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## Approximate Optimization of High-speed Train Shape and Tunnel Condition to Reduce the Micro-pressure Wave

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**Key Words:** Approximate Optimization( ), Response Surface Model( ), D-optimal Design(D-optimal ), Micro-pressure Wave( )

### Abstract

A micro-pressure wave is generated by the high-speed train which enters a tunnel, and it causes explosive noise and vibration at the exit. It is known that train speed, train-tunnel area ratio, nose slenderness and nose shape mainly influence on generating micro-pressure wave. So it is required to minimize it by searching optimal values of such train shape factors and tunnel condition. In this study, response surface model, one of approximation models, is used to perform optimization effectively and analyze sensitivity of design variables. Owen's randomized orthogonal array and D-optimal Design are used to construct response surface model. In order to increase accuracy of model, stepwise regression is selected. Finally SQP(Sequential Quadratic Programming) optimization algorithm is used to minimize the maximum micro-pressure wave by using built approximation model.

SSR :  
SSE :

$V_{tr}$  : (kilo-meter)  
 $R_{tn}$  : (meter) 1.  
 $S$  :  
 $W1\sim W6$  : 가  
 $y$  :  
 $X$  :  
 $R^2$  : 가 350 km/h  
 $R_{adj}^2$  : 가  
 $SST$  : 가

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\* (Micro-pressure wave)<sup>(3)</sup>

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(Booming noise)

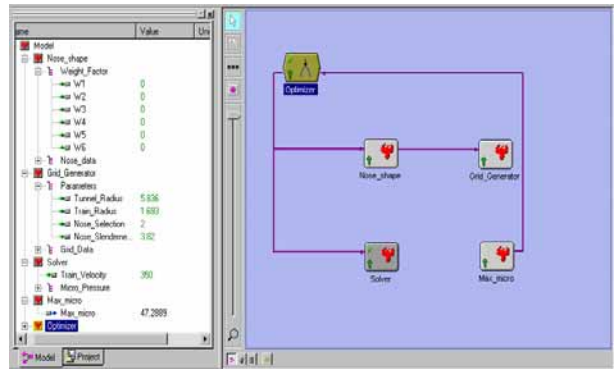


Fig. 1 Integrated Frame in ModelCenter

(Approximate Model)

ModelCenter™(9)

(1)

Fig.1

(RSM, Response Surface Model)<sup>(4)</sup>

(R<sub>tn</sub>)

2

(R<sub>tr</sub>)

가

(L)

7  
Owen

가  
(8) D-optimal (2)(7)

가  
-1 1

Table 1  
(Micro-pressure wave)

Pa 20m

Quadratic Programming)<sup>(5)(6)</sup>

(SQP, Sequential

2.

2.1

6

Table 1 Design variables and range

Design variable(unit)	Range	Initial Value
V <sub>tr</sub> (km/h)	250<V <sub>tr</sub> <350	350
R <sub>tn</sub> (m)	5.046<R <sub>tn</sub> <5.836	5.836
S	2<S<5	3.82
W1 ~ W6	-1<W1~W6<1	0

2.2 D-optimal

가  
3  
"space filling"  
5  
Owen Latin Hypercube  
sampling  
Owen 9 9  
162  
, D-optimal  
가 7  
Fedorov  
가  
가  
3<sup>9</sup>=19683 가 1  
2 가  
2<sup>9</sup>+2\*9+1=531 가  
D-optimal 2  
55 1.5  
2 가  
162 D-optimal  
100  
ModelCenter  
DOE Fig. 2  
2  
D-optimal  
DOE  
100

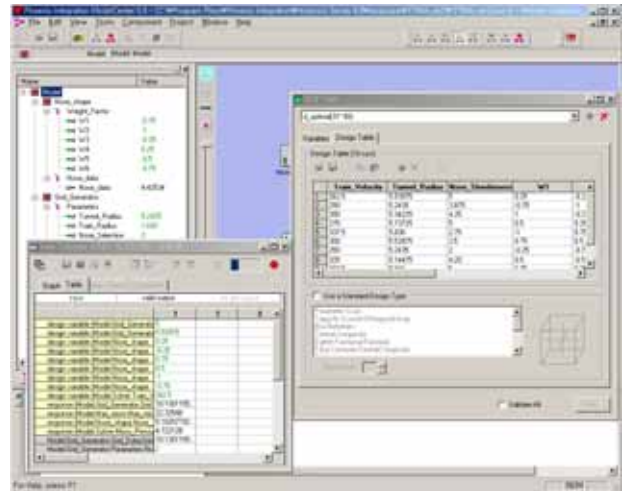


Fig. 2 D-optimal simulation in ModelCenter

2.

