

† . \* . \*\* . \*\* . \*\* . \*\* . \*\* . \*\*

## Study of Supporting Location Optimization for a Structure under Non-uniform Load Using Genetic Algorithm

G.H. Kim, Y.S. Lee, H.K. Kim, N.I. Her, J.W. Sa, H.L. Yang, B.C. Kim and J.S. Bak

**Key Words :** Genetic algorithm, FEM, Global optimization, KSTAR(Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research), In-vessel control coil( )

### Abstract

It is important to determine supporting locations for structural stability of a structure under non-uniform load in space interfered by other parts. In this case, There are many local optima with discontinuous design space. Therefore, The traditional optimization methods based on derivative are not suitable. Whereas, Genetic algorithm(GA) based on stochastic search technique is a very robust and general method. This paper has been presented to determine supporting locations of the vertical supports for reducing stress of the KSTAR(Korea super Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research) IVCC(In-vessel control coil) under non-uniform electromagnetic load and space interfered by other parts using genetic algorithm. For this study, we develop a program combining finite element analysis with a genetic algorithm to perform structural analysis of IVCC. In addition, this paper presents a technique to perform optimization with FEM when design variables are trapped in an incongruent design space.

$\varphi(X)$  : (objective function) ,  
 $f(X)$  : (fitness function) 가  
 $P(X)$  : (penalty function) , (local  
 $w$  : (penalty constant) optimum)가 .

1.

(genetic algorithm)

(global optimization)

---

†

E-mail : ghk0705@kbsi.re.kr  
 TEL : (042)870-1774 FAX : (02)870-1709

\*

\*\*

1975 Holland<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Goldberg<sup>(2)</sup>

(parameter), (shape),

(topology)

KSTAR

3-bar truss

가

가

2.

가

2.1

Holland

가,

(initial population) :

(chromosome)

가(fitness evaluation) :

가

(reproduction) :

(roulette wheel selection),

(ranking-based selection),

(tournament selection)

(crossover) :

가

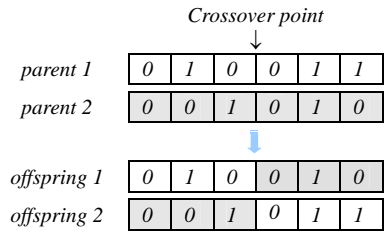
가

(one-point crossover),

(multi-point crossover),

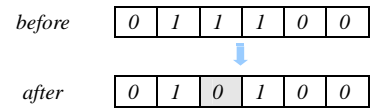
(uniform crossover)

Fig. 1



**Fig. 1** One-point crossover

(mutation) :    가



**Fig. 2** Simple mutation

(binary)

(coding space)  
(solution space)

가

coded genetic algorithm, RCGA)<sup>(3)</sup>

(real-

3.

16  
(segment)

(port)  
가

(segme-

Fig. 3

2,120 mm    2,500 mm

Top, Bottom, Upper, Lower

IVCC

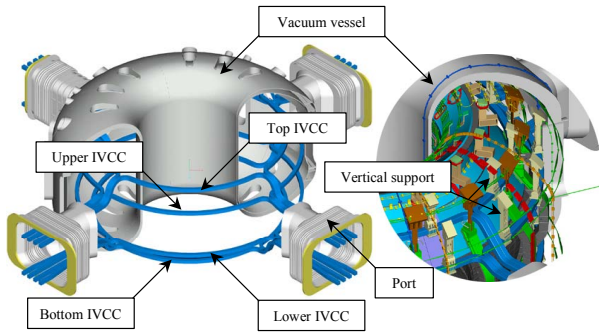
가

Top IVCC

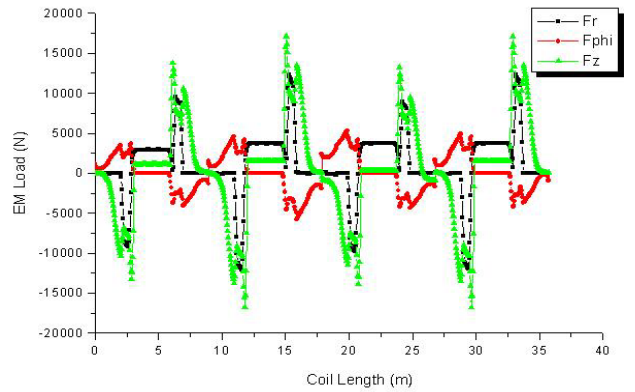
가

3.1

(plasma)



