

Electronic Supplementary Materials

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A novel stacking-based ensemble learning model for drilling efficiency prediction in earth-rock excavation

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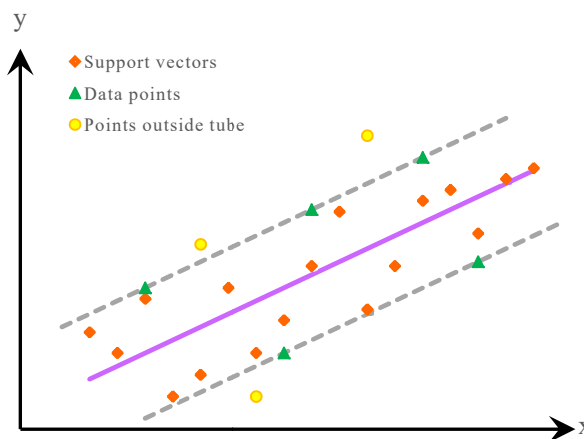
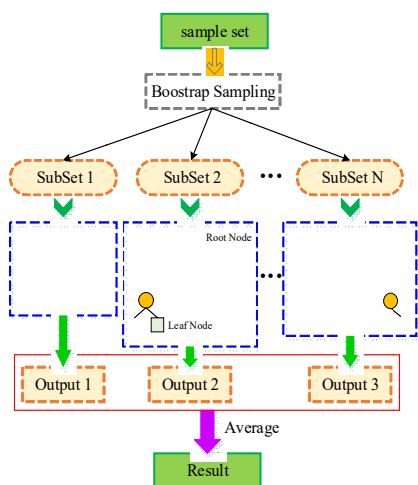


Fig. S1 The procedures of random forest (RF)

Fig. S2 Epsilon intensive band in support vector regression (SVR)

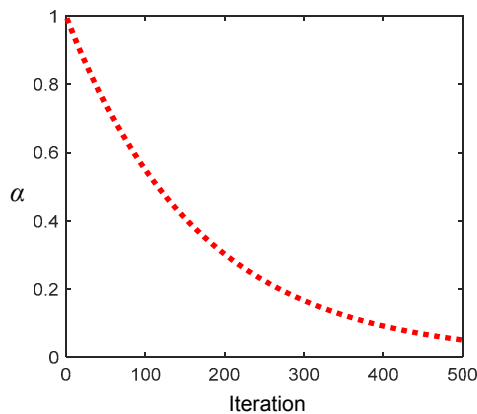


Fig. S3 Changes in α with growth in generations.

Table S1 Pseudocode of the improved cuckoo search optimization (ICSO) algorithm

Algorithm. The improved parameter optimization algorithm (CSO) for the prediction model

- 1 Initialize the parameters: the population size ps , G_{\max} , α , α_{\min} , α_{\max} , probability pa , and the number of dimensions D ;
 - 2 Set the initial iteration number $t = 1$;
 - 3 Randomly generate the initial populations of ps hosts' nests $x_t^i (i=1, 2, \dots, ps)$;
 - 4 The fitness function $f_t^i = f(X_t^i) (i=1, 2, \dots, ps, t=1, 2, \dots, G_{\max})$;
 - 5 **while** $t < G_{\max}$ **do**
 - 6 Calculate the random step size α using equation (15) and (16);
 - 7 **for** $i \leftarrow 1$ to ps **do**
 - 8 Generate a new nest x_{t+1}^i making use of Levy flight in equation (10);
 - 9 Evaluate the fitness function of new solution $f_{t+1}^i = f(X_{t+1}^i)$;
 - 10 **if** $f_{t+1}^i < f_t^i$ **then**
 - 11 $X_{t+1}^i = X_t^i$;
 - 12 $f_{t+1}^i = f_t^i$;
 - 13 **end**
 - 14 **else**
 - 15 Preserve the solution of the t -th iteration;
 - 16 **end**
 - 17 **end for**
 - 18 Desert a fraction (pa) of worst solutions (nest);
 - 19 Generate new solutions (nest) utilising equation (14);
 - 20 Update and rank the solutions;
 - 21 Set $t = t + 1$;
 - 22 **end while**
 - 23 Output the optimal solution and corresponding fitness function value;
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Table S2 Evaluation indicators of eight single ML models

