

Using Evolutionary Computation to explore geometry and topology without ground structures

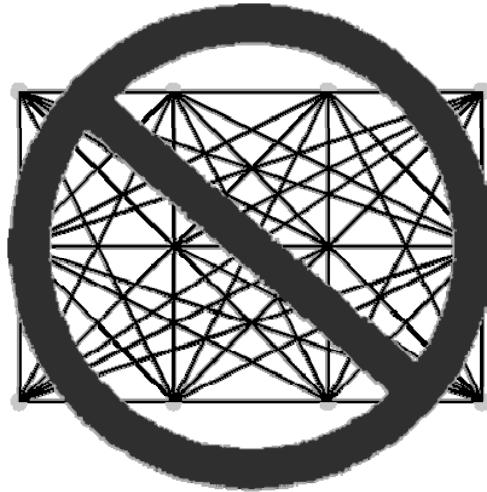
IASS-IACM 2008

Ithaca, NY USA

Dr. –Ing. Peter von Buelow

University of Michigan
TCAUP

30 May 2008



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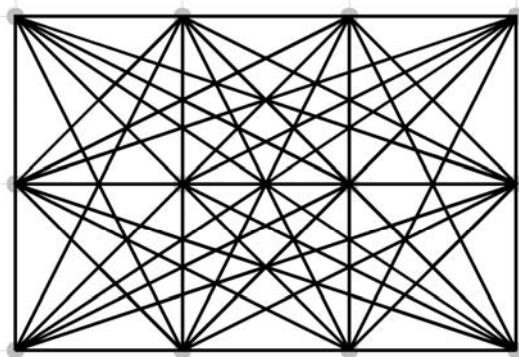
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What are ground structures?

Definition

A set of all admissible bars connecting a set of admissible joints.

(Dorn, et al. 1964)

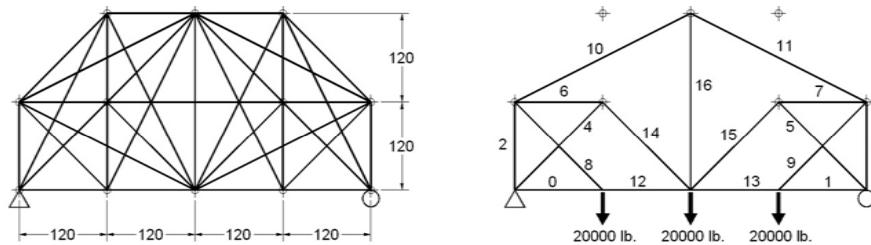


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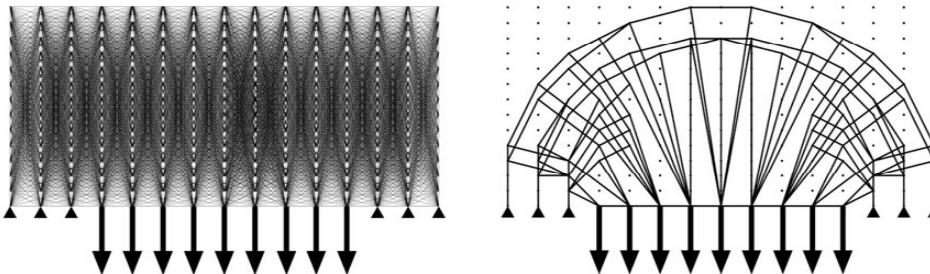
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Examples of ground structures



12 nodes and 39 bars (Deb et al., 1999)



210 nodes and 21945 (max) bars (Klarbring, 1995)

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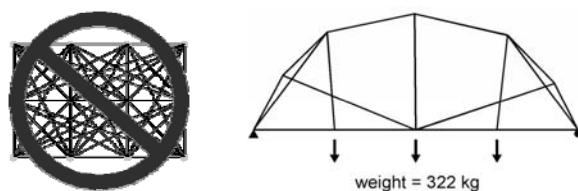
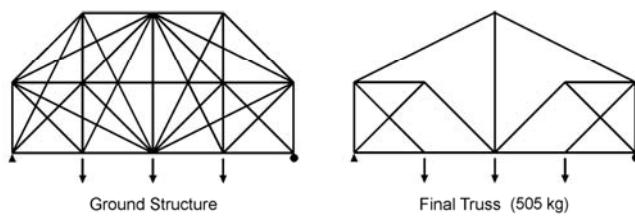
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Effect of ground structure on results with EC

Ground structures have
2 effects on EC:

1. Results
 - Resolution
 - Geometry
 - Topology
2. Computation
 - Chromosome
 - Population
 - Analysis

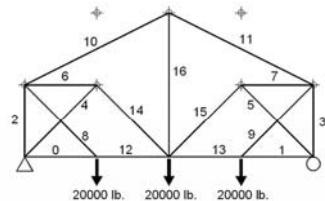


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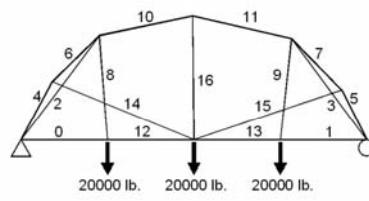
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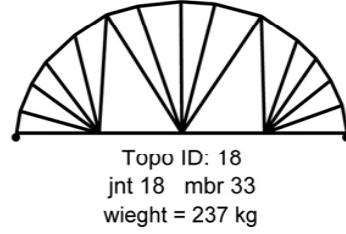
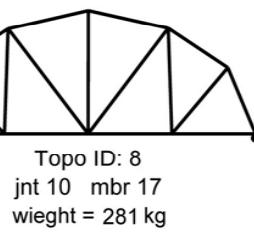
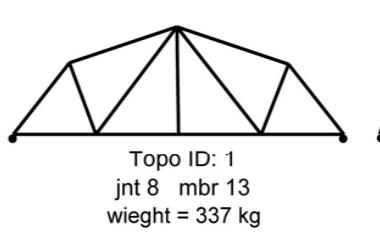
Effect of ground structure on results



With ground structure (505 kg)



without ground structure (322 kg)

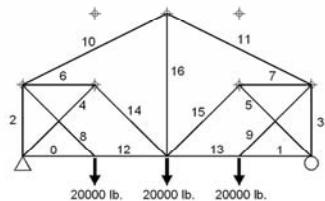


Other topologies found without using ground structure

Effect of ground structure on GA computation

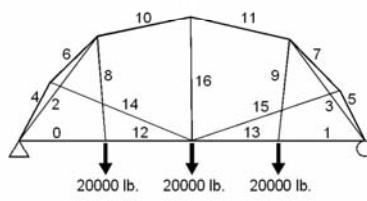
GA computation depends on chromosome string length

