

Thesis Presentation

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I Introduction

- Classic lamination theory(CLT)
- Failure theory
- Evolutionary artificial neural network

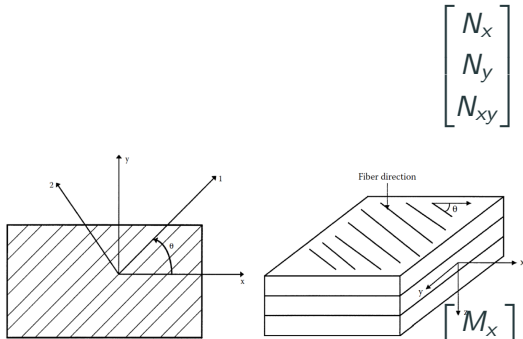
II New GA Model

- optimal design for cross ply laminate
- optimal design for angle ply laminate

III Approximation of CLT and failure theories.

- Data preparation
- Learning
- Experiment

1): Classic Lamination Theory



$$\begin{bmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{16} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{26} \\ A_{16} & A_{26} & A_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x^0 \\ \epsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ B_{16} & B_{26} & B_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

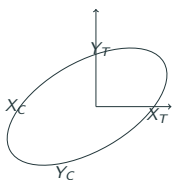
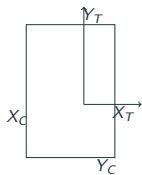
$$\begin{bmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ B_{16} & B_{26} & B_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x^0 \\ \epsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{16} \\ D_{12} & D_{22} & D_{26} \\ D_{16} & D_{26} & D_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Figure 1: Composite Material

Introduction: Failure Theory

- Maximum stress failure



$$SF_{MS}^k = \min \text{ of } \begin{cases} SF_X^k = \begin{cases} \frac{X_t}{\sigma_{11}}, & \text{if } \sigma_{11} > 0 \\ \frac{X_c}{\sigma_{11}}, & \text{if } \sigma_{11} < 0 \end{cases} \\ SF_Y^k = \begin{cases} \frac{Y_t}{\sigma_{22}}, & \text{if } \sigma_{22} > 0 \\ \frac{Y_c}{\sigma_{22}}, & \text{if } \sigma_{22} < 0 \end{cases} \\ SF_S^k = \left\{ \frac{S}{|\tau_{12}|} \right\} \end{cases} .$$

Figure 2: Schematic failure surfaces for maximum stress and quadratic failure criteria

- Tsai-wu failure theory

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

Introduction: Neural network structure

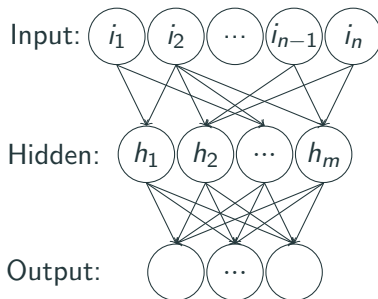


Figure 3: Neural Network Model

2. Traditional GA Model

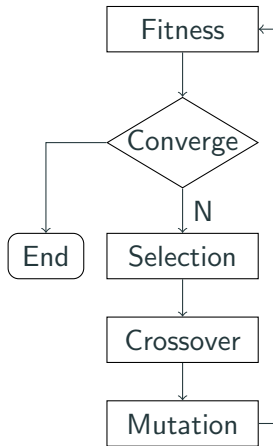


Figure 4: GA process

3. New GA Model

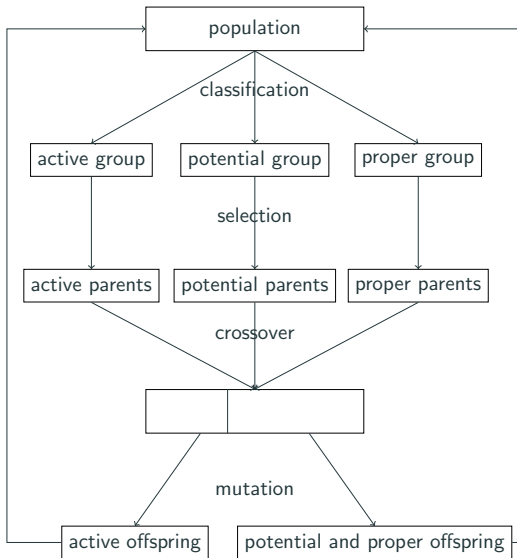
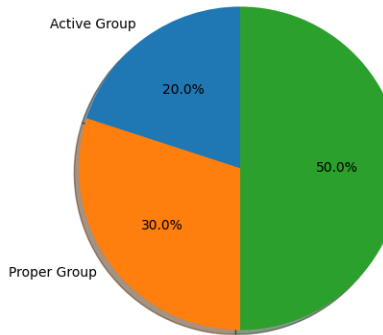