Dataset	Model	MAPE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	R^2
Fold 1	BPNN	0.140	0.249	0.186	0.432	0.778
	XGBoost	0.108	0.215	0.154	0.393	0.816
	RF	0.125	0.229	0.202	0.449	0.759
	SVR	0.138	0.278	0.242	0.492	0.712
	LM	0.185	0.319	0.238	0.488	0.716
	GBDT	0.486	0.499	0.422	0.650	0.496
	ELM	0.842	1.293	2.721	1.650	-2.245
	DBN	0.853	0.713	0.840	0.916	-0.002
Fold 2	BPNN	0.145	0.245	0.099	0.314	0.839
	XGBoost	0.107	0.188	0.079	0.281	0.872
	RF	0.138	0.247	0.091	0.302	0.852
	SVR	0.110	0.207	0.108	0.329	0.824
	LM	0.166	0.308	0.188	0.434	0.693
	GBDT	0.377	0.401	0.241	0.491	0.607
	ELM	0.824	1.233	2.232	1.494	-2.631
	DBN	0.723	0.637	0.635	0.797	-0.032
Fold 3	BPNN	0.190	0.216	0.121	0.348	0.830
	XGBoost	0.146	0.166	0.061	0.248	0.914
	RF	0.128	0.159	0.041	0.202	0.943
	SVR	0.226	0.282	0.149	0.385	0.791
	LM	0.267	0.330	0.154	0.393	0.783
	GBDT	0.621	0.482	0.320	0.566	0.549
	ELM	0.682	0.873	1.298	1.139	-0.829
	DBN	1.141	0.799	0.922	0.960	-0.298
Fold 4	BPNN	0.203	0.348	0.358	0.598	0.666
	XGBoost	0.157	0.288	0.297	0.545	0.723
	RF	0.183	0.327	0.316	0.562	0.705
	SVR	0.204	0.355	0.375	0.612	0.650
	LM	0.262	0.380	0.353	0.594	0.670
	GBDT	0.601	0.591	0.603	0.776	0.437
	ELM	0.968	1.341	2.668	1.633	-1.494
	DBN	1.042	0.839	1.074	1.036	-0.004
Fold 5	BPNN	0.212	0.220	0.087	0.296	0.898
	XGBoost	0.179	0.206	0.094	0.307	0.891
	RF	0.130	0.176	0.069	0.262	0.920
	SVR	0.270	0.293	0.180	0.424	0.790
	LM	0.324	0.339	0.205	0.452	0.762
	GBDT	0.845	0.562	0.401	0.633	0.534
	ELM	1.115	1.061	1.473	1.214	-0.714
	DBN	1.550	0.903	1.108	1.053	-0.289

Note: the values in bold represent the top three best results of the evaluation indicators in each fold.

Table S3 Mean and Standard deviation of the evaluation indicators after 5-fold cross validation

	Model	MAPE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	R^2
Mean	BPNN	0.178	0.256	0.170	0.398	0.802
	XGBoost	0.139	0.213	0.137	0.355	0.843
	RF	0.141	0.228	0.144	0.355	0.836
	SVR	0.190	0.283	0.211	0.448	0.753
	LM	0.241	0.335	0.228	0.472	0.725
	GBDT	0.586	0.507	0.397	0.623	0.525
	ELM	0.886	1.160	2.078	1.426	-1.583
	DBN	1.062	0.778	0.916	0.952	-0.125
	Standard deviation	BPNN	0.033	0.054	0.112	0.124
XGBoost		0.031	0.046	0.096	0.119	0.076
RF		0.024	0.066	0.114	0.147	0.102
SVR		0.065	0.053	0.104	0.109	0.071
LM		0.065	0.028	0.076	0.076	0.047
GBDT		0.175	0.074	0.135	0.106	0.063
ELM		0.163	0.192	0.663	0.237	0.847
DBN		0.318	0.105	0.191	0.103	0.154
Coefficient of variation		BPNN	0.188	0.210	0.656	0.311
	XGBoost	0.226	0.217	0.701	0.336	0.091
	RF	0.171	0.292	0.793	0.414	0.122
	SVR	0.344	0.186	0.493	0.243	0.094
	LM	0.269	0.082	0.336	0.161	0.065
	GBDT	0.298	0.146	0.341	0.170	0.120
	ELM	0.184	0.166	0.319	0.166	-0.535
	DBN	0.299	0.135	0.209	0.108	-1.234