**Fig. 3** Configuration of KSTAR vacuum vessel and IVCC



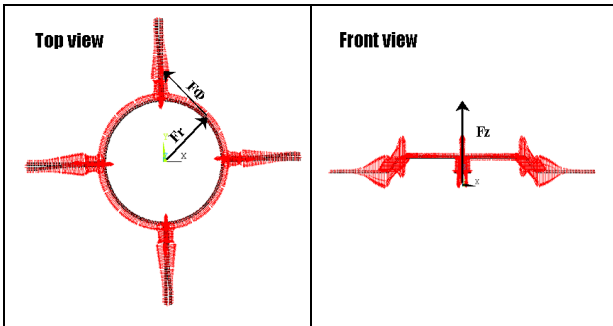
**Fig. 5** Magnitude of EM load applied on Top IVCC

IVCC 가 (0973)

. Fig. 4 Top

가

2 (transition part)  
. Fig. 5



**Fig. 4** Top IVCC under EM load of scenario 0973

3.2

(conductor)  
(multi-layered insulation),

(4)

가

가

joint)

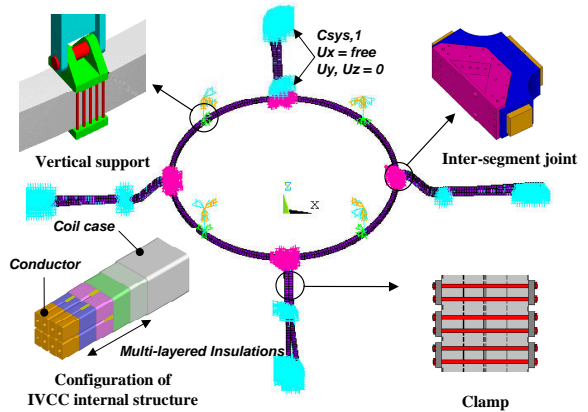
가

(inter-segment

beam

. Table 1

clamp



**Fig. 6** FE model and boundary condition

Table 1 Material property and element

Item	Material	Element
Coil case	Inconel 625	Shell 63
Clamp	Inconel 625	Beam 4
Conductor & insulations	Equivalent material property	Solid 45
Vertical support	Inconel 625	Beam 4

4.