Size of ground structure

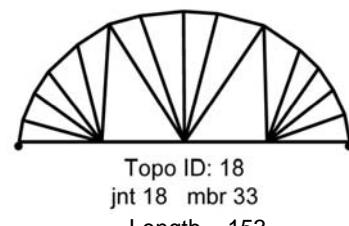
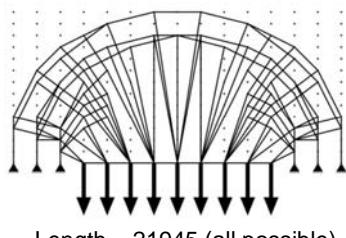


Length = 39 (actually used)

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the incidence matrix



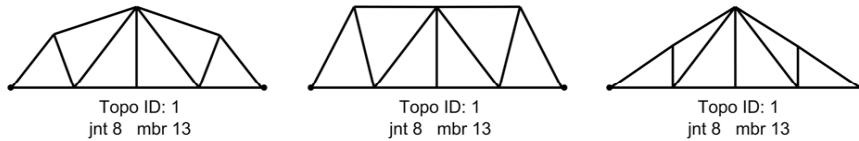
Length = $n(n-1)/2 = 45$



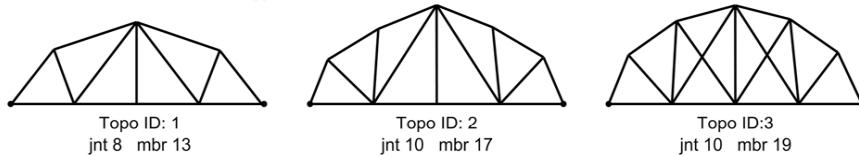
Distinction of geometry and topology

definitions

Three Examples of Geometry:

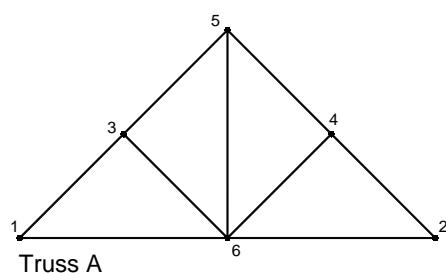


Three Examples of Topology:



Encoding Topology without ground structure

'binary string' from incidence matrix

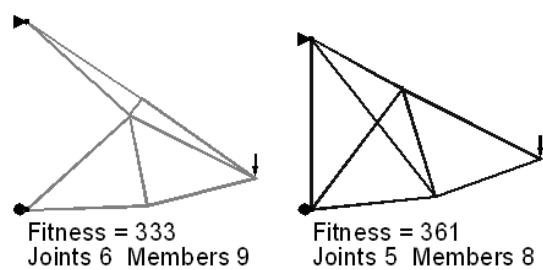


0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	1	1		
0	1	1			
0	1				
0					
					0

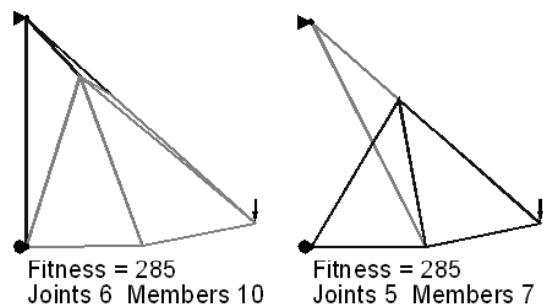
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Breeding Topology

one-point crossover



00110 | 0101111110 10110 | 11111
10110 | 0101111110 00110 | 11111



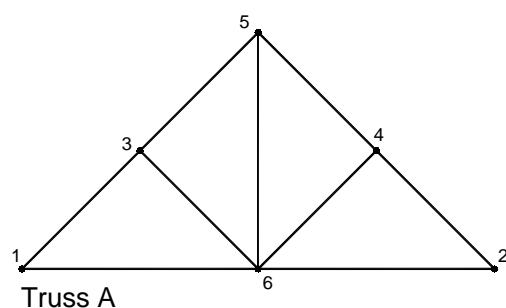
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Encoding Geometry without ground structure

Array of real number nodal coordinates



0.	0.
360.	0.
90.	90.
270.	90.
180.	180.
180.	0.

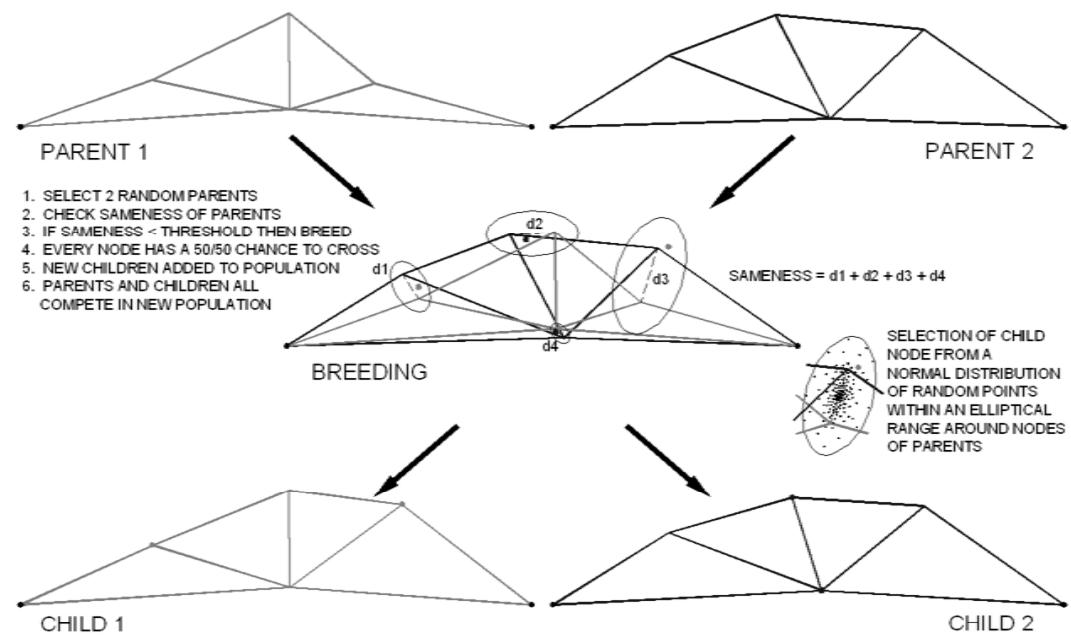
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Breeding Geometry

