第二届崇真青年学者学术沙龙报告 计算机与人工智能学院

武汉纺织大学

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教育背景

- 本科 大连工业大学
- 硕士 上海东华大学
 - 专业:数字化纺织工程
 - 研究内容: 椭圆傅立叶和凸包算法在人体建模的应用
- 博士 日本京都工艺纤维大学
 - 专业: 先端纤维学
 - 研究内容: 遗传算法和神经网络在材料科学的应用

研究契机

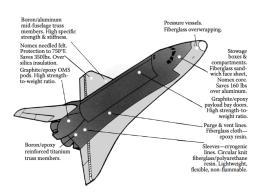


Figure 1: 层合材料的应用一 (Graphic courtesy of M.C. Gill Corporation, http://www.mcgillcorp.com.)

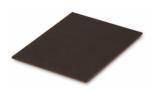




Figure 2: 层合材料的应用

 $\big(\mathsf{https:} / / \mathsf{www.thegillcorp.com} \big)$

什么是层合材料?

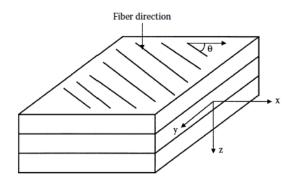


Figure 3: 层合材料结构图 (来源: Autar k. kaw 2006)

怎样设计?

■ 目标: 强度

■ 约束条件: 重量, 成本等

■ 变量: 铺层角度, 铺层数, 材料等

- 1. 构造目标函数 f(x).
- 2. 为满足约束条件,添加惩罚项 φ₁(x), φ₂(x),···, φ_n(x)
- 3. **重新构造目标函数** $f(x)+c_1\phi_1(x)+c_2\phi_2(x)+\cdots+c_n\phi_n(x)$

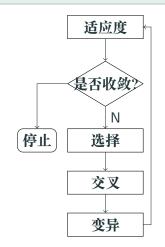


Figure 4: 遗传算法流程 图

- 1. 构造目标函数 f(x).
- 2. 为满足约束条件,在群体中 维护不同的子群
- 3. 不改变目标函数 f(x).

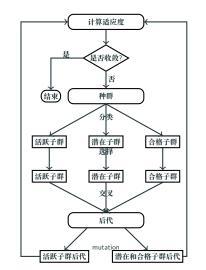


Figure 5: 改进后遗传算法_{7/17} 流程图

- 活跃个体和活跃子群:如果一个个体的约束值远小于 约束条件,那么我们称该个体为活跃个体,该个体所 在的子群为活跃子群。
- 潜在个体和潜在子群:如果一个个体的约束值小于或者接近约束条件,那么我们称该个体为潜在个体,该个体所在的子群为潜在子群。
- 合格个体和合格子群:如果一个个体的约束值满足约束条件,那么我们称该个体为合格个体,该个体所在的子群为合格子群。

自适应变异算子

$$\mathsf{md} = [\mathit{CT}_1, \cdots, \mathit{CT}_{n-1}, \mathit{CT}_n] - [\mathit{ICV}_1, \cdots, \mathit{ICV}_{n-1}, \mathit{ICV}_n]$$

- md 表示变异向量
- CT; 表示第 i 个约束条件, 比如质量, 强度等。
- ICV; 表示当前个体的相应的约束值。

长度变异算子 =
$$\begin{cases} LMC * [0, \sum_{i=1}^{N} md_i] \text{ if } \sum_{i=1}^{N} md_i > 0 \\ LMC * [\sum_{i=1}^{N} md_i, 0] \text{ if } \sum_{i=1}^{N} md_i < 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

角度变异算子 =
$$\begin{cases} 0.5, \text{ AM} = [0, AMC \sum_{i=1}^{N} (|CT_i - CV_i|)] \\ 0.5, \text{ AM} = [AMC \sum_{i=1}^{N} (-|CT_i - CV_i|), 0] \end{cases}$$
(2)

研究成果

- Huiyao Zhang, Atsushi Yokoyama. 2021. A Technique for Constrained Optimization of Cross-ply Laminates Using a New Variant of Genetic Algorithm. International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 12(6): 760-767.
- Huiyao Zhang, Atsushi Yokoyama. 2022. Optimum
 Design of Laminated Composites for Minimum Thickness
 by a Variant of Genetic Algorithm. Journal of Textile
 Engineering(accepted)

问题二:如何预测层合材料的强度?