4.1

MATLAB

ANSYS

RCGA<sup>(8)</sup>  
MATLAB

Fig. 7

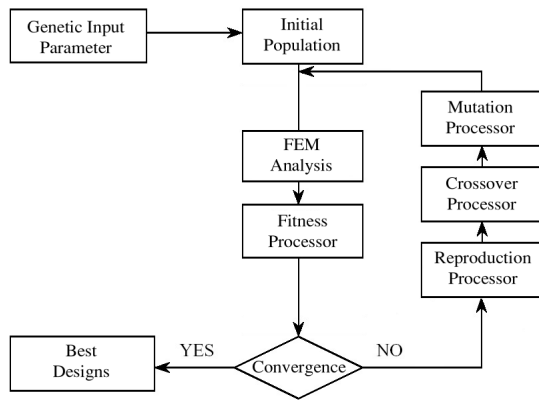


Fig. 7 Flow chart of combining FEM with GA

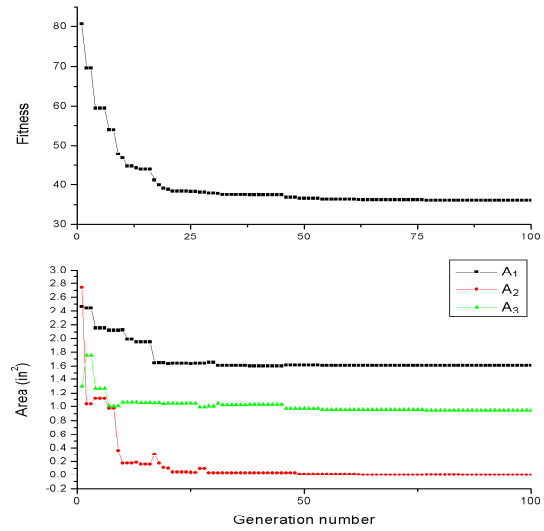


Fig. 9 Result of test problem

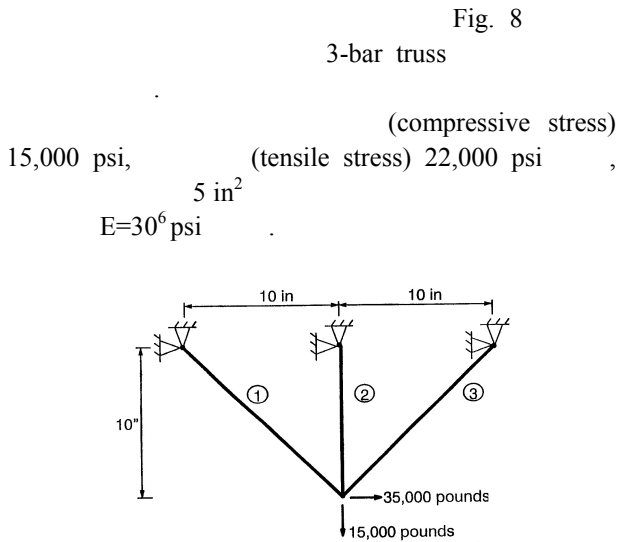


Fig. 8 3-bar truss

$$\text{Minimize } \varphi(X) = \sum_{i=1}^3 A_i L_i$$

Subject to

$$-15000 \leq \sigma \leq 22000$$

$$0 \leq A_i \leq 5, i = 1, \dots, 3$$

(9)

100

4.2  
0973

Top IVCC

Table 2

0°

Table 2 Comparison of optimum results

	Initial	Developed program
$A_1$ (in <sup>2</sup> )	1.6298	1.6078
$A_2$ (in <sup>2</sup> )	0.1687	0.0009
$A_3$ (in <sup>2</sup> )	1.0215	0.9439
Volume (in <sup>3</sup> )	37.663	36.087

360°

Fig. 10

(2)

Minimize  $\varphi(X)$  = Stress of Top IVCC

Subject to

$$g_1(X) = 12 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 17.5$$

$$g_2(X) = 27.5 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 57.5$$

$$g_3(X) = 67.5 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 83$$

$$g_4(X) = 107.5 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 130$$

$$g_5(X) = 140 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 152.5$$

$$g_6(X) = 162.5 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 173$$

$$g_7(X) = 197.5 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 210$$

$$g_8(X) = 220 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 232.5$$

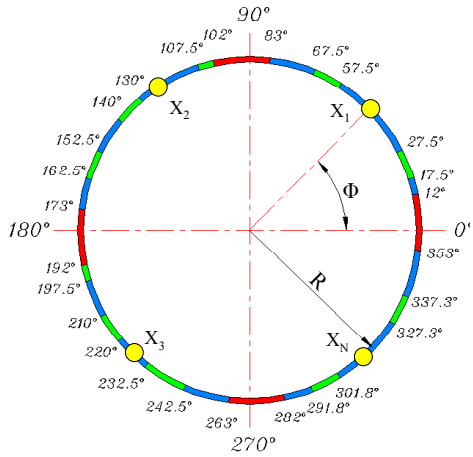
$$g_9(X) = 242.5 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 263$$

$$g_{10}(X) = 282 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 291.8$$

$$g_{11}(X) = 301.8 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 327.3$$

$$g_{12}(X) = 337.3 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \quad 353$$

$$0 \leq X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N \leq 360$$



■ : Allowable area to support  
■ : Not allowable area to support (Inter-segment joint area)  
■ : Not allowable area to support (Other part area)  
 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N$  : Supporting location ( $\Phi$ )  
 (N = Number of vertical support)

**Fig. 10** Boundary condition for optimization

(penalizing strategy)  
가

$$f(X) = \varphi(X) + \sum_{i=1}^N P(X) \quad (3)$$

external linear penalty function<sup>(5)</sup>

$w_i$  i

$$P(X) = w_i [\max(0, g_i(X))] \quad (4)$$

$$g_i(X) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } X \text{ is acceptable} \\ g_i(X), & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

4.3  
360°

90°

가

(error)

Fig. 11

if  $g_i(X)$  are acceptable  
 Obtain  $\varphi(X)$  through FEA  
 $P(X)=0$   
 else  
 $\varphi(X)$ =artificial objective function (no FEA)  
 $P(X)=w_i g_i(X)$   
 end  
 $f(X)=\varphi(X)+P(X)$