3.1

(1)

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

$$y = X\beta \tag{2}$$

$$L = \sum \varepsilon^2 = \sum (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta} \Big|_b = -2X^T y + 2X^T Xb = 0$$

$$\therefore b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \tag{2}$$

, (1)

$$y_{est} = Xb = X[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y] \tag{3}$$

$$y_{est} = y$$

y

$$D-optimal \quad (2) \quad |X^T X|$$

$$(3)$$

R2

$$R_{adj}^2$$

(ANOVA, Analysis Of

Variance)

(SSR, Regression sum

of squares),

(SSE, Residual sum of

squares)

(SST, Total sum of squares),

$$(4),(5)$$

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} \quad (4)$$

$$R_{adj}^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE/(n-p)}{SST/(n-1)} \quad (5)$$

여기서 n은 전체 실험 회수이며 p는 반응표면모 델을 구성할 계수의 개수를 의미한다.

본 연구에서는 반응표면모델구성과 ANOVA분석 을 위해 JMP<sup>(10)</sup>라는 통계분석프로그램을 사용하 였다. 반응표면 모델을 구성함에 있어서 불필요 한 변수들을 제거함으로써 모델의 정확도와 간편 성을 높일 수 있는 변수선택법이 사용된다. 일반 적으로 순차적 회귀법이 많이 사용되고 있으며 순차적 회귀법에는 부분 F검정, t검정, Mallows의 Cp검정 등을 사용하는 전방선택법, 후방선택법, 두가지를 결합한 선택법이 있다. 우선 각 설계변 수의 2차항,1차항 55개를 모두 포함하는 반응표 면모델에 대한 결정계수 R<sup>2</sup>값은 99.45, 수정결정 계수 R<sub>adj</sub><sup>2</sup>값은 98.79임을 알 수 있었다. 전방선택 법을 사용함으로써 불필요한 변수항을 제거한 결 과 초기 55개에서 32개로 변수항을 46% 줄일 수 있었다. 반면에 R<sup>2</sup>값은 99.35, R<sub>adj</sub><sup>2</sup>값은 99.04으로 신뢰도는 오히려 조금 증가한 것을 알 수 있다. Fig.3 은 최종적으로 구성된 반응표면모델을 보여 주고 있으며 Fig.4 는 미기압파에 대한 각 변수항 들의 기여도를 나타내는 파레토 차트이다. 파레 토 차트를 통해 열차 속도의 기여도가 가장 높으 며 다음으로 전두부 세장비와 터널 반경이고 형

Term	Estimate		
Intercept	-254.6229	speed*W3	0.0216259
speed	0.1536273	speed*W5	-0.011921
tunnel_radius	105.68245	tunnel_r*slendern	3.5597465
slenderness	-24.92509	tunnel_r*W2	1.3166482
W1	-0.027172	tunnel_r*W5	1.7376964
W2	-12.38809	tunnel_r*W6	-1.733691
W3	-4.49759	slendern*W3	-0.553898
W4	-1.877418	slendern*W4	0.3601912
W5	-11.89637	slendern*W5	1.3149171
W6	9.128817	W1*W2	-1.185549
speed*speed	0.0012164	W1*W3	0.6299238
tunnel_r*tunnel_r	-9.4346	W1*W5	0.7536769
slendern*slendern	1.3397579	W1*W6	-0.877198
W1*W1	-0.797668	W2*W4	0.6463406
speed*tunnel_r	-0.080932	W3*W6	0.9922178
speed*slendern	-0.023081	W5*W6	0.2586237
speed*W2	0.0162373		

Fig.3 Response Surface Model

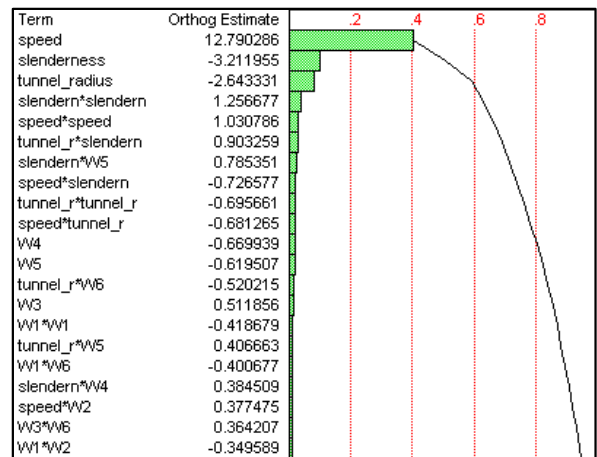


Fig. 4 Pareto Chart

상함수의 가중치는 상대적으로 기여도가 작음을 알 수 있다.

