K/W]
1 fin	0.25	267.6
1.5 fin	0.11	197.3
2 fin (a)	0.07	187.0
2 fin (b)	0.07	190.1
2.5 fin	0.05	220.6
TO design	-	164.6

5.3. Results model b

565 As mentioned in section 2.1, the *model b* geometry is included in this work to generate more complex topologies than those obtained for *model a* and to demonstrate a case where the number of fins in the optimized designs varies for different pressure drops over the heat sink. Only a uniform heat production rate in the base plate is considered for the *model b* optimizations. A uniform design field with $\gamma = 0.8$ and a straight fluid channel between inlet and outlet are used
570 as initial designs for *model b* of which the boundary conditions and dimensions are shown in Fig. 2. Hence, fewer initial guesses are used as in the *model a* optimizations. For this reason, a design continuation approach between the different pressure drops optimized for is applied in the *model b* optimizations. This means that the optimal design at a certain pressure drop is used as an additional initial design for the next higher and lower pressure drops. As stated in section 5.1,
575 a lower solid conductivity in the xy-plane in the thermofluid design layer, i.e. C_k value, was chosen in *model b* compared to *model a*. This is done to avoid problems with convergence to poor local optima that were observed during preliminary *model b* optimizations. More specifically, convergence to designs with fewer fins than optimal were observed when using the same C_k value as in *model a*. This issue can be avoided when using the presented approach with a lowered C_k value and design continuation between different pressure drops; however, the lowered C_k value leads to a more academic optimization model. The effect of this assumption can be quantified by comparing the predicted thermal resistance of a pseudo 3D body-fitted mesh validation model with a solid conductivity in the fins corresponding to the conductivity of copper to the thermal resistance of the optimization model as done for *model a*. However, this comparison is omitted for *model b* as
580

585 this model serves mainly to demonstrate the capabilities of the topology optimization method to generate more complex designs. The unphysically low C_k value in the optimization model may possibly also be avoided by other means such as ramping the C_k value during the optimization or using different initial designs with several fins as presented for *model a* but both of these approaches are not considered for *model b* in this work. An exemplary optimized *model b* design for $\Delta p = 20 \text{ Pa}$ with the corresponding fluid velocity magnitude and streamlines, thermofluid design layer temperature, and base plate temperature is depicted in Fig. 11. The design consists of three fins at the bottom, left, and right boundary of the design domain, where a no slip condition is imposed. Four more fins are formed in the middle of the design domain with small channels between them and one larger channel between the uppermost fin and the symmetry boundary at the top of the design domain. The maximum temperature in the fins is around $51 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and it can be seen that the fins are not entirely isothermal in the modeled plane due to the relatively low solid conductivity assumed in *model b* within the thermofluid design layer. The metal base plate is fairly isothermal with the temperature ranging between $51.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and almost $52.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