Half Uniform Crossover breeding



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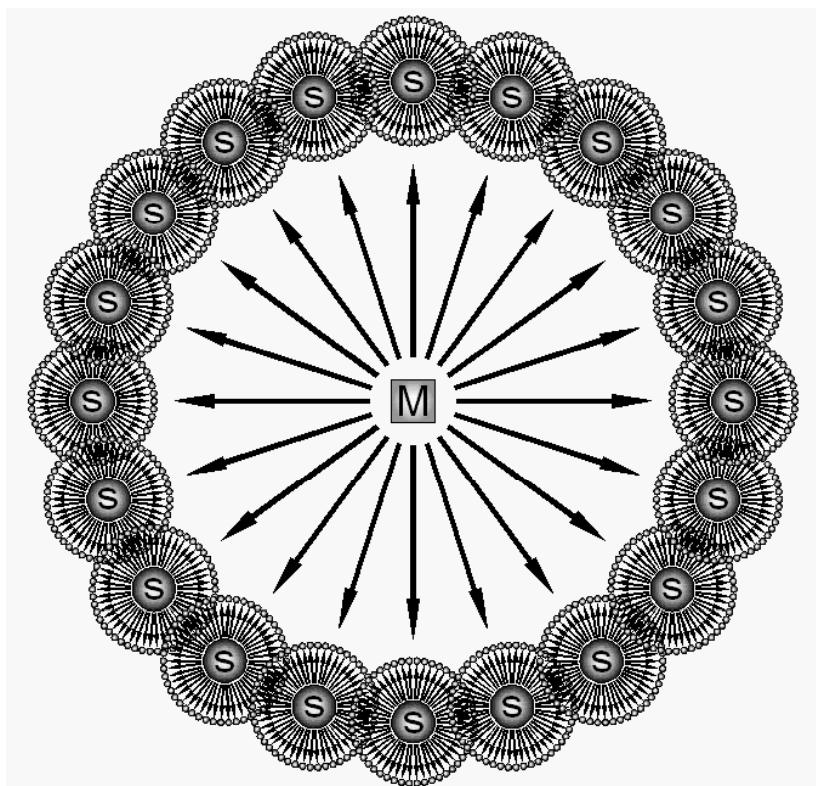
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Procedure

M - the master sends and gathers all topologies

S - each slave finds geometry for each topology



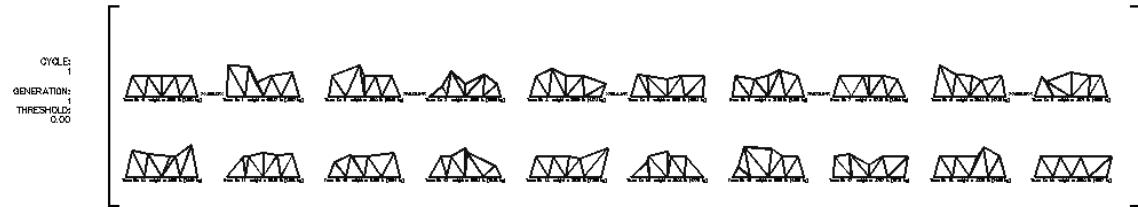
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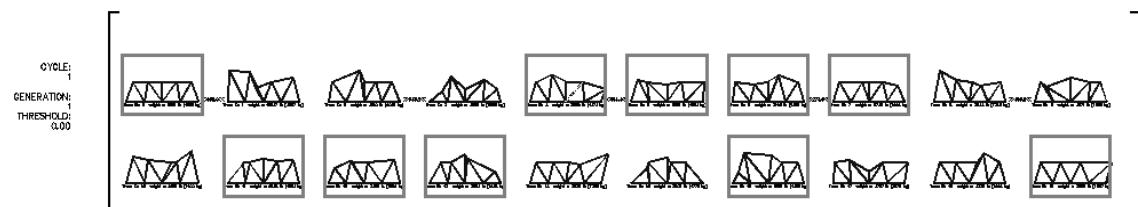
Geometry Generations

