

MONTE-CARLO AND DOMAIN-DEFORMATION SENSITIVITIES

P. Lapeyre,^{1,*} S. Blanco,² C. Caliot,¹ J. Dauchet,³ M. El Hafi,⁴ R. Fournier,² O. Farges,⁵ M. Roger⁶

¹ PROMES CNRS, Université Perpignan Via Domitia - 7, rue du Four Solaire, 66120 Font Romeu Odeillo, France

² LAPLACE, UMR 5213 - Université Paul Sabatier, 118, Route de Narbonne - 31062 Toulouse Cedex, France

³ Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS, SIGMA Clermont, Institut Pascal, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

⁴ Université Fédérale de Toulouse Midi-Pyrénées, Mines Albi, UMR CNRS 5302, Centre RAPSODEE, Campus Jarlard, F-81013 Albi CT Cedex

⁵ LEMTA - UMR 7563 - Université de Lorraine, Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France

⁶ Univ Lyon, CNRS, INSA-Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CETHIL UMR5008, F-69621, Villeurbanne, France

ABSTRACT. We address the question of evaluating shape derivatives of objective functions for radiative-transfer engineering involving semi-transparent media. After recalling the standard Monte-Carlo approach to sensitivity estimation and its current limitations, a new method is presented for the specific case of geometrical sensitivities. This method is then tested in a square cavity filled by a multiple-scattering and absorbing (non-emitting) semi-transparent medium, irradiated by an emissive cylinder. A new geometrical sensitivity algorithm is presented with full genericity in order to allow its future implementation in complex geometries.