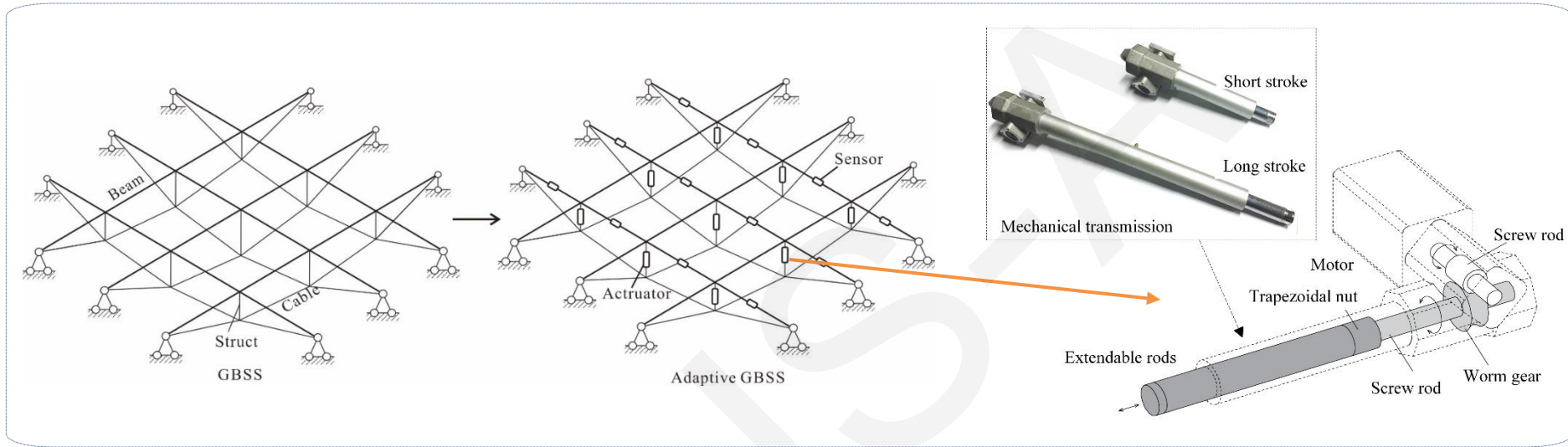


Static control method using gradient–genetic algorithm for grillage adaptive beam string structures based on minimal internal force

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Cite this as: Yan-bin SHEN, Hao-song SUN, An-dong LEI, Xiao-yuan YING, Guang YANG, Yao-zhi LUO, 2022. Static control method using gradient–genetic algorithm for grillage adaptive beam string structures based on minimal internal force. *Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE A (Applied Physics & Engineering)*, 23(9):721-732. <https://doi.org/10.1631/jzus.A2200003>

Optimization model of internal force control for GABSSs



The internal force coefficient k_{ij} of the upper beams is defined as:

$$k_{ij} = \begin{cases} \sigma_{ij} / \sigma_{ij}^t, & \sigma_{ij} \geq 0; \\ \sigma_{ij} / \sigma_{ij}^c, & \sigma_{ij} < 0; \end{cases}$$

The working state coefficient of the whole structure is defined as:

$$\beta = \max k_{ij}$$

The internal force optimization model of a GABSS is

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \beta \\ & \sigma_{ij}^c \leq \sigma_{ij} \leq \sigma_{ij}^t \\ & \sigma_c^L \leq \sigma_c \leq \sigma_c^t \\ & \sigma_T^L \leq \sigma_T \leq \sigma_T^t \\ & s^L \leq e^a \leq s^U \end{aligned} \quad \text{s.t.}$$

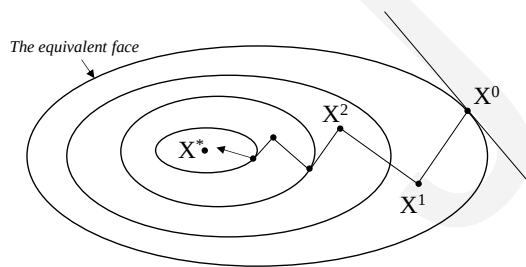
Internal force control through the gradient–genetic algorithm