Random start with progenitor



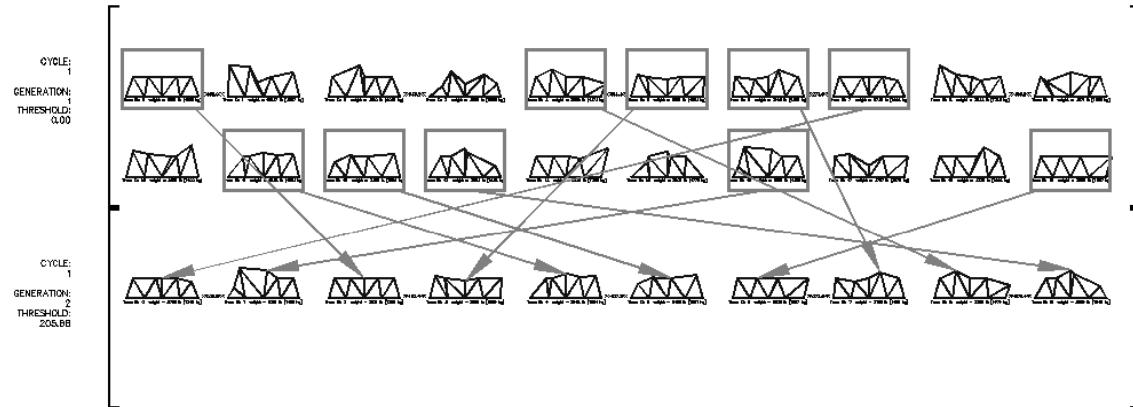
Geometry Generations

Selection from generation 1



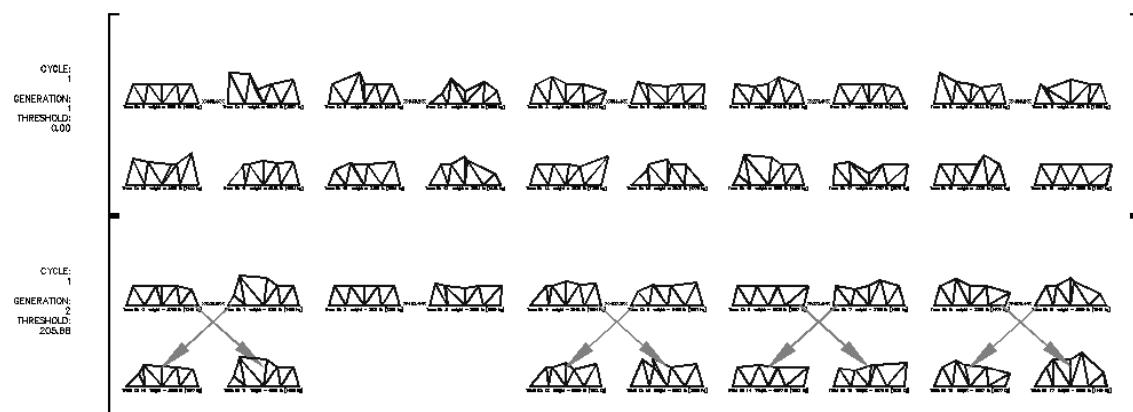
Geometry Generations

Setup parents for generation 2



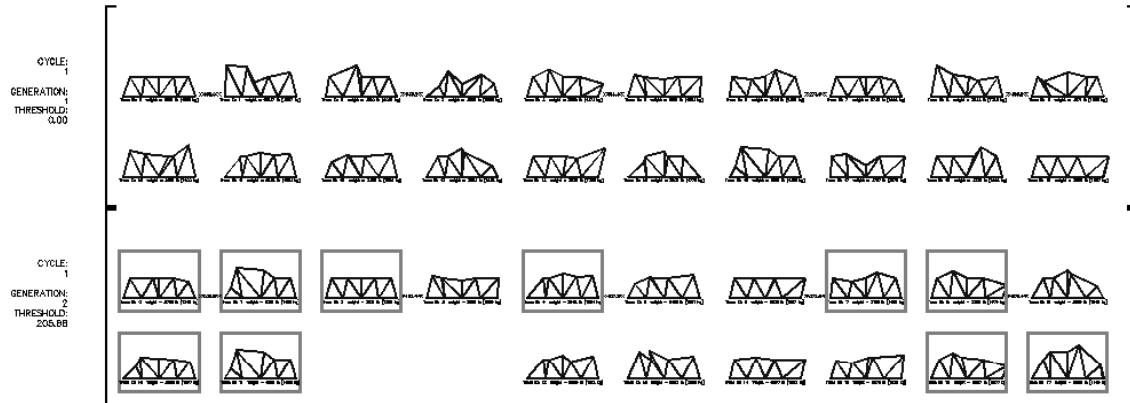
Geometry Generations

Breed parents to fill generation 2



Geometry Generations

Select best for parents in next generation



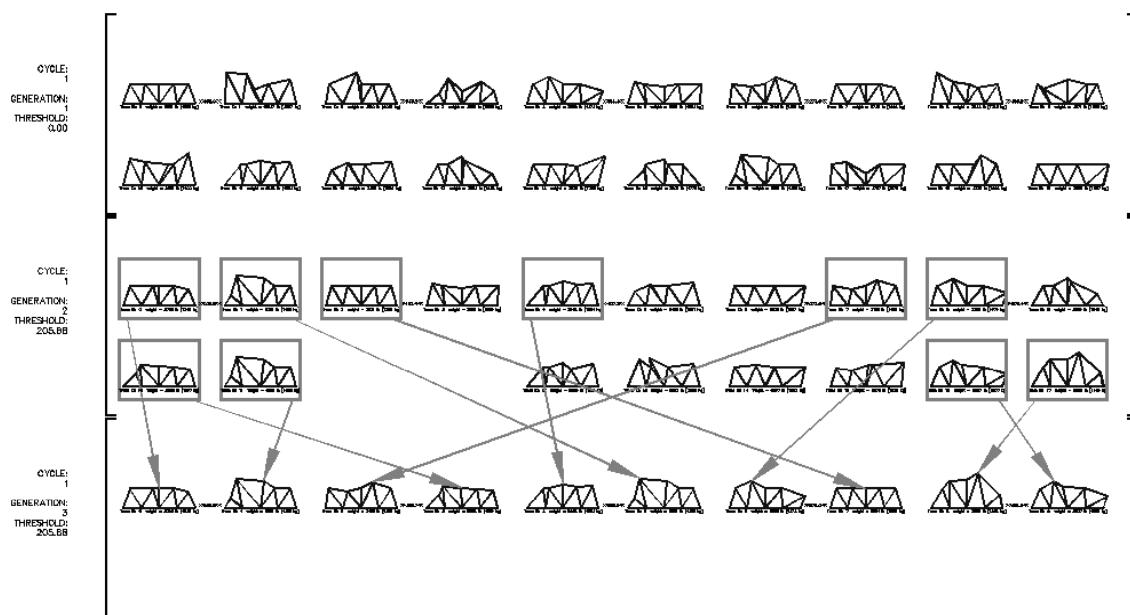
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Geometry Generations