Table S4 Evaluation indicators of different single ML models as meta-learner

Dataset	Model	MAPE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	R^2
Fold 1	BPNN	0.125	0.151	0.041	0.202	0.935
	SVR	0.129	0.147	0.039	0.198	0.938
	XGBoost	0.138	0.195	0.068	0.261	0.892
	LM	0.117	0.142	0.039	0.198	0.938
	RF	0.153	0.189	0.065	0.256	0.896
	GBDT	0.471	0.349	0.202	0.450	0.677
Fold 2	BPNN	0.139	0.239	0.103	0.321	0.830
	SVR	0.115	0.211	0.077	0.277	0.873
	XGBoost	0.124	0.256	0.116	0.340	0.809
	LM	0.144	0.239	0.106	0.325	0.825
	RF	0.151	0.272	0.154	0.393	0.745
	GBDT	0.263	0.404	0.242	0.492	0.599
Fold 3	BPNN	0.149	0.257	0.187	0.433	0.825
	SVR	0.135	0.236	0.181	0.425	0.831
	XGBoost	0.197	0.310	0.248	0.498	0.769
	LM	0.149	0.251	0.175	0.419	0.837
	RF	0.159	0.251	0.223	0.473	0.792
	GBDT	0.816	0.558	0.475	0.689	0.557
Fold 4	BPNN	0.134	0.252	0.172	0.415	0.781
	SVR	0.127	0.239	0.170	0.412	0.785
	XGBoost	0.143	0.287	0.214	0.462	0.729
	LM	0.138	0.261	0.180	0.425	0.771
	RF	0.158	0.291	0.280	0.529	0.644
	GBDT	0.304	0.386	0.314	0.560	0.602
Fold 5	BPNN	0.148	0.203	0.192	0.438	0.809
	SVR	0.150	0.210	0.183	0.428	0.818
	XGBoost	0.220	0.289	0.248	0.498	0.754
	LM	0.133	0.204	0.194	0.441	0.807
	RF	0.236	0.288	0.222	0.471	0.780
	GBDT	0.851	0.527	0.461	0.679	0.542

Note: the values in bold represent the best results of the evaluation indicators in each fold.

Table S5 Mean and Standard deviation of the evaluation indicators after 5-fold cross validation

	Model	MAPE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	R^2
Mean	BPNN	0.139	0.22	0.139	0.362	0.836
	SVR	0.131	0.209	0.13	0.348	0.849
	XGBoost	0.164	0.267	0.179	0.412	0.79
	LM	0.136	0.219	0.139	0.361	0.835
	RF	0.171	0.258	0.189	0.424	0.771
	GBDT	0.541	0.445	0.339	0.574	0.595
Standard deviation	BPNN	0.010	0.044	0.065	0.101	0.059
	SVR	0.013	0.037	0.067	0.105	0.059
	XGBoost	0.042	0.045	0.082	0.106	0.064
	LM	0.012	0.048	0.065	0.102	0.062
	RF	0.036	0.042	0.082	0.106	0.091
	GBDT	0.278	0.092	0.125	0.108	0.053
Coefficient of variation	BPNN	0.072	0.201	0.470	0.279	0.070
	SVR	0.098	0.177	0.517	0.301	0.069
	XGBoost	0.254	0.168	0.459	0.258	0.081
	LM	0.091	0.221	0.470	0.283	0.075
	RF	0.212	0.162	0.436	0.250	0.118
	GBDT	0.515	0.207	0.368	0.188	0.088

S1 Benchmark functions to test the performance of ICSO

There are a few benchmark functions commonly used to test the performance and convergence speed of this optimization algorithm. In this study, these functions are given below.

Function 1: Bohachevsky function 1

The Bohachevsky functions all have the same similar bowl shape. The function formula is:

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 0.3\cos(3\pi x_1) - 0.4\cos(4\pi x_2) + 0.7 \quad (S1)$$

The functions are usually evaluated on the square $x_i \in [-100, 100]$, for all $i = 1, 2$. And its global minimum is

$$f(x^*) = 0, \text{ at } x^* = (0, 0) \quad (S2)$$

Function 2: Bohachevsky function 2

The function formula is:

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 0.3\cos(3\pi x_1)\cos(4\pi x_2) + 0.3 \quad (S3)$$

The evaluation range of square x_i and the global minimum is the same as Function 1.

Function 3: Bohachevsky function 3

The Bohachevsky functions all have the same similar bowl shape. The function formula is:

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 0.3\cos(3\pi x_1 + 4\pi x_2) + 0.3 \quad (S4)$$

The evaluation range of square x_i and the global minimum is the same as Function 1.

