

Introduction of Regularization Effect to Structural Damage
Detection Scheme Using Neural Network

2003 2

신경망을 이용한 구조물 손상탐지 기법에서의
정규화 효과 도입

Introduction of Regularization Effect to Structural Damage
Detection Scheme Using Neural Network

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이 논문을 공학석사학위논문으로 제출함

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가

Newton-

Raphson

sigmoid

Sigmoid

sigmoid

sigmoid

: 2001-21185

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13.	5%	25
14. 1	5%	27
15. 2	5%	27
16. 3	37

17. 9	70%	39
18. 20	70%	39
19. 21	70%	40

1. 30

1.

가

,

가

.

,

가

.

가

,

가

[Yeo00,Par01, 02].

[Pan95,

96, 97, Yun01, Zen01, Man02, Zub02].

,

가

가

,

.

Taylor

implicit nonlinear optimization explicit nonlinear optimization

Sigmoid

sigmoid

가

가

. Sigmoid

Newton-Raphson

Sigmoid

sigmoid

가

, 가

.

sigmoid

,

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sigmoid

,

.

2.

$$\Pi_E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{nlc} \|\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_l(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) - \bar{\mathbf{u}}_l\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{\mathbf{U}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) - \bar{\mathbf{U}}\|^2 \quad (2.1)$$

, $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ $\bar{\mathbf{U}}$ i

, nlc

. α , $\|\cdot\|$ Euclidean norm .

(2.1) 가 ,

가

[Yeo00,Par01, 02]. 가 ,

가

가 가

. 가 ,

가 가 가

가 .

2.1

(2.1)

(2.2)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{X} + \alpha \mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{K}^{-1}(\mathbf{X} + \alpha \mathbf{X})\mathbf{P}_i \quad (2.2)$$

\mathbf{P}_i

, $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}$

. $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}$

(2.1)

$\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$

. \mathbf{X}

1.0

가

, α

1

1.0

-1.0

0.0

가 .

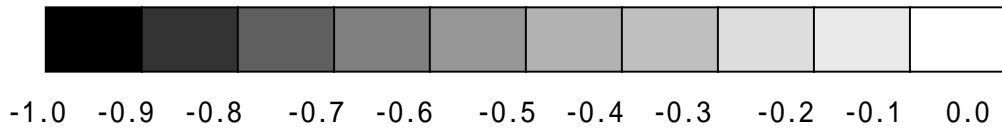
-1.0

0.0

100%

, 가 0.0

1.0



1.

α

Taylor Expansion

(2.2) α Taylor Expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}^{-1}(X_i + \alpha_i X_i) &= \mathbf{K}^{-1}(X_i) + \sum_i \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}^{-1}}{\partial x_i} \alpha_i X_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \sum_i \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{K}^{-1}}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} \alpha_i \alpha_j X_i X_j + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{6} \sum_m \sum_j \sum_i \frac{\partial^3 \mathbf{K}^{-1}}{\partial x_m \partial x_j \partial x_i} \alpha_i \alpha_j \alpha_m X_i X_j X_m + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_u, \hat{\mathbf{K}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij} \quad (2.4), (2.5)$$

$$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K}^{-1} = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{X}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{K}^{-1}}{\partial x_i} = -\mathbf{K}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial x_i} \mathbf{K}^{-1} = -\hat{\mathbf{K}}_{,i} \mathbf{K}^{-1} = -\hat{\mathbf{K}}_i \mathbf{K}^{-1} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{K}^{-1}}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} = \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{,j} \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{,i} \mathbf{K}^{-1} + \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{,i} \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{,j} \mathbf{K}^{-1} = \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \quad (2.5)$$

$$(2.3) \quad (2.2) \quad (2.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_l(X_i + \alpha_i X_i) &= \mathbf{K}^{-1}(X_i + \alpha_i X_i) \mathbf{P}_l \\ &= \mathbf{K}^{-1}(X_i) \mathbf{P}_l - \alpha_i X_i \hat{\mathbf{K}}_i \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P}_l + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \alpha_j X_i X_j \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{P}_l + \dots \\ &= \mathbf{u}_l'' - \alpha_i X_i \hat{\mathbf{K}}_i \mathbf{u}_l'' + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \alpha_j X_i X_j \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij} \mathbf{u}_l'' + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \alpha_p} = -X_p \hat{\mathbf{K}}_p \mathbf{u}_u + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \alpha_j X_p X_j \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{pj} \mathbf{u}_u + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \alpha_i X_i X_p \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ip} \mathbf{u}_u + \dots \quad (2.7)$$

(2.1)

(2.8), (2.9)

$$\Pi_E \approx \Pi_E^1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{nlc} \left\| \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \alpha_i X_i \hat{\mathbf{K}}) \mathbf{u}_l^u - \bar{\mathbf{u}}_l \right\|^2 \quad (2.8)$$

$$\Pi_E \approx \Pi_E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{nlc} \left\| \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \alpha_i X_i \hat{\mathbf{K}} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \alpha_j X_i X_j \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij}) \mathbf{u}_l^u - \bar{\mathbf{u}}_l \right\|^2 \quad (2.9)$$

(2.8)

1

, (2.9)

2

4

Taylor Expansion

Explicit Nonlinear Optimization

Implicit Nonlinear Optimization

가 . ,

X

X

$\hat{\mathbf{K}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij}$

가 .