Figure 5: GA Model

3. New GA Parents

- active group: individual is used to increase the diversity of the population
- potential group: individual doesn't fulfill constraint
- proper group: individual meet constraint

Figure 6: Parents



Experiment for cross ply laminate

Figure 7: Model for cross ply laminate

0
90
90
0
90

Experiment for cross ply laminate

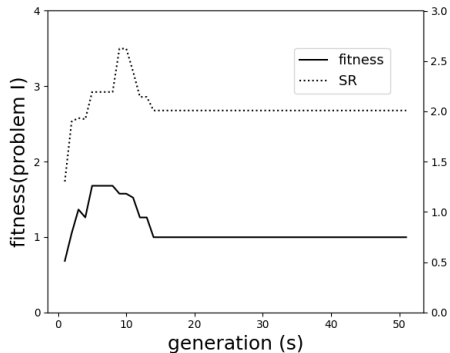


Figure 8: Parents

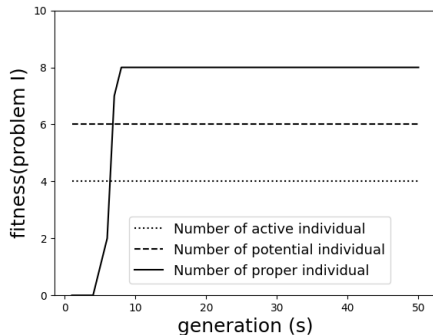


Figure 9: Parents

Table 1: The optimum lay-ups for the loading $N_x = 1\text{e6 N}$

Cross Ply [$0_M/90_N$]	Choudhury and Mondal's		Current Research	
Material	Glass-Epoxy	Graphite-Epoxy	Glass-Epoxy	Graphite-Epoxy
M	68	17	78	18
N	72	18	28	8
no. of lamina(n)	140	35	106	26
SR	2.01	2.10	2.03	2.16
weight	9.10	1.84	6.89	102.5

Experiment for angle ply laminate: Self-adaptative GA

- Modifying selection strategy: in order to handle the constraint search
- Self-adaptative mutation direction of fiber orientation and laminate thickness: random change the length, and the angle in the laminate.
- The self-adaptative parameters don't refer to parent's proportion, mutation probability.

Experiment for angle ply laminate: mutation operator

$$\text{md} = [CT_1, \dots, CT_{n-1}, CT_n] - [ICV_0, \dots, ICV_{n-1}, ICV_n]$$

- md means mutation direction.
- CT_i denotes the i-th constraint, such as weight, safety factor.
- ICV_i denotes individual's i-th constraint value, such as, weight, safety factor of current individual.

Experiment for angle ply laminate: mutation operator

- length mutation =

$$\begin{cases} LMC * [0, \sum_{i=1}^N md_i] & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^N md_i > 0 \\ LMC * [\sum_{i=1}^N md_i, 0] & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^N md_i < 0 \end{cases}$$

LMC stands for length mutation coefficient, it's a positive integer.

- angle mutation =

$$\begin{cases} AMC * [0, \sum_{i=1}^N md_i] & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^N md_i > 0 \\ AMC * [\sum_{i=1}^N md_i, 0] & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^N md_i < 0 \end{cases}$$

AMC stands for angle mutation coefficient, it's sign is unclear.

Experiment: $N_x = 10, N_y = 5$ MPa m

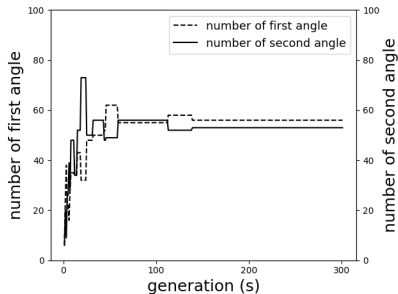
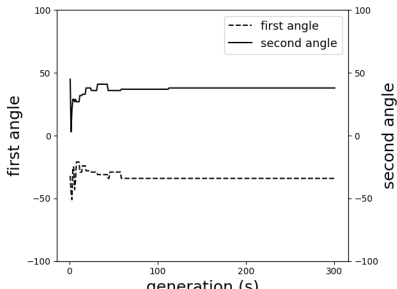
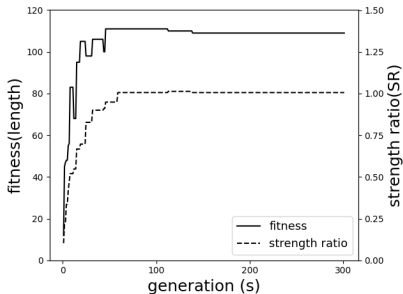