Function 4: Beale function

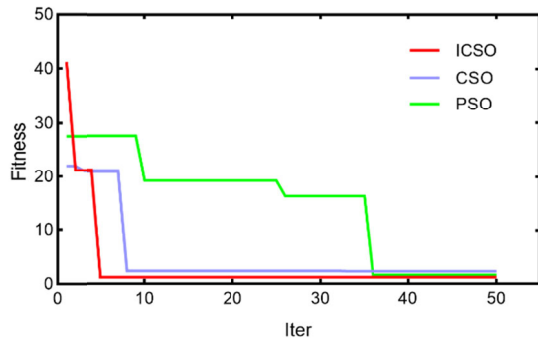
The Beale function is multimodal, with sharp peaks at the corners of the input domain. The function formula is:

$$f(x) = (1.5 - x_1 + x_1 x_2)^2 + (2.25 - x_1 + x_1 x_2^2)^2 + (2.625 - x_1 + x_1 x_2^3)^2 \quad (S5)$$

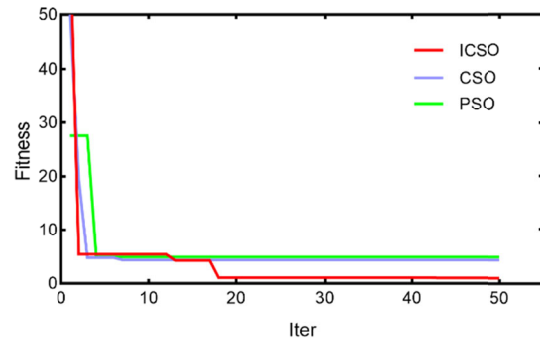
The function is usually evaluated on the square $x_i \in [-4.5, 4.5]$, for all $i = 1, 2$. And its global minimum is

$$f(x^*) = 0, \text{ at } x^* = (3, 0.5) \quad (S6)$$

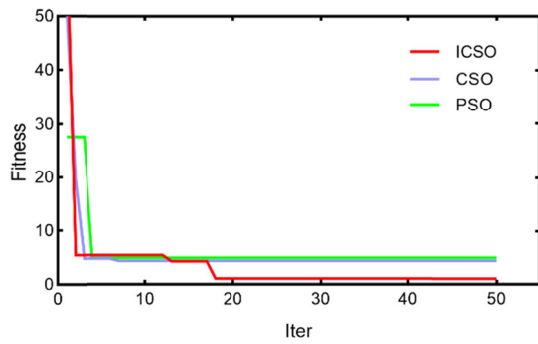
The iterative curve of fitness optimization was shown in Fig. S1. It indicates that ICSO has faster convergence speed and better fitness search ability than CSO and PSO. And Table S1 shows that ICSO can find better fitness than CSO and PSO after 50 iterations (1.23 in Bohachevsky function 1, 1.04 in Bohachevsky function 2, 0.94 in Bohachevsky function 3, 0.40 in Beale function).



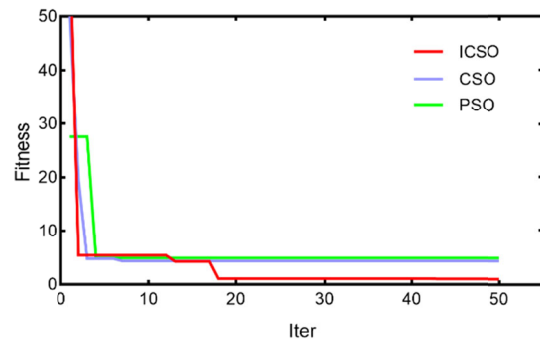
Bohachevsky function 1



Bohachevsky function 2



Bohachevsky function 3



Beale function

Fig. S4 The iterative curve of ICSO, CSO, and PSO using different benchmark functions

Table S6 The fitness value of different optimization algorithms after 50 iterations

Algorithm	Variables and fitness values	Bohachevsky function 1	Bohachevsky function 2	Bohachevsky function 3	Beale function
ICSO	x_1	0.794	-0.642	0.175	3.332
	x_2	-0.122	-0.204	-0.403	0.456
	Fitness	1.235	1.040	0.944	0.404
CSO	x_1	-0.578	0.714	-1.328	3.574
	x_2	-0.754	-1.293	-0.005	0.716
	Fitness	2.370	4.387	1.764	0.619
PSO	x_1	0.811	0.432	-0.722	2.372
	x_2	0.189	-1.466	-0.750	0.892
	Fitness	1.656	4.949	2.207	8.421