Setup parents for next generation



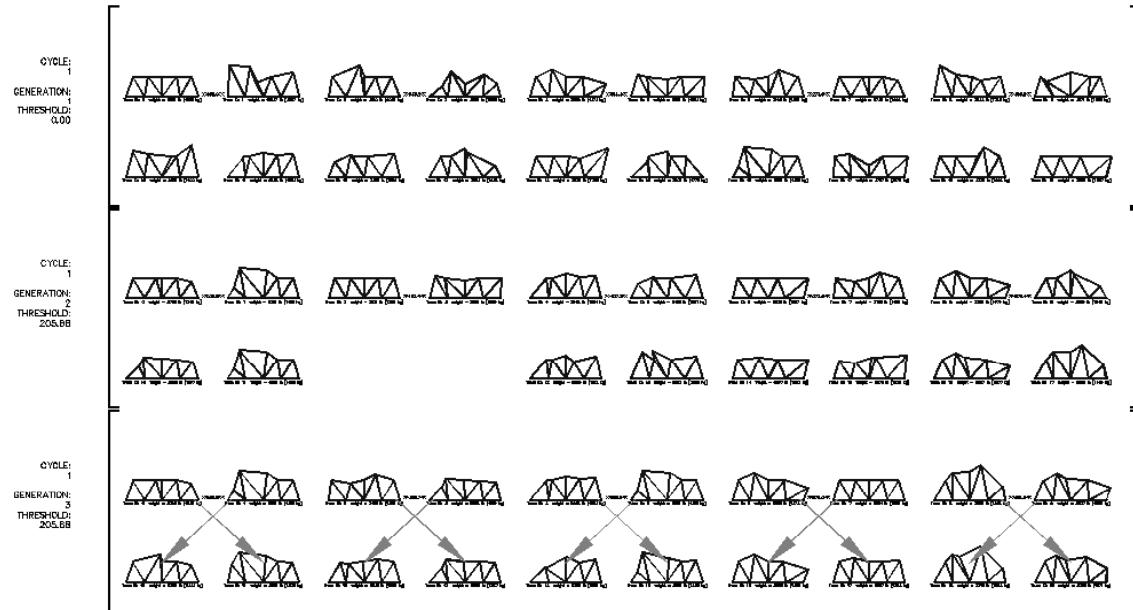
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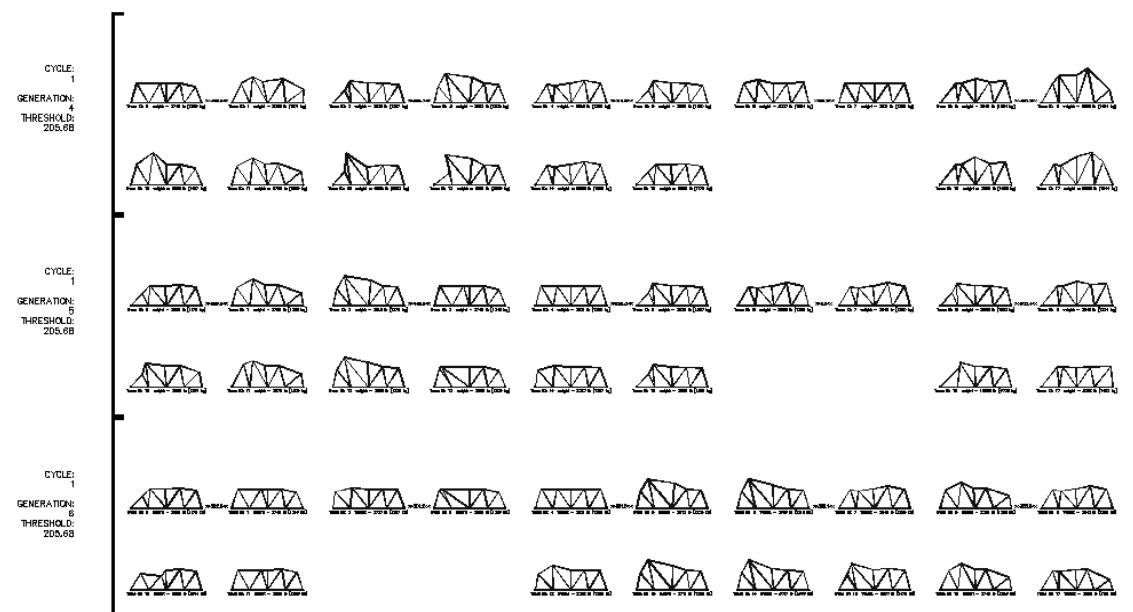
Geometry Generations

Breed parents for next generation



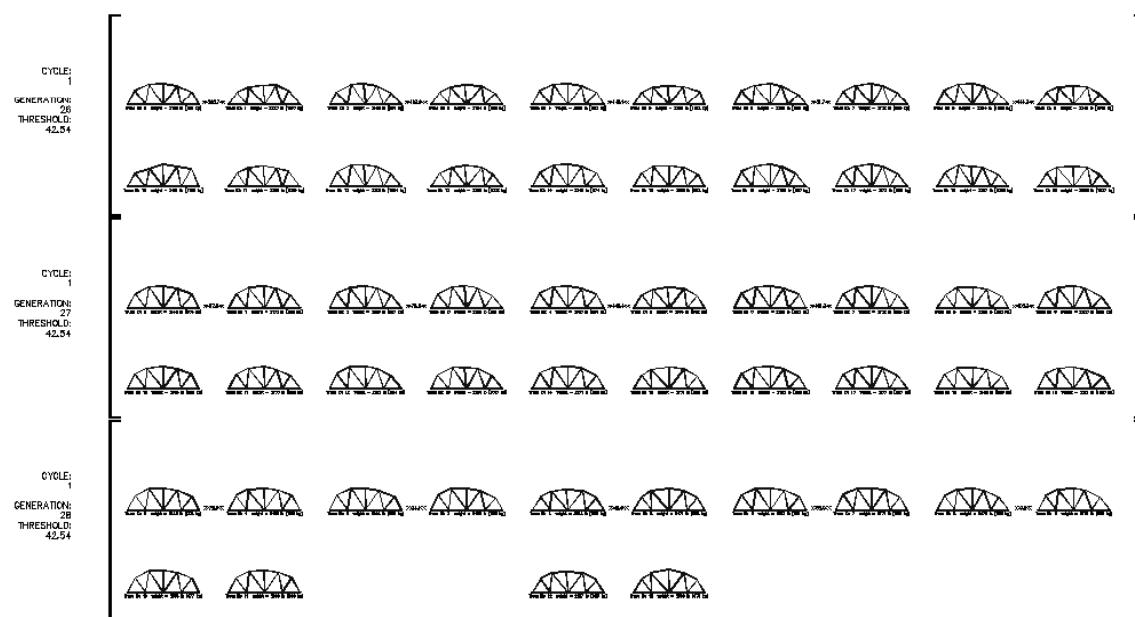
Geometry Generations

Cycle 1 Generations 4-6



Geometry Generations

Cycle 1 Generations 26-28



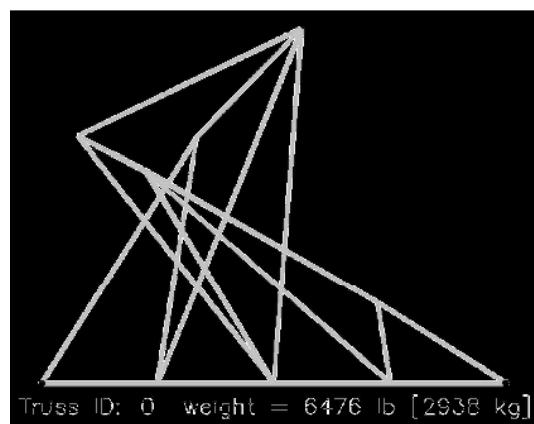
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Geometry GA