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{16} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{26} \\ A_{16} & A_{26} & A_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_y^0 \\ \varepsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{16} & B_{26} & B_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ B_{16} & B_{26} & B_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_y^0 \\ \varepsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{16} \\ D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{16} \\ D_{16} & D_{26} & D_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} A_{ij} &= \sum_{i=1}^{6} (\overline{Q_j})_i (h_k - h_{k-1})^j = 1, 2, 6, j = 1, 2, 6, \\ \mathcal{B}_{ij} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{6} (\overline{Q_j})_i (h_k^2 - h_{k-1}^2)^j = 1, 2, 6, j = 1, 2, 6, \\ \mathcal{D}_{ij} &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{6} (\overline{Q_j})_i (h_k^2 - h_{k-1}^2)^j = 1, 2, 6, j = 1, 2, 6. \end{split}$$

Maximum stress failure

$$SF_{MS}^{k} = \min \text{ of } \begin{cases} SF_{X}^{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{X_{1}}{\sigma_{11}}, \text{ if } \sigma_{11} > 0 \\ \frac{X_{2}}{\sigma_{12}}, \text{ if } \sigma_{11} < 0 \end{cases} \\ SF_{Y}^{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{Y_{2}}{\sigma_{22}}, \text{ if } \sigma_{22} > 0 \\ \frac{Y_{2}}{\sigma_{22}}, \text{ if } \sigma_{22} < 0 \end{cases} \\ SF_{S}^{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{S}{|\sigma_{22}|} \end{cases}$$

Tsai-wu failure theory

$$\begin{aligned} H_1\sigma_1 + H_2\sigma_2 + H_6\tau_{12} + H_{11}\sigma_1^2 + H_{22}\sigma_2^2 \\ &+ H_{66}\tau_{12}^2 + 2H_{12}\sigma_1\sigma_2 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

如何设计网络的拓扑结构?

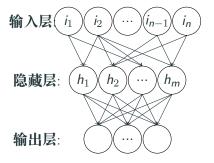


Figure 6: 神经网络模型

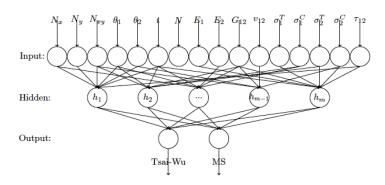


Figure 7: 用于层合材料强度预测的神经网络

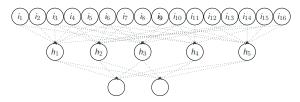


Figure 8: 材料预测模型

Table 1: 网络结构的二进制表示

| Nodes | <i>i</i> ₁ | <i>i</i> ₂ | i ₃ | i ₄ | i 5 | <i>i</i> ₆ | i ₇ | i ₈ | i 9 | i ₁₀ | i_{11} | i_{12} | i_{13} | i_{14} | i_{15} | i ₁₆ | f | f |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|---|---|
| h_1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| h_2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| h_3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| h_4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| h_5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

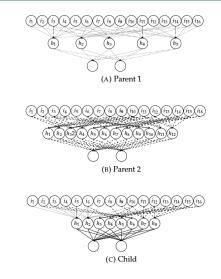


Figure 9: 基于遗传算法产生子神经网络

研究成果

Table 2: Comparsion of Fully-connected Neural Network and GA-based Neural Network

| Model | Training Error | Validation Error |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Fully-connected ANN | 0.051 | 0.050 |
| GA-based ANN | 0.054 | 0.055 |

Huiyao Zhang, Atsushi Yokoyama. 2021. Predicting Strength Ratio of Laminated Composite Material with Evolutionary Artificial Neural Network. International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 12(6): 11-18.

谢谢