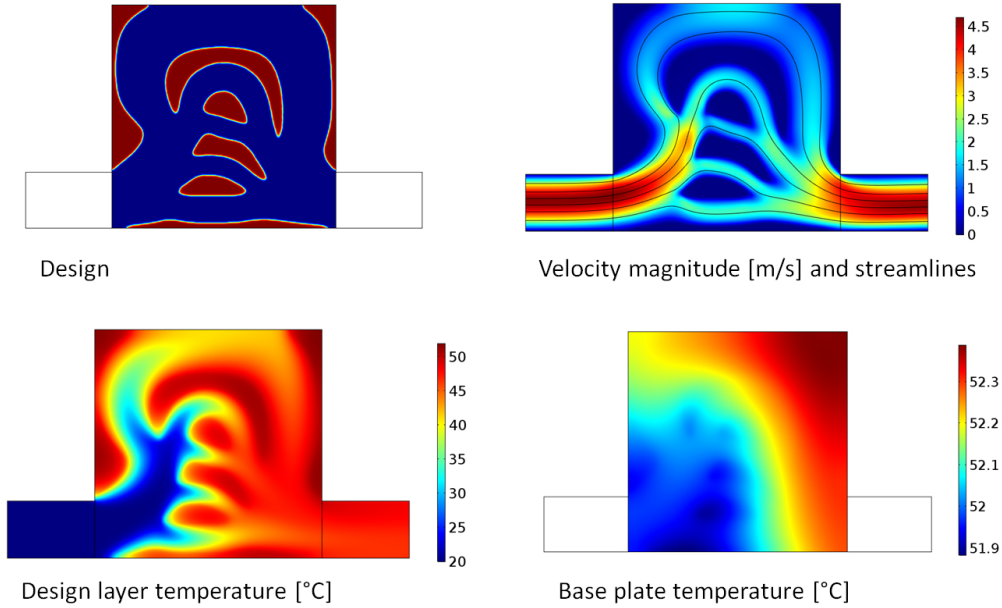


Figure 11: Exemplary *model b* design obtained for a pressure drop over the heat sink of 20 Pa where red corresponds to solid and blue to fluid. Moreover, the corresponding velocity field, temperature field in the thermofluid design layer, and temperature field in the metal base plate are shown.

Figure 12 shows optimized *model b* topologies with respect to the pressure drop over the heat sink where pressure drops between 1 and 20 Pa are considered. The general design is the same in all cases. Three fins are formed at the bottom, left, and right side of the design domain where a no slip condition is imposed. Additionally, a number of fins are formed in the middle of the design domain: One fin for $\Delta p = 1 \text{ Pa}$, two fins for 2.5 Pa, 3 fins for 7.5 Pa, and 4 fins for 20 Pa. The

Reynolds number of the optimized designs defined with regards to the average inlet velocity and inlet width as characteristic length range between 7.2 for $\Delta p = 1$ Pa and 67.0 for $\Delta p = 20$ Pa. Hence, the laminar flow assumption seems to be also well justified for *model b*.

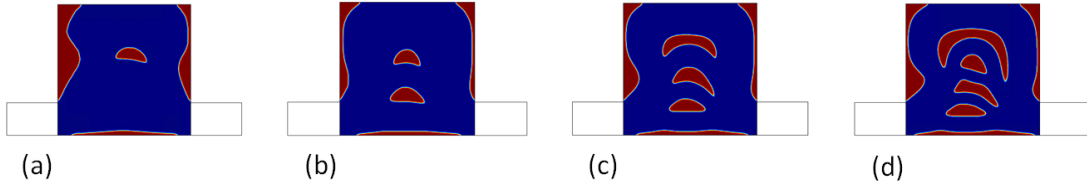


Figure 12: Influence of pressure drop over *model b* heat sink on optimized designs. Red corresponds to solid and blue to fluid. The pressure drop takes the values 1 (a), 2.5 (b), 7.5 (c), and 20 Pa (d).

A cross-check of the objective function values of the optimized designs shown in Fig. 12 based on a pseudo 3D body-fitted mesh validation model is stated in Table 9. The solid-fluid interface is thresholded at $\bar{\gamma} = 0.8$ as it is done in *model a* and the heat sink thermal resistance is computed with two times the heat production rate stated in Table 4 to represent the entire heat sink of which only the bottom half is optimized due to the assumed symmetry boundary condition at the top of the design domain. Moreover, the conductivity of copper is set in the solid domains of the thermofluid design layer to provide a more realistic validation model. Each design performs best at the pressure drop for which it is optimized, which provides some confirmation of the validity of these results from an optimization point of view. It also shows that the presented optimization with lowered C_k value may be interpreted as a more heuristic optimization that still yields useful designs when evaluated under more realistic conditions.

Table 9: Discrete cross-check of *model b* optimized designs heat transfer resistance [K/W] based on the pseudo 3D body-fitted mesh validation model.