Newton-Raphson

가

2.2 Newton-Raphson

가

가

가

Newton-Raphson

$$\Pi_R = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \|\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_0\|^2 \quad (2.10)$$

λ

, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_0$

2

$$\text{Min}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \Pi = \Pi_E + \Pi_R$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{nlc} \left\| \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \alpha_i X_i \hat{\mathbf{K}} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \alpha_j X_i X_j \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij}) \mathbf{u}_l^u - \bar{\mathbf{u}}_l \right\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|^2 \quad (2.11)$$

Newton-Raphson

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{S} + \lambda^2 \boldsymbol{\alpha} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\mathbf{H} \approx \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \quad (2.13)$$

$$\mathbf{U}^T \tilde{\mathbf{U}} - \bar{\mathbf{U}}, \quad \mathbf{S} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}$$

\mathbf{G} \mathbf{H}

Gauss-Newton

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_k &= \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{k-1} + \Delta \boldsymbol{\alpha} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{k-1} - \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{G} \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

가

λ

(Singular Value

Decomposition)

GMS(Geometric Mean Scheme) , L-curve

[02]. GMS

1 2

가

L-curve

1

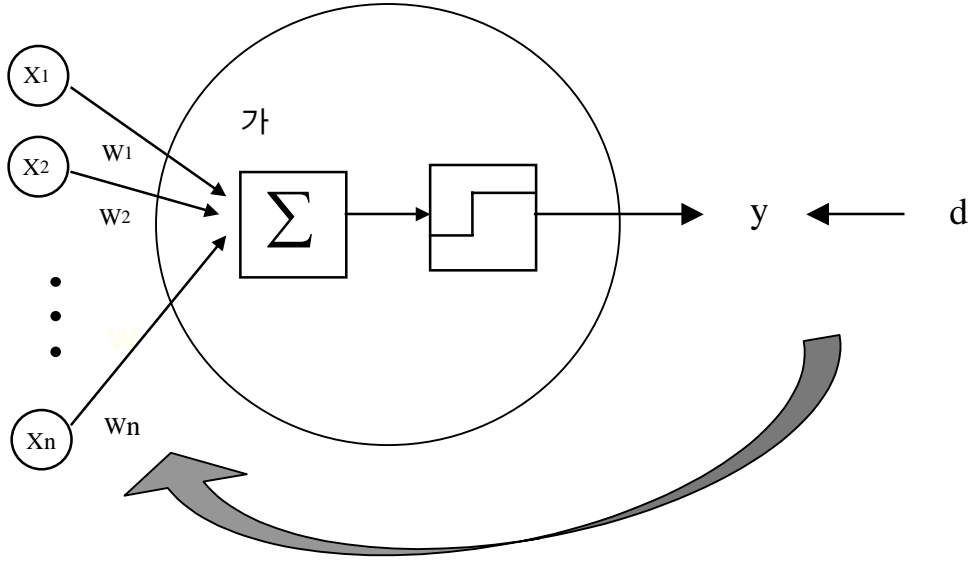
2.3.

2.3.1.

가

가 [Sim99].

가 가



2.

2

(layer)

가

가

가

가

$$v = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k w_k \quad (2.15)$$

x , w 가 , v 가 , n

.

.

가

3

,

, sigmoid

.

가

,

.

(2.16) sigmoid

,

sigmoid

가

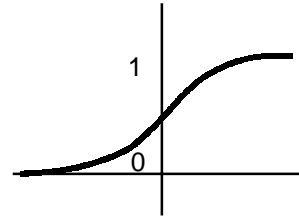
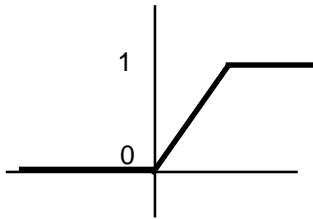
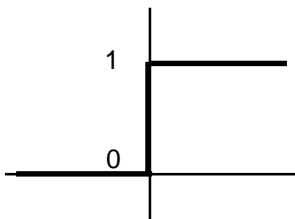
,

가

가

.

$$f(v) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\lambda v)} \quad (2.16)$$



sigmoid

3.

λ sigmoid , 가

, 가

. λ .

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{np} (y_i - d_i)^2 \quad (2.17)$$

y , d , np .

chain rule ,

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \Delta w_i \quad (2.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta w_i &= -\eta \nabla E = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial(v)} \frac{\partial(v)}{\partial w_i} \\ &= -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} \frac{\partial[f(v)]}{\partial(v)} \frac{\partial(v)}{\partial w_i} \\ &= \eta(1-y)y f'(v)x_i \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

η , f .

가

$$\Delta w_i = \eta(1 - y)y f'(v)x_i + \beta\Delta w_{i-1} \quad (2.20)$$

, β 0 1 .

2.3.2.