Figure 10: Two distinct angles in the laminate

Table 2: Comparison with the results of DSA

Loading $N_x/N_y/N_{xy}$ (MPa m)	Akbulut and Sonmez's Study				Present Study			
	Optimum lay-up sequences	laminate thickness	TW	MS	Optimum lay-up sequences	laminate thickness	TW	MS
10/5/0	$[37_{27}/-37_{27}]_s$	108	1.0068	1.0277	$[33_{29}/-39_{25}/-\bar{3}9]_s$	109	1.0074	1.0246
20/5/0	$[31_{23}/-31_{23}]_s$	92	1.0208	1.1985	$[33_{22}/-31_{24}]_s$	92	1.0055	1.2065
40/5/0	$[26_{20}/-26_{20}]_s$	80	1.0190	1.5381	$[29_{18}/-21_{23}/-\bar{2}1]_s$	83	1.0034	1.7350
80/5/0	$[21_{25}/-19_{28}]_s$	106	1.0113	1.2213	$[-20_{27}/21_{25}/\bar{2}5]_s$	105	1.0029	1.2063
120/5/0	$[17_{35}/-17_{35}]_s$	140	1.0030	1.0950	$[-18_{34}/17_{36}]_s$	140	1.0000	1.0898

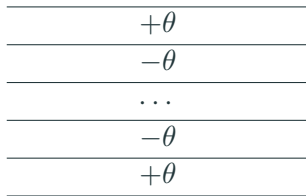


Figure 11: Model for Angle ply laminate

Paper 3: General Neural Network

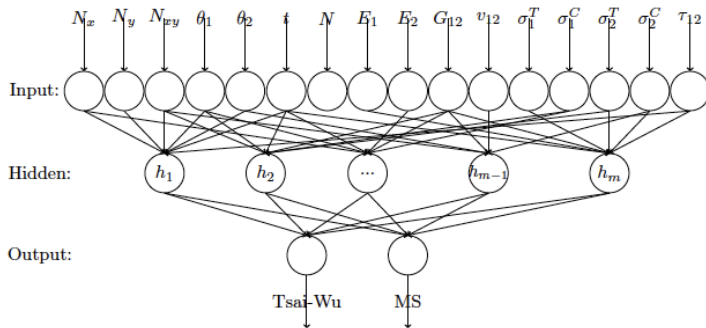


Figure 12: General Neural Network for CLT

Table 3: Part of train dataset

Input				Output	
Load	Laminate Structure	Material Property	Failure Property	MS	Tsai-Wu
-70,-10,-40,	90,-90,4,1.27,	38.6,8.27,0.26,4.14,	1062.0,610.0,31,118,72,	0.0102,	0.0086
-10,10,0,	-86,86,80,1.27,	181.0,10.3,0.28,7.17,	1500.0,1500.0,40,246,68,	0.4026,	2.5120
-70,-50,80,	-38,38,4,1.27,	116.6,7.67,0.27,4.173,	2062.0,1701.0,70,240,105,	0.0080,	0.0325
-70,80,-40,	90,-90,48,1.27,	38.6,8.27,0.26,4.14,	1062.0,610.0,31,118,72,	0.0218,	0.1028
-20,-30,0,	-86,86,60,1.27,	181.0,10.3,0.28,7.17,	1500.0,1500.0,40,246,68,	0.6481,	0.9512
0,-40,0,	74,-74,168,1.27,	181.0,10.3,0.28,7.17,	1500.0,1500.0,40,246,68,	1.3110,	3.9619

Table 4: Comparison between practical and simulation

Input				Output			
Load	Laminate Structure	Material Property	Failure Property	CLT		ANN	
				MS Tsai-Wu	MS Tsai-Wu	MS Tsai-Wu	MS Tsai-Wu
-10,40,20	26,-26,168,1.27	116.6,7.67,0.27,4.17	2062.0,1701.0,70,240,105	0.342	0.476	0.351	0.492
20,-70,-30	10,-10,196,1.27	181.0,10.3,0.28,7.17	1500.0,1500.0,40,246,68	0.653	0.489	0.612	0.445
60,-20,0	82 -82,128,1.27	181.0,10.3,0.28,7.17	1500.0,1500.0,40,246,68	1.663	0.112	1.673	0.189

- 1) paper1: journal of reinforced plastic and composites
- 2) paper2: journal of thermoplastic composite
- 3) paper3: which journal?