GA

- Excellent global search capabilities
- Less efficient in the local search area

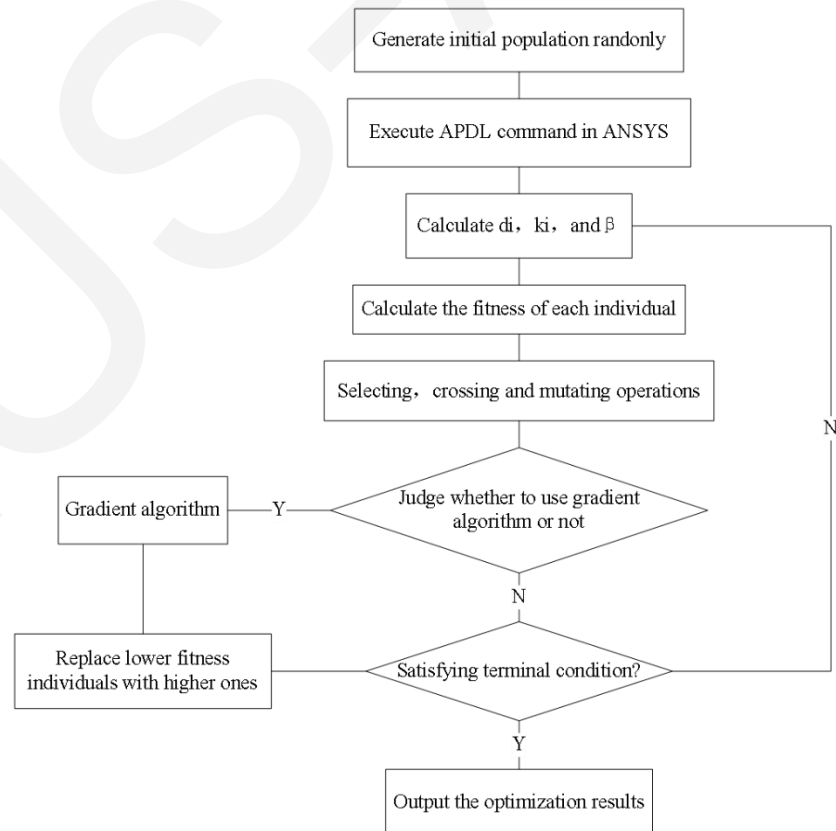
The gradient descent method

- Obtains the local optimal point more quickly and easily
- Difficult to find a global optimal solution



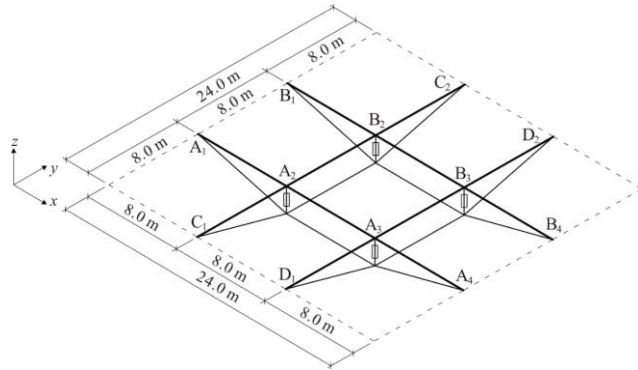
GGA

- Good local search ability
- Global optimization ability
- Fast convergence speed