. , (2.8) (2.9) 1 2

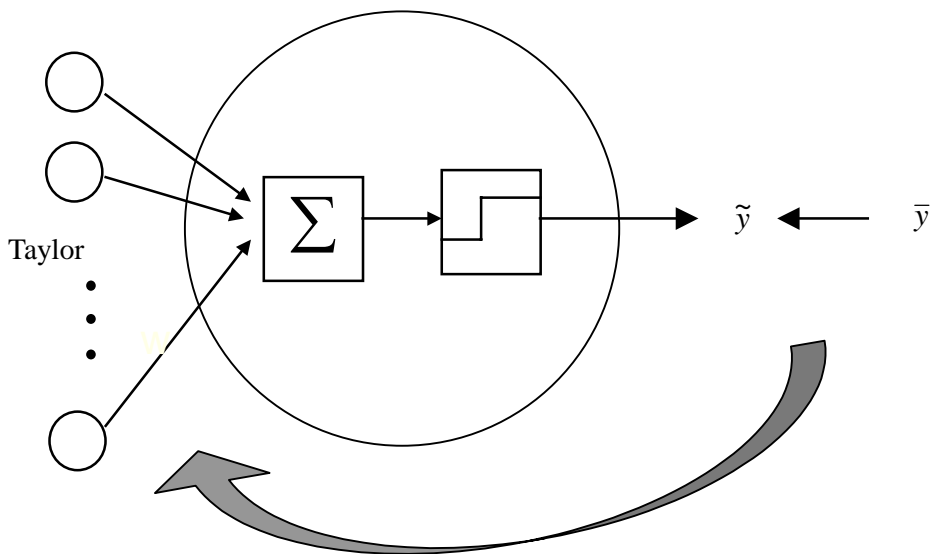
$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \approx \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \alpha_i X_i \hat{\mathbf{K}} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \alpha_j X_i X_j \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij}) \mathbf{u}_l^u \quad (2.21)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \quad (2.21) \quad \mathbf{u}_l^u \quad X$$

$$, \hat{\mathbf{K}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij} \quad (2.4),$$

$$(2.5) \quad , \quad (2.21) \quad \alpha$$

4



4.

Taylor

,
Taylor 가 가 . (2.21)

가 ,

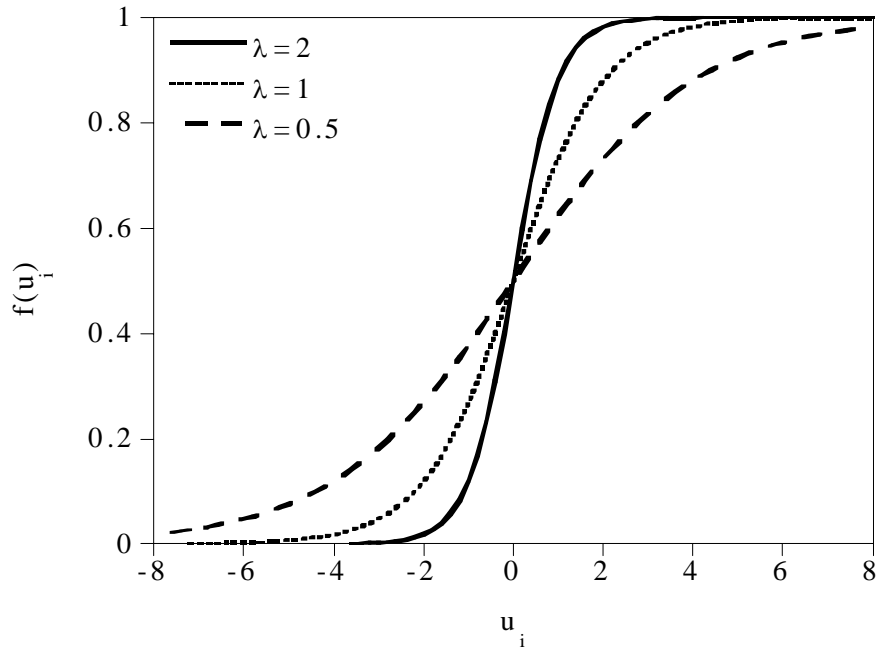
(2.21)

sigmoid . S 가
Sigmoid 가 ,

sigmoid ,
가

. Sigmoid 0.0 1.0 가

. sigmoid
0.0 1.0 가 .



5. sigmoid

5 sigmoid

가

가

가

sigmoid

(2.7)

sigmoid

1

, 가 .

$$\kappa_i = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n S_{ij}^2} \quad (2.22)$$

i 1 m . m n

. S , κ

norm

. κ

가 .

가

(normalize)

$$\lambda_i = \frac{\kappa_i}{\max \kappa_i} \quad (2.23)$$

가 가 가 1 ,

가 가 0 1

가 .