**Fig. 11** Artificial-objective function algorithm

4.4

RCGA

Table 4

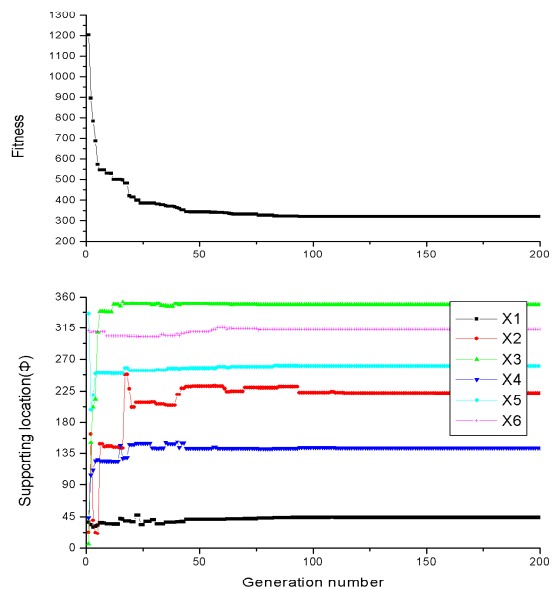
(6)

가 (scaling window scheme)<sup>(7)</sup>

Table 4 Genetic operator type and value

Operator	Type	Value
Reproduction	Gradient-like selection	1.7
Crossover	Modified simple crossover	0.9
Mutation	Dynamic mutation	0.1

N=4, 5, 6



**Fig. 12** Result of optimization (N=6)

Fig. 12

가

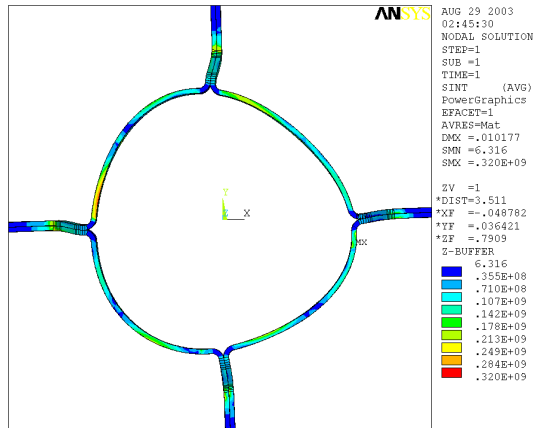


Fig. 13 Stress intensity contour of Top IVCC

Fig. 13 6

Table 5

Table 5 Comparison of general design and optimization

N	Design type	Supporting locations	Max. stress intensity (MPa)
4	General design	45.0, 135.0, 225.0, 315.0	723
	Optimization	14.8, 140.2, 249.3, 307.0	480
5	General design	35.0, 107.0, 169.0, 251.0, 323.0	617
	Optimization	16.1, 123.2, 206.0, 261.6, 306.2	459
6	General design	20.0, 80.0, 140.0, 200.0, 260.0, 320.0	538
	Optimization	43.8, 142.5, 222.2, 260.7, 312.6, 348.1	320

5.

3-bar truss

30~37%

KSTAR Project

- (1) J. H. Holland, 1975, "Adaptation in Natural and Artificial Systems", The University of Michigan Press.
- (2) D. E. Goldberg, 1989, "Genetic Algorithm in Search, Optimization, and Machine Learning", Addison-Wesley, Reading Massachusetts.
- (3) D. E. Goldberg, 1991, "Real-coded Genetic Algorithms, Virtual Alphabets, and Blocking", Complex System, Vol. 5, Complex Systems Publications, Inc., pp. 139-167.
- (4) H. K. Kim, H. L. Yang, S. C. Lee, C. H. Choi, J. S. Bak and G. S. Lee, 2002, "Structural Analysis of the KSTAR In-vessel Control Coils under Electromagnetic Loads", Proceedings of the KAMES 2002 Symposium A, pp. 488-493.
- (5) W. A. Crossley, E. A. Williams, 1997, "A Study of Adaptive Penalty Functions for Constrained Genetic Algorithm Based Optimization," AIAA Paper 97-0083, AIAA Paper 97-0083, AIAA 35th Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit, Reno, NV, Jan. 6-9.
- (6) K. Dejong, 1975, "An Analysis of the Behavior of a Class of Genetic Adaptive Systems," Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- (7) J. J. Grefenstette, 1986, "Optimization of Control Parameters for Genetic Algorithm," IEEE Trans. Syst., Man, Cybern., Vol. SMC-16, No.1, pp122-128.
- (8) G. G. Jin, 2002, "Genetic Algorithms and Their Applications", Kyo woo sa, Vol. 2.
- (9) Swanson Analysis Systems, 1993, "Design Optimization Seminar".