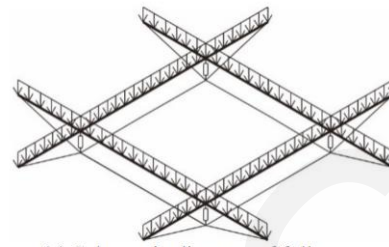


Comparison between GABSS and GBSS—Example 1

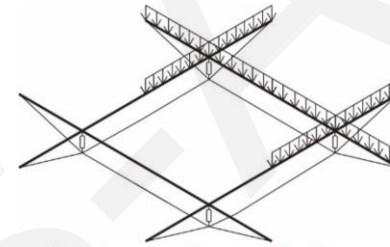
Model



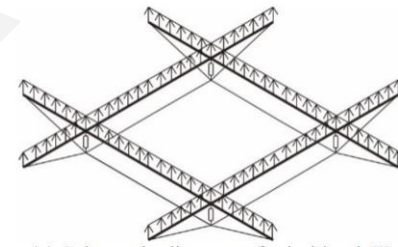
Load distribution



(a) Schematic diagram of full-span variable live load Q_1

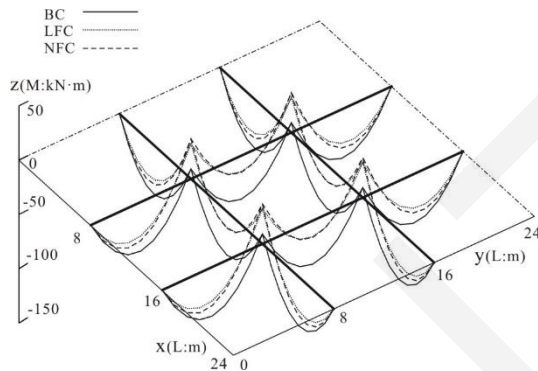


(b) Schematic diagram of half-span variable live load Q_2



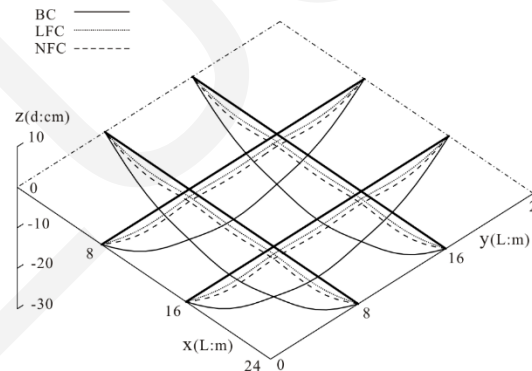
(c) Schematic diagram of wind load W

Load case 1



The working state coefficients

LFC	NFC
20.15% ↓	19.71% ↓



Displacement

LFC	NFC
82.57% ↓	83.12% ↓

uncontrolled GBSS

$$Q_1 = 4.65 \text{ kN/m}$$

GABSS

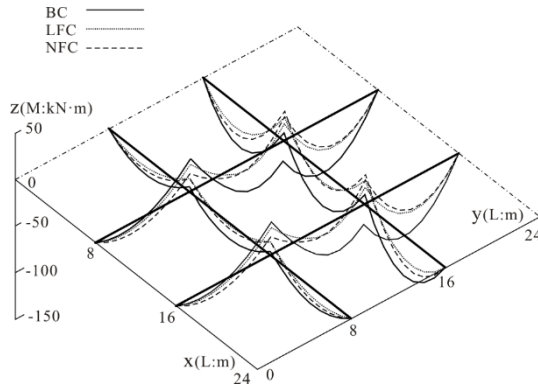
$$Q_1 = 20.5 \text{ kN/m}$$

The load capacity of GABSS

340.86% ↑

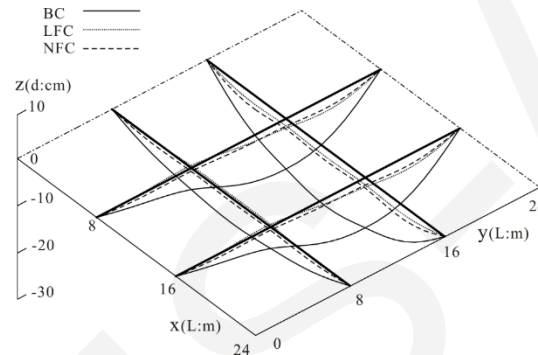
Comparison between GABSS and BSS——Example 1