Best from one cycle



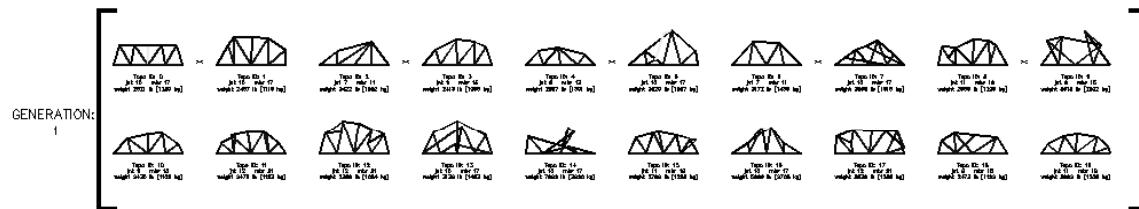
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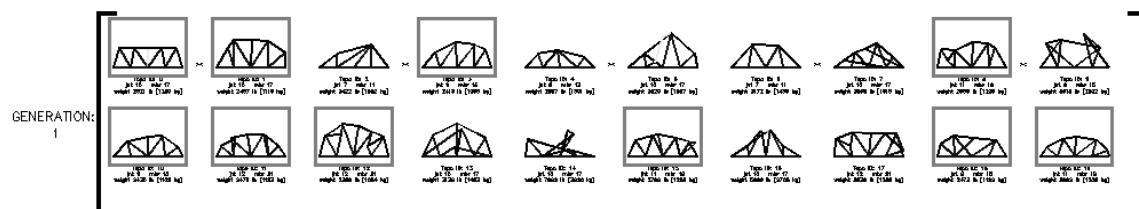
Topology Generations

Mutate progenitor to start topology cycle



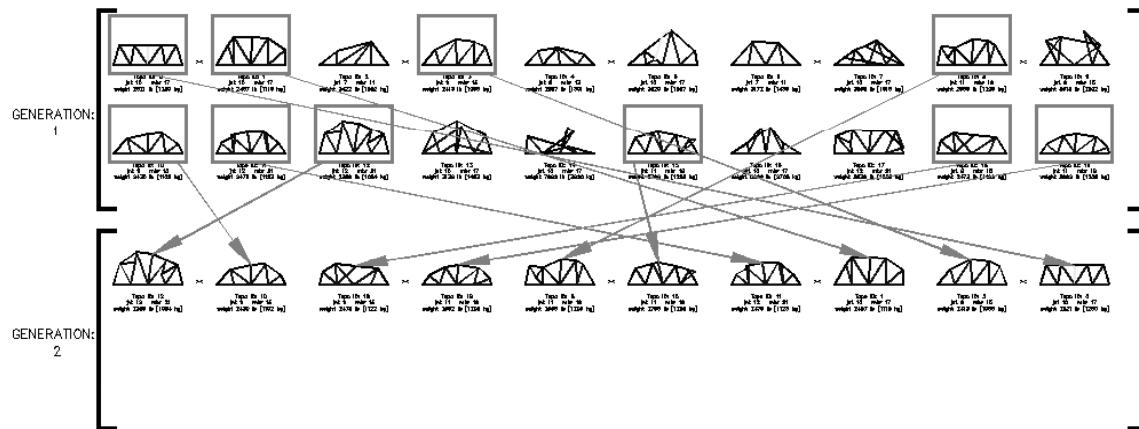
Topology Generations

Select best for next generation



Topology Generations

Set selection as parents for next generation



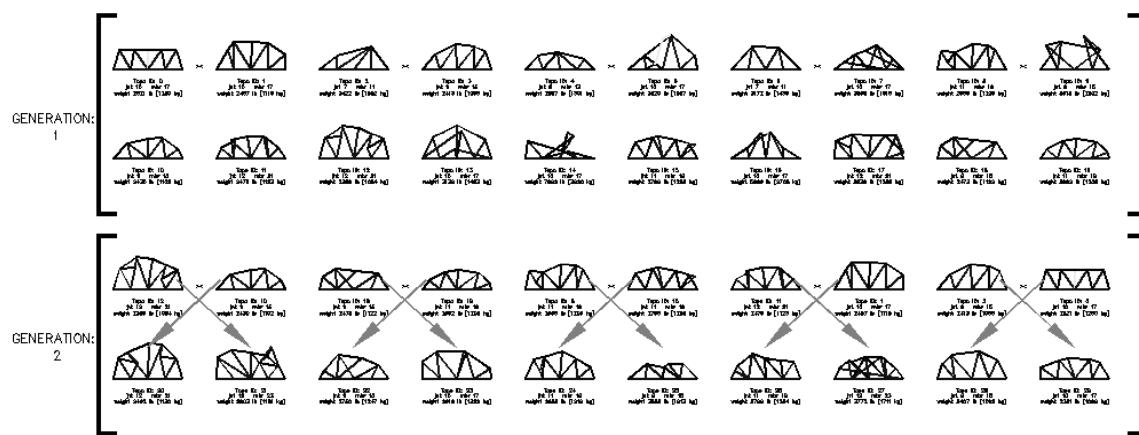
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Topology Generations