3.

3.1

Fig.5

Fig.5

가

가

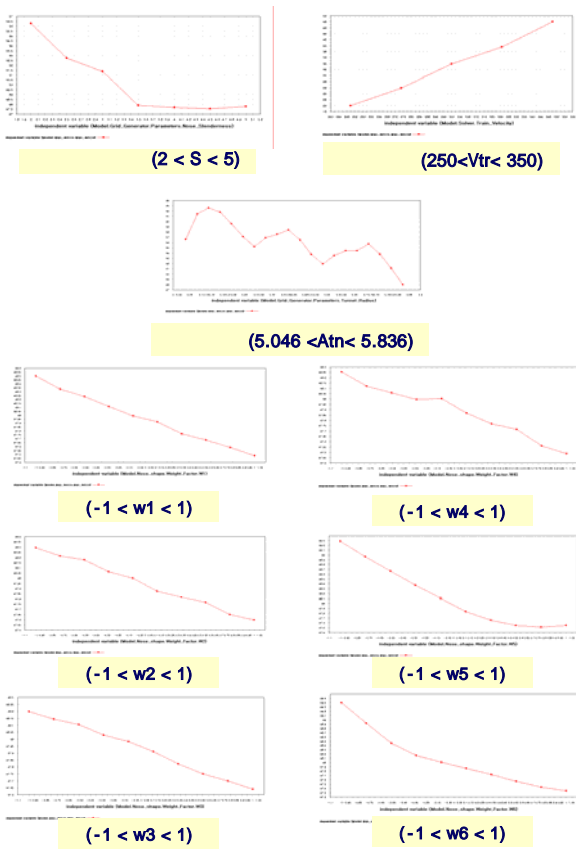


Fig. 5 Parametric studies of design variables

가 ,

가 6

3.2

2  
(SQP, Sequential

Quadratic Programming)

47.55Pa

350km, 5.836m, 3.82,  
W1~W6 0

(6)

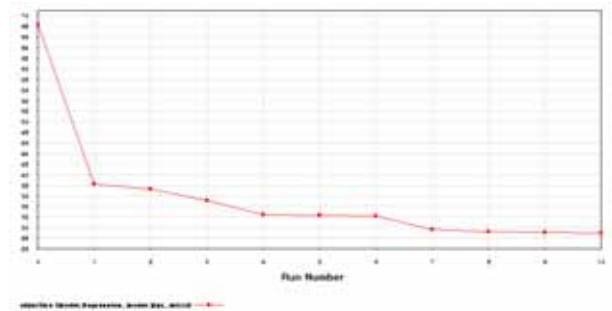


Fig.5 Result of optimization

Minimize  $f(V_{tr}, R_{in}, S, W1 \sim W6)$  (6)

250km  $V_{tr}$  350km, 5.046m  $R_{in}$  5.836  
2 S 5, -1 W1~W6 1

f

ModelCenter  
Fig.6

10

16.13Pa

= 250km/h, = 5.836m,  
=4.136, W1=-1, W2=-1, W3=-1

W4=1, W5=-1, W6=1

Table 2 Comparison of Results

	Estimated Value(Pa)	Exact Value(Pa)	Error(%)
Initial Micro-pressure	49.13	47.55	3.3 %
Minimum Micro-pressure	16.13	17.2	6.2 %

Table 3 Comparison of Results at fixed velocity

	Estimated Value(Pa)	Exact Value(Pa)	Error(%)
Initial Micro-pressure	49.13	47.55	3.3 %
Minimum Micro-pressure	42.2	43.7	2.0 %

17.2Pa 6%

63.8%

가 가 , 가

350km/h

43.07Pa 9.5%

가

Table.2

350km/h

Table.3 2~6%

4.

Owen D-optimal

가

가

(SQP)

47.55Pa 63.7%

17.2Pa 가 가

350km

9.5% 43.07Pa

가

6 가

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