Load case 2



The working state coefficients

LFC 32.89% ↓
NFC 31.0% ↓



Displacement

LFC 78.82% ↓
NFC 80.72% ↓

uncontrolled GBSS

$Q_2 = 4.97 \text{ kN/m}$

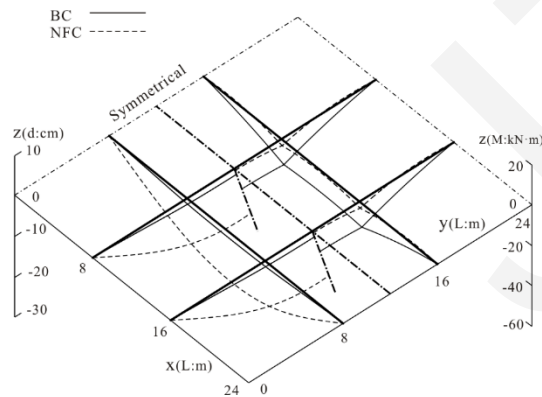
GABSS

$Q_2 = 18.18 \text{ kN/m}$

The load capacity of GABSS

265.79% ↑

Load case 3



uncontrolled GBSS

$Q_3 = 2.9 \text{ kN/m}$

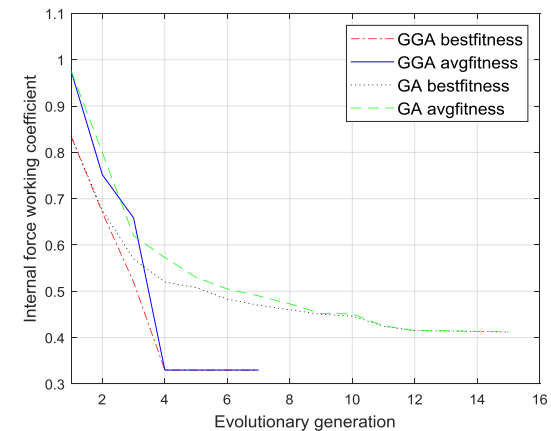
GABSS

$Q_3 = 3.49 \text{ kN/m}$

The load capacity of GABSS

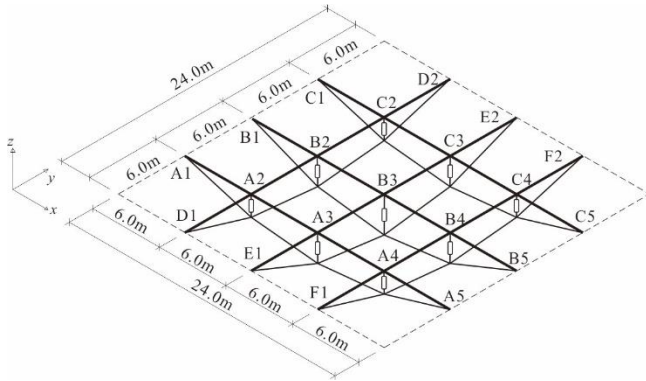
20.34% ↑

Convergence trends of GGA and GA

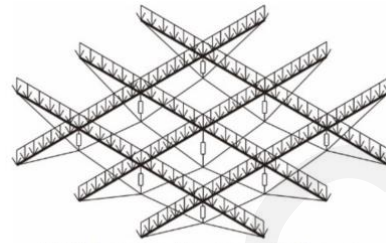


Comparison between GABSS and GBSS—Example 2

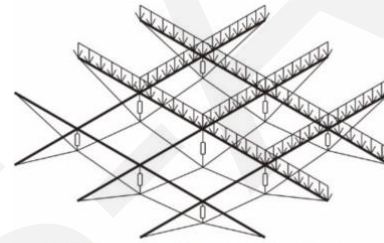
Model



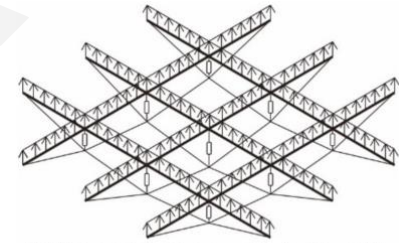
Load distribution



(a) Schematic diagram of full-span variable live load Q_1

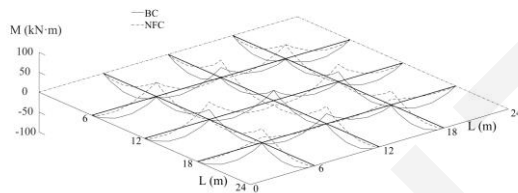


(b) Schematic diagram of half-span variable live load Q_2



(c) Schematic diagram of wind load W

Load case 1



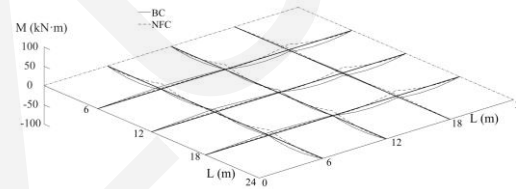
uncontrolled GBSS $Q_1 = 5.5 \text{ kN/m}$

GABSS $Q_1 = 19.27 \text{ kN/m}$

The load capacity of GABSS

250.36% ↑

Load case 2



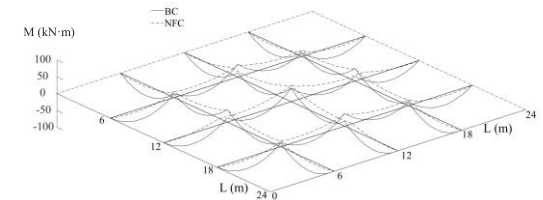
uncontrolled GBSS $Q_2 = 2.4 \text{ kN/m}$

GABSS $Q_2 = 10.87 \text{ kN/m}$

The load capacity of GABSS

352.92% ↑

Load case 3



uncontrolled GBSS $Q_3 = 3.4 \text{ kN/m}$

GABSS $Q_3 = 3.53 \text{ kN/m}$

The load capacity of GABSS

3.8% ↑