Breed parents to obtain full generation



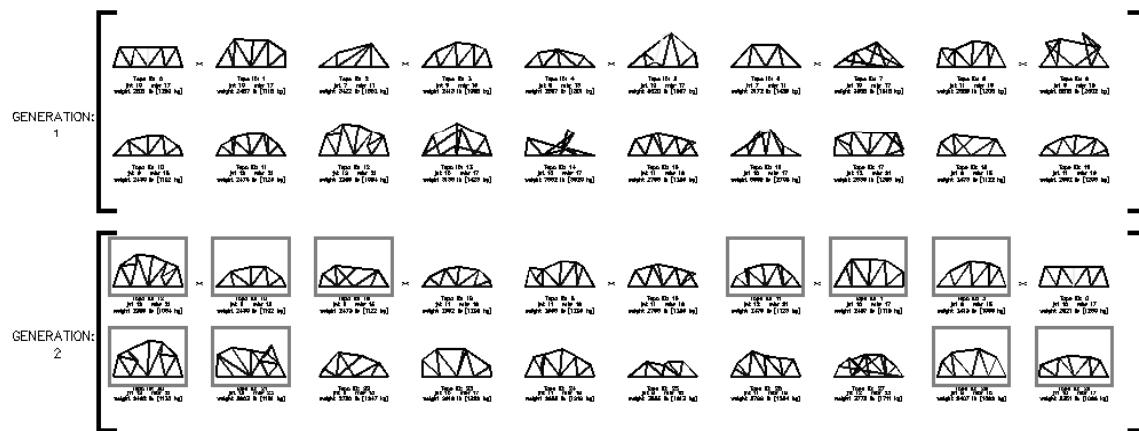
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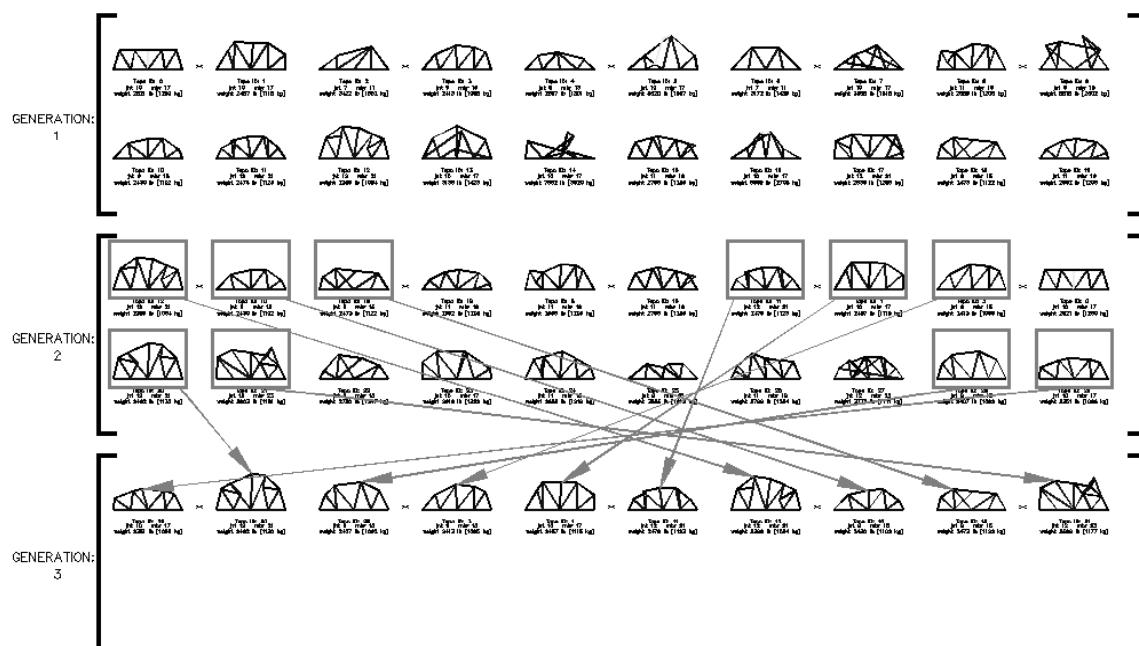
Topology Generations

Select best from full generation



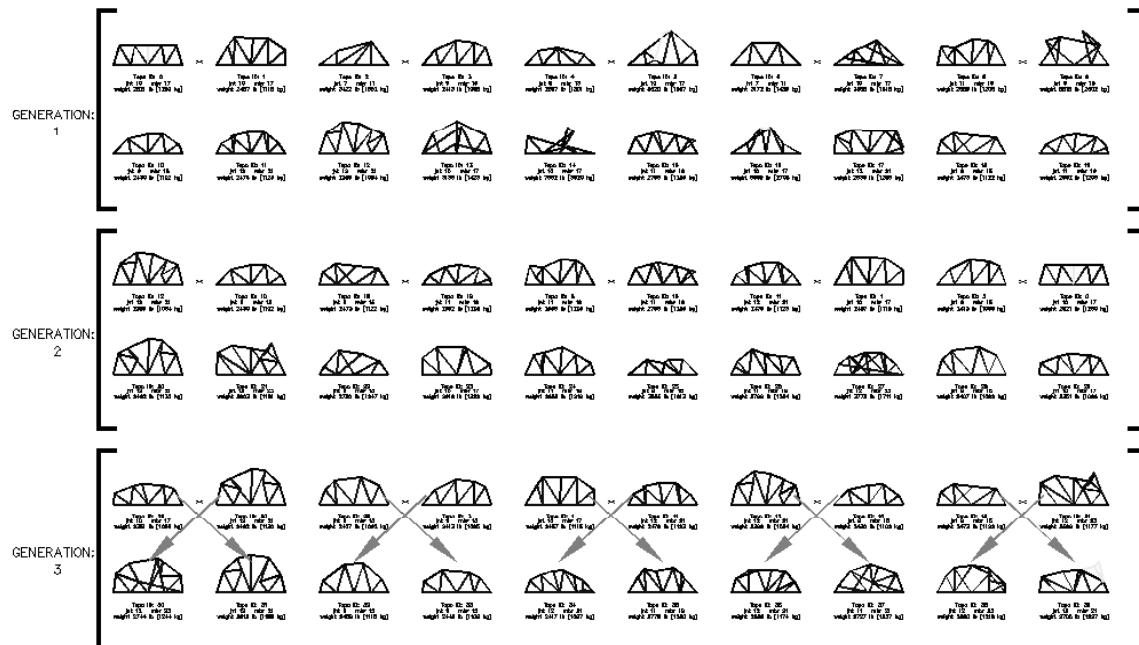
Topology Generations

Set selection as parents for next generation



Topology Generations

Breed parents to obtain full generation



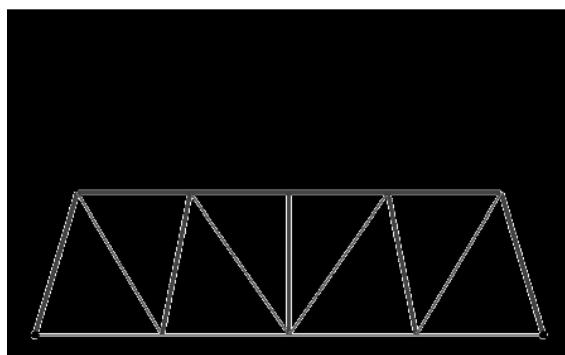
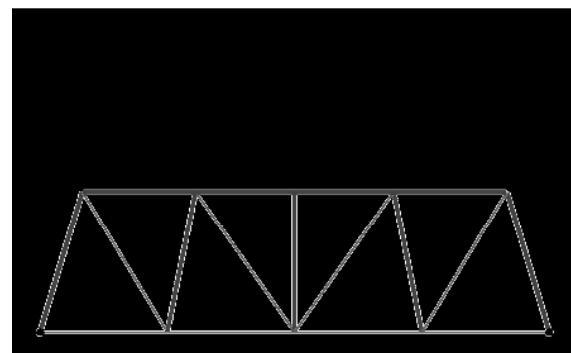
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Topology

