

Optimum design of laminated composites for minimum thickness by a self-adaptative genetic algorithm

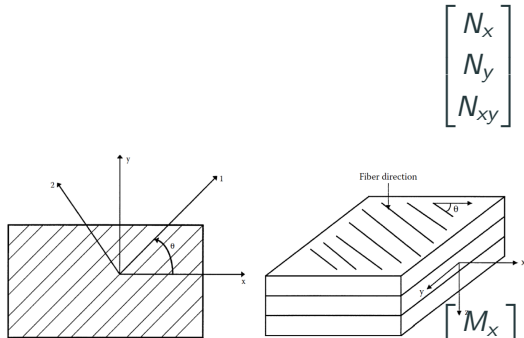
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1. Classic lamination theory
2. Failure theory for composite material
3. Self-adaptative genetic algorithm
4. Experiment and result
5. Comparison with related research

1. Classic Lamination Theory



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

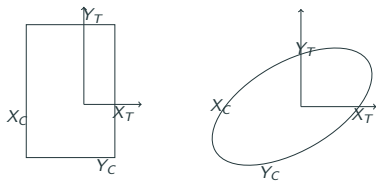
$$\begin{bmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ B_{16} & B_{26} & B_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x^0 \\ \varepsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{16} \\ D_{12}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

(13)/10

Figure 1: Composite Material

2. 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

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

3. 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.

3. Self-adaptative GA: selection operator

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

3. Self-adaptative GA: 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.

4. Self-adaptative GA: 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.

5. Result: Loading $N_x = 10, N_y = 5$ MPa m

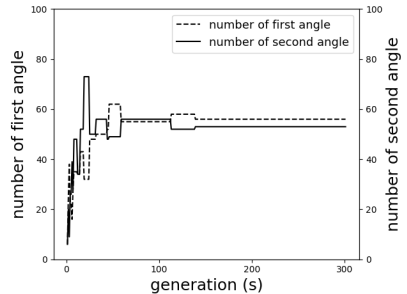
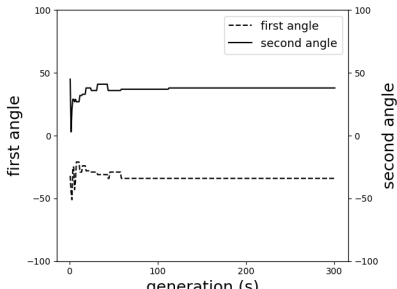
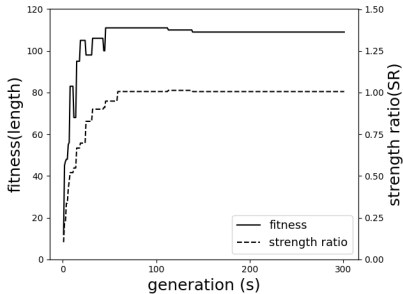


Figure 3: Two distinct angles in the laminate

6. Comparison with related research

Table 1: 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