	Δp [Pa] tested for	1	2.5	7.5	20
Design for Δp [Pa]					
1		751.4	317.8	203.1	151.4
2.5		871.5	288.5	129.6	98.2
7.5		1216.7	360.0	119.9	64.9
20		1909.9	525.0	150.5	64.1

6. Conclusions

In this work, a thermofluid topology optimization model assuming steady state laminar flow is applied to the design of forced convection air-cooled heat sinks. To reduce the computational effort that is associated with a 3D optimization model, a pseudo 3D heat sink model comprised

of a 2D modeled heat sink base plate and 2D modeled thermofluid design layer that are thermally coupled is used. Heat sink designs being periodic perpendicular to the flow direction are generated using symmetry conditions at the sides of the modeled domain. The optimization objective is to minimize the heat sink heat transfer resistance for a prescribed pressure drop over the heat sink and prescribed heat production rate in the base plate. Optimized designs are presented and discussed from a thermal engineering point of view. Parametric studies are conducted to analyze the influence of the prescribed pressure drop on the optimized topologies as well as on Reynolds number and thermal resistance of the system. To assess the influence of the implicit solid-fluid boundary representation in density-based topology optimization, 2D and 3D validation simulations with explicit representation of the solid-fluid boundary and a body-fitted mesh are conducted. Moreover, the 3D validation model is used to check the validity of the heat sink representation in the presented pseudo 3D model. A good agreement between the models in terms of predicted thermal resistance and Reynolds number is found over the entire analyzed pressure drop range and reasons for deviations between the models are discussed. It is found that the 3D thermofluid problem of the airflow around the heat sink fins can be approximated as a 2D problem in the analyzed case. Still, the pseudo 3D optimization model can also be useful in cases of more pronounced three-dimensional physical phenomena to provide promising starting guesses for a subsequent full 3D optimization. Another means to deal with more pronounced 3D physical phenomena is to add further thermofluid layers to the pseudo 3D model. However, this is non-trivial even if only fin cross-sections being constant in z-direction are considered. This is mainly because assumptions for the heat exchange between the layers, both for fluid-fluid and fin-fin heat transfer, need to be made. Further assumptions would be needed if also momentum transfer between the layers was considered. Moreover, the computational burden increases significantly with each added thermofluid layer. The complexity increases even more if the fin cross-sections are allowed to differ between the layers since a different 2D design variable field is then needed to be introduced for each thermofluid layer. For these reasons, the analysis of pseudo 3D heat sink models with several thermofluid layers is left for future works. A cross-check based on the 2D validation model shows that each design performs best at the pressure drop optimized for. Furthermore, two exemplary topology optimized designs are benchmarked to a size optimized parallel fin heat sink to provide a comparison to a conventional heat sink geometry. A thermal resistance reduction of up to 13.6% is found to be afforded by the topology optimization which provides some confirmation for the added benefit of topology optimization. Fins generated with thermal resistance minimization as optimization objective are compared to pressure drop minimized fins for given volume constraints in terms of resulting fin shape, thermal resistance, and pressure drop. Moreover, an exemplary topology optimization is conducted for a model with heat generation in two local thermal hotspots in the base plate. This optimization results in a different topology and

slightly lower thermal resistance than in the case of a uniform or an almost uniform base plate temperature which demonstrates the usefulness of including the thermal diffusion problem in the base plate in the optimization model. A second non-periodic and more academic, heat sink model with inlet and outlet width smaller than the design domain width is optimized to generate more complex and topologically more interesting fin designs. Optimization results for different pressure drops are presented and discussed and a cross-check based on a 2D body-fitted mesh validation model confirms the optimization technique.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the TOpTEen project sponsored through the Sapere Aude Program of the Danish Council for Independent Research (DFR 4005-00320). Moreover, the authors wish to thank Rasmus Bjørk for helping to run COMSOL/MATLAB on a computer cluster and Niels Aage and Casper Schousboe Andreasen for their helpful advice with regards to the topology optimization implementation in COMSOL.

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