Best individuals
from cycles 1- 4



All individuals
from cycle 1

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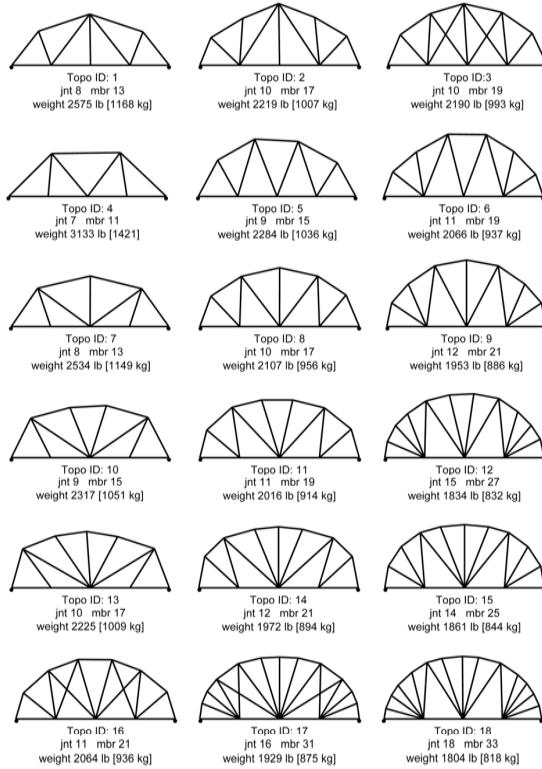
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Topology

selection

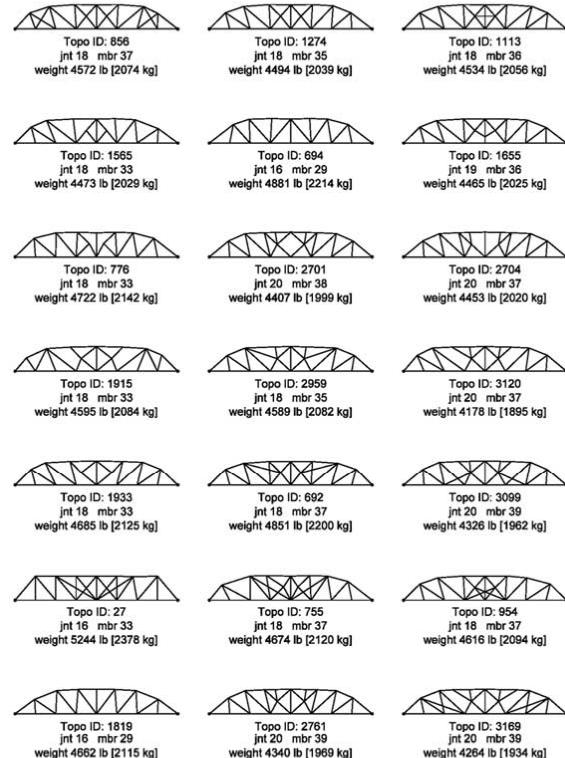
list of ‘pretty good’
solutions



Bridge Design

automatic generation

list of ‘pretty good’
solutions



Interactive Group Design

Idea generator

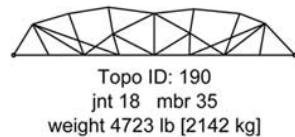
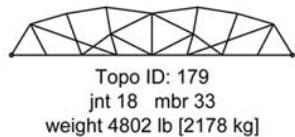
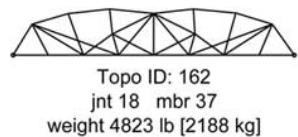
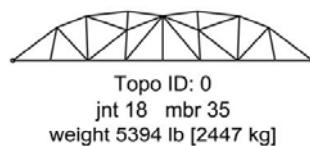


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User Selections



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Final Bridge Design

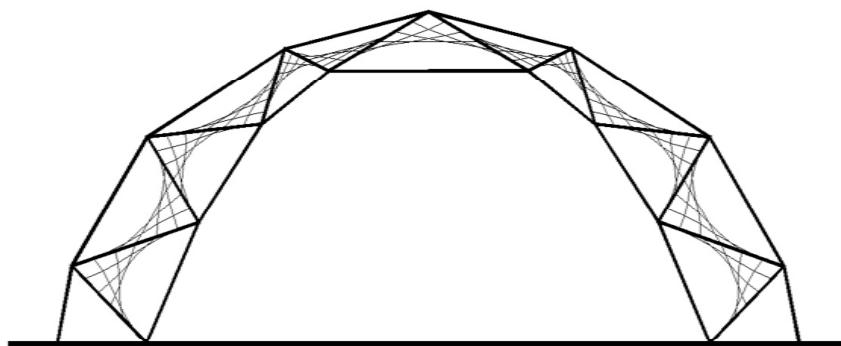


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3D Trusses

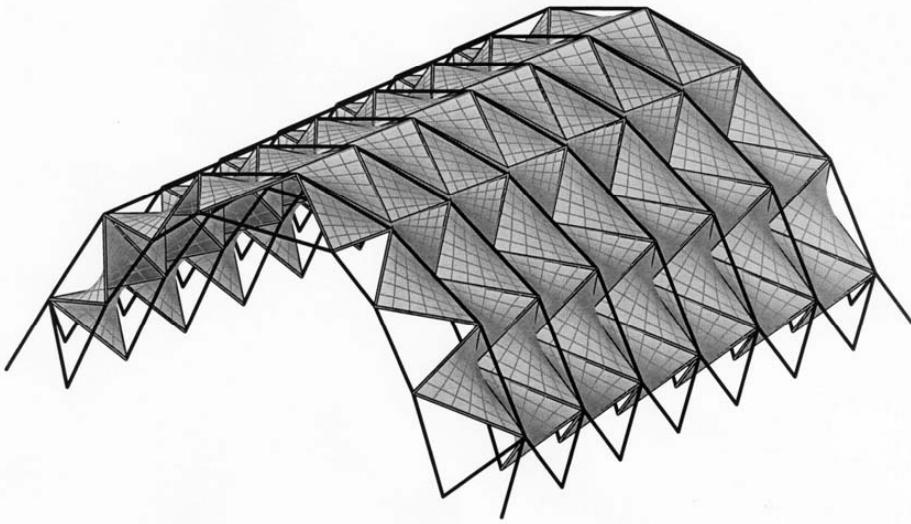


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3D Trusses



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