가

sigmoid

, 가

sigmoid

sigmoid

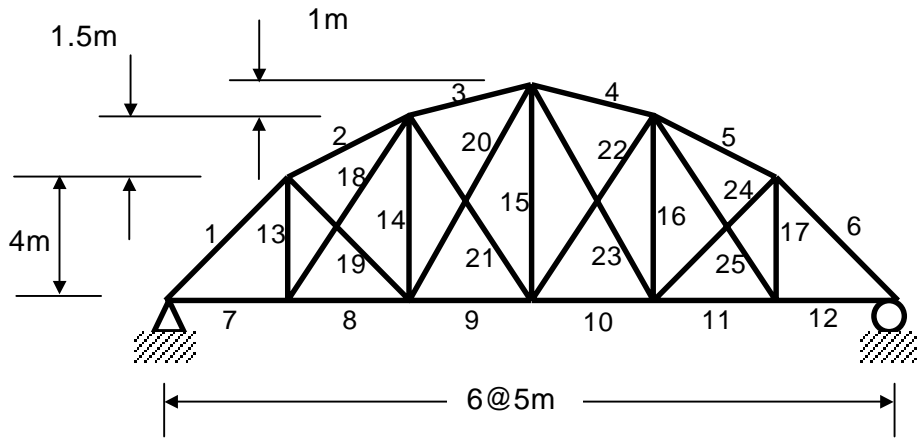
2.4.

Newton-Raphson

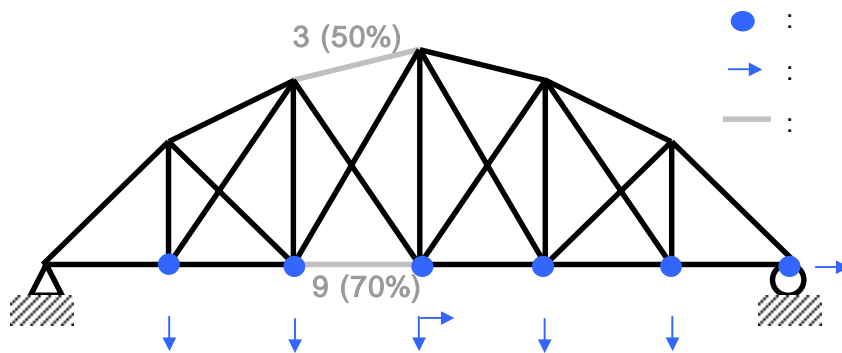
6 . 12 25
 . 1000 N/m² ,
 112.5 cm² , 93.6 cm² , 62.5 cm² , 75.0 cm² .
 0.0 , , 7
 3 가 50%, 9 가 70% .
 6 7 .
 8 , N .
 가 7
 , 21 . , 가
 . 가
 5% .
 (2.24) ,

가 , .

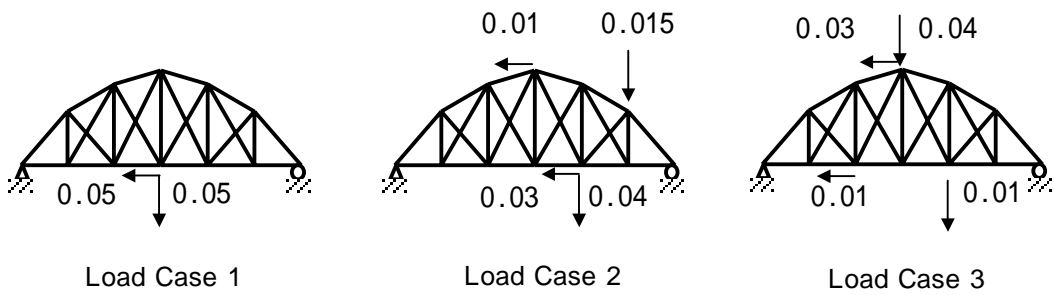
$$\frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{U}} - \bar{\mathbf{U}}\|}{\|\mathbf{U}\|} \leq \varepsilon \quad (2.24)$$



6.



7.



8.2

ε

$\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$

Newton-Raphson (2.11)

GMS

L-curve

GMS

1

2

L-curve

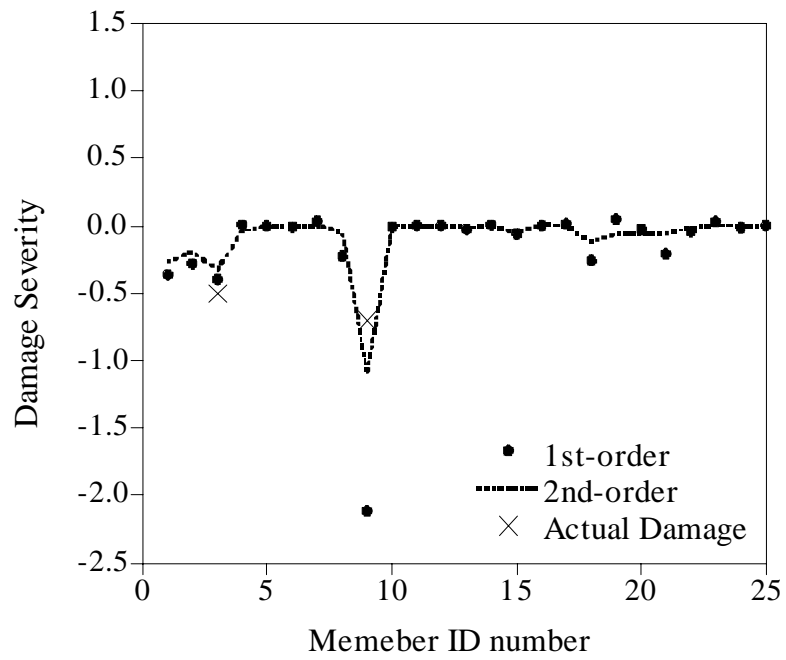
1

가

1

2

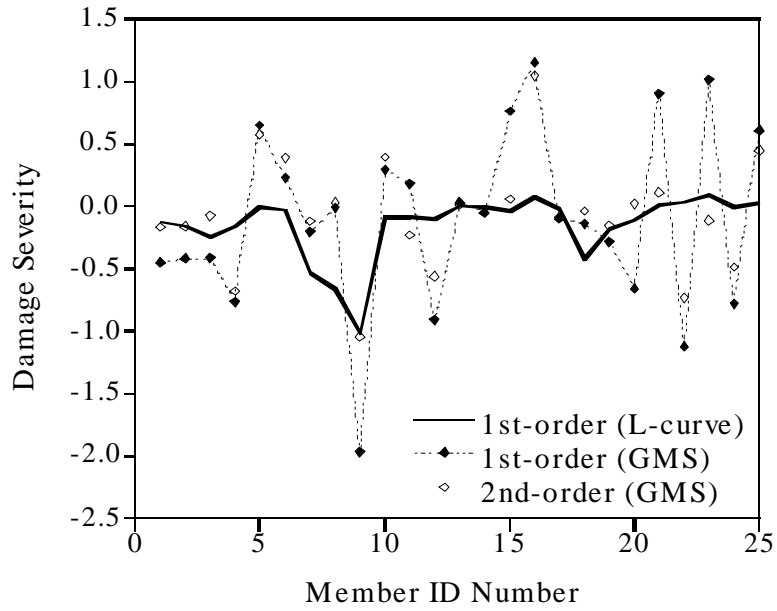
9



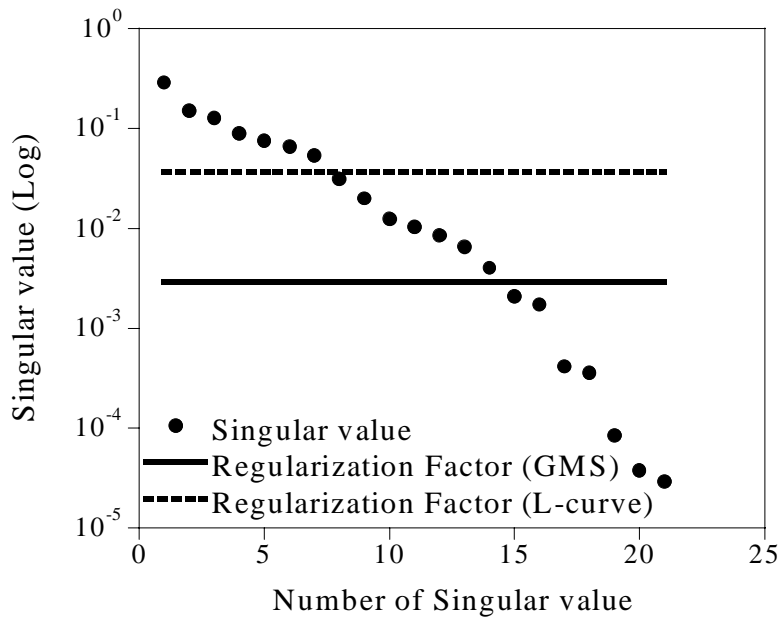
9.

Newton-Raphson

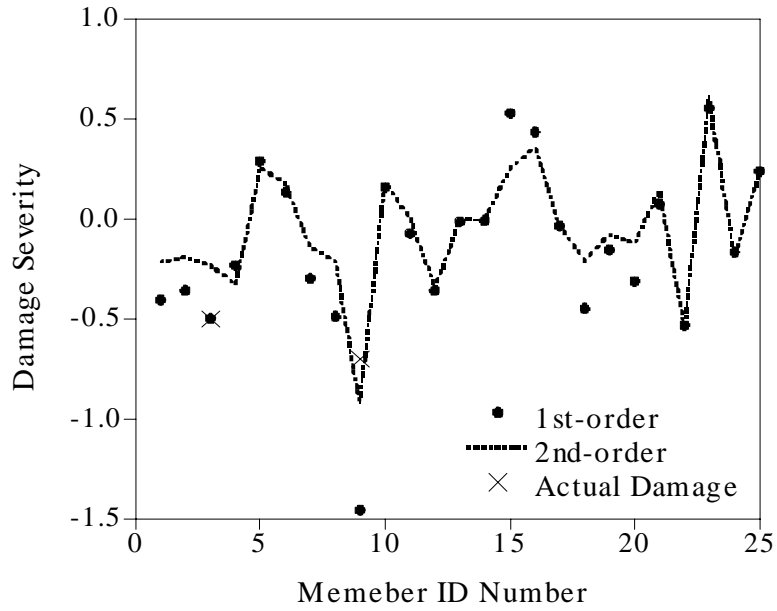
9 가 , 가
 .
 , Taylor 1
 , 2 .
 3 가 , 9
 . 1 2 ,
 2 1 가 ,
 . 2
 가 . 1
 (25) 가 , 2
 25+25×25 , 3
 .
 2 .
 10 가 5% 가 , Newton-Raphson
 1 2
 . 가
 가 . GMS
 1 2 , L-curve 1



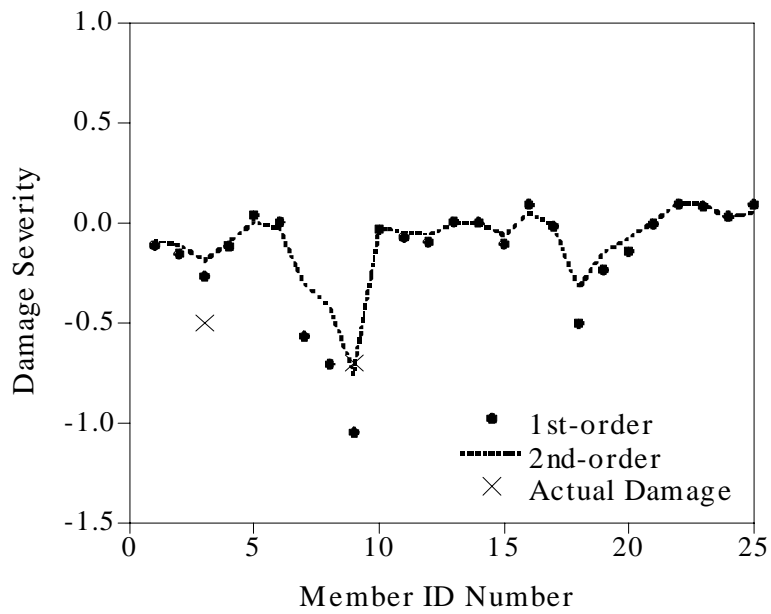
10. 5% Newton-Raphson



11. 1, 5%



12. 5%



13. 5%

(2.11)

. 12 가 5% , sigmoid

13 sigmoid

, 가 가 sigmoid

, 가 가

12

13 sigmoid

3 , 가

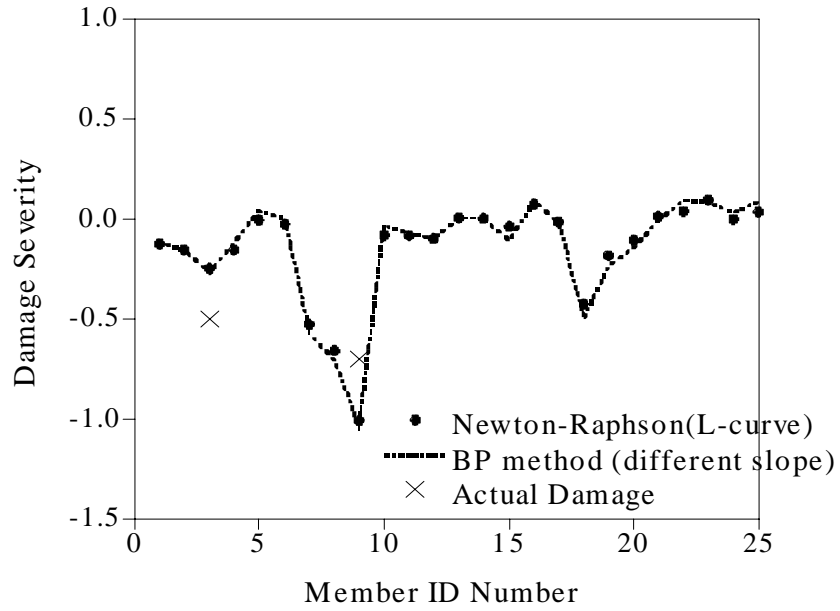
9

. 13

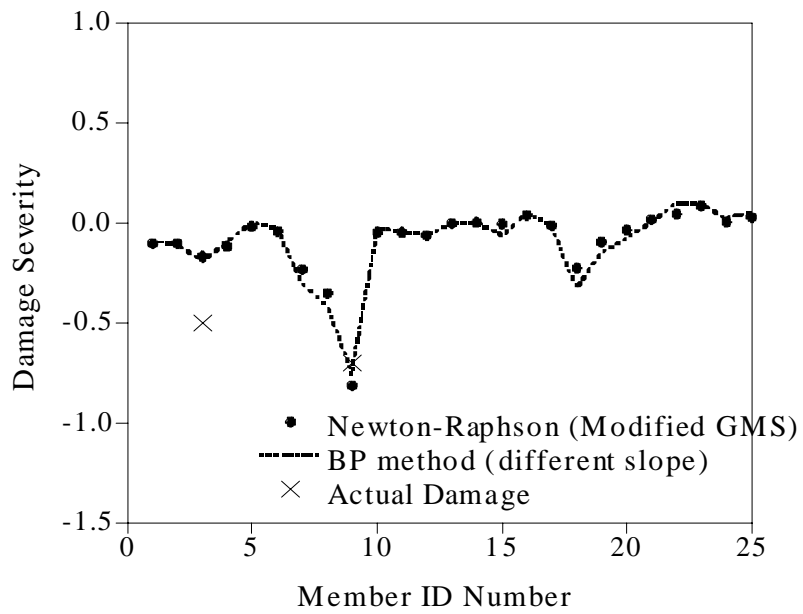
2 가 1

14 15 Newton-Raphson

sigmoid



14. 1 5%



15. 2 5%

14 가 5% , 1

Newton-Raphson

. Newton-Raphson L-curve

sigmoid

. 가

15 가 5% , 2

, 가 sigmoid

. Newton-Raphson

GMS

GMS

2.11

21

, 가 16

1 가 가

14 15 가

sigmoid

3.

[97].

가

sigmoid

3.1.

,
 .
 . 2 가
 가 ,
 가
 1

		가
가		
		가

1.

가

가

(1)

가 가

가

(2)

가

가 가

fault-tolerant

(3)

가

가

1943

McCulloch

Pitts가

, 1949

Hebb

가

, 1958 Rosenblatt가

Adaline (Adaptive linear neuron),
(multi-layer perceptron) ART (Adaptive Resonance Theory), SOM (Self-Organizing Map)

3.2.

가

가

가

가

[Yun00,Yun01]. Substructure

가

,
. Noise-Injection

가

가 .

가

0.5 1

가

[96].

Zubaidy,A. Haddara,M.R. Swamidas.A.S.J

side shell

stiffened plate

side shell

가 [Zub02].

가 0

Pandey Barai

2

[Pan95].

가

가

가 ,

가

가

가 .

가

가

sigmoid

3.3.

(2.16) sigmoid

가 sigmoid
 , sigmoid 가
 1 , 0 가
 . , 0
 1 가 smoothing 가 . 0 1
 ,
 .
 , sigmoid

(2.7)

, 1 . 1
 가
 가 .
 ,
 .

$$\kappa_j = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m S_{ij}^2} \tag{2.22}$$

j 1 n . n m
 . S , κ
 norm . κ 가 .

가 (normalize) .

$$\lambda_j = \frac{\kappa_j}{\max \kappa_j} \quad (2.23)$$

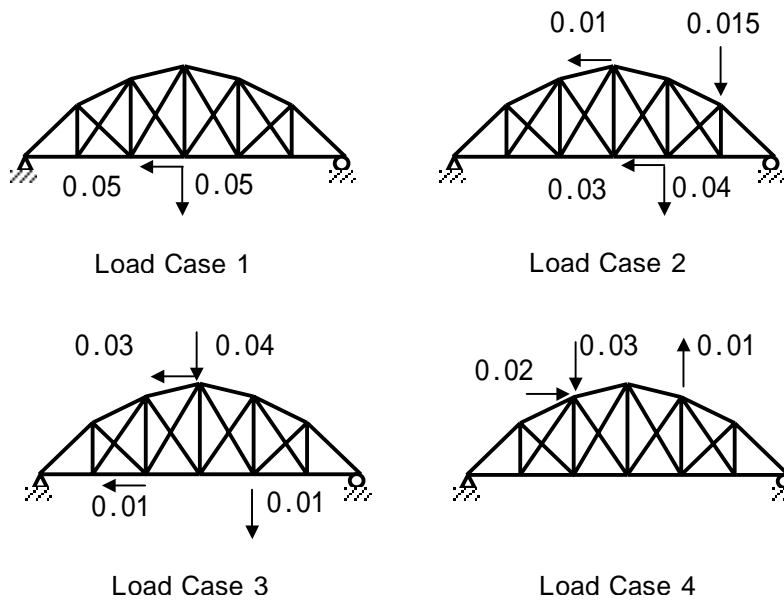
가 가 가 1 ,
 가 가 0 1 가

가
 sigmoid ,
 가 sigmoid
 sigmoid

3.4.

가
 .2 6 , 12
 25 . 1000 N/m² ,
 112.5 cm² , 93.6 cm² , 62.5 cm² , 75.0 cm² 2

, 7 6 7
 16 , N
 가 7 , 28
 , 25
 가
 가 가 ,
 가 . , 가



16.3

가 ,

가

sigmoid

가

20%, 50%, 80%

3×25=75

20%, 50%, 80%

0.7 , 0.5

50000 , 가 0.1%

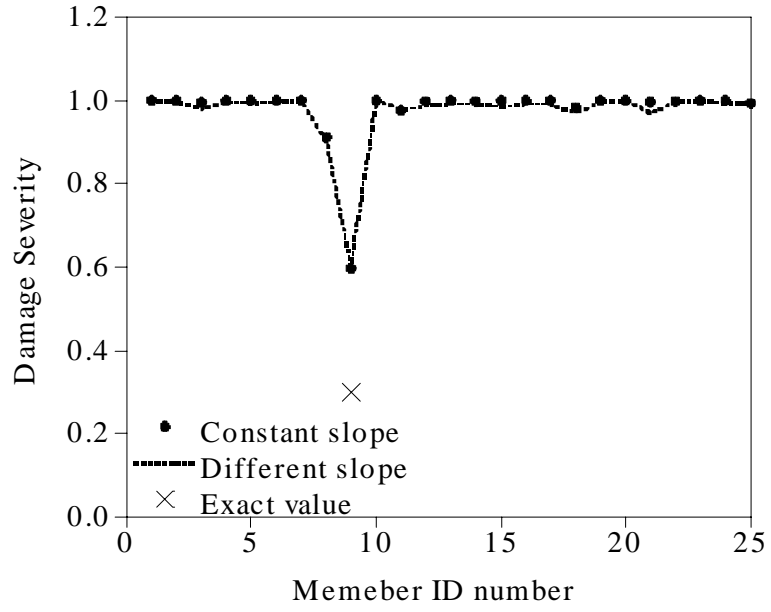
5%

가 가 9 가 70%

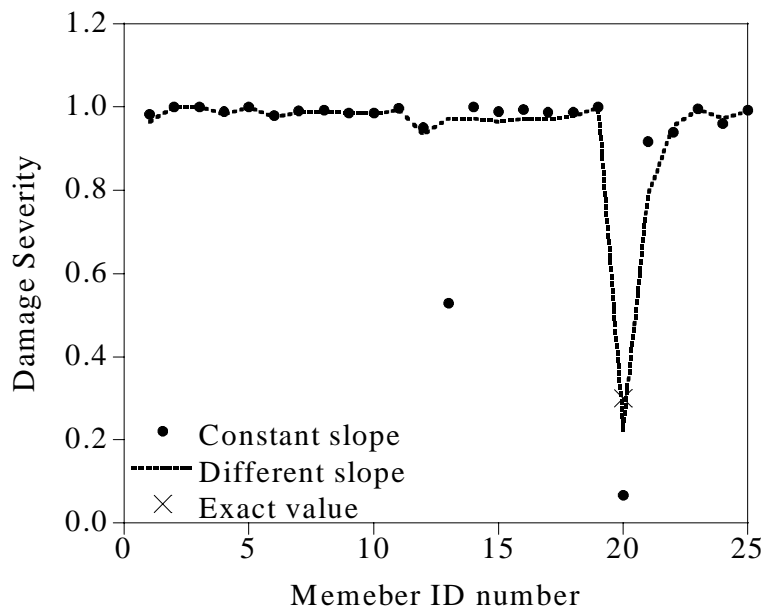
가 20 21 70% 5%

가 , 6

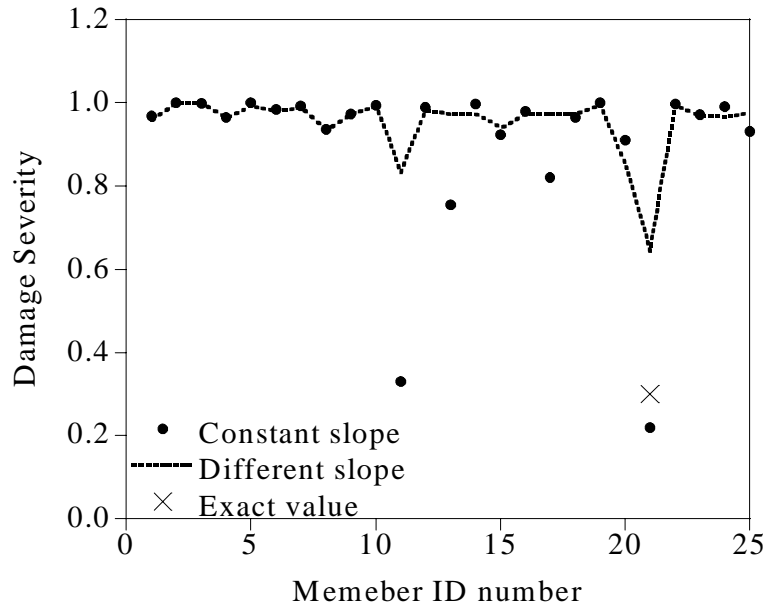
가 9 , 가 20 21



17.9 70%



18.20 70%



19. 21 70%

17 가 가 9 70%

. 가

,

sigmoid 가 .

18 19 가

. 18 20 70% .

(13 20)

, , 20

, 가 .

19 21 70% ,

.

.

17 19 , 가

가

가

,

.

4.

Newton-Raphson

Taylor

optimization explicit nonlinear optimization

implicit nonlinear

sigmoid 가

sigmoid

가

Newton-

Raphson

sigmoid

sigmoid

가

가

97

, “
가 ” , , , 1997

96

, “ ” ,
, 16(I-1), 1996, pp. 81-92

02

, “ S1 ” ,
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ABSTRACT

Structural damage detection scheme is defined by inverse problem. In inverse problem, regularization techniques must be adopted to avoid ill-posedness which is characterized by sparseness of measurements and noise in measurements. In this paper, it is proposed how regularization effect is introduced to structural damage detection scheme using neural network.

Objective function is defined by least squared error between measured displacements and calculated displacements obtained by numerical model approximated to system parameter. The results, the outputs from optimization of objective function using Newton-Raphson and error back propagation, are compared. In optimization using error back propagation, regularization effect is introduced by changing slope of sigmoid function, which is one of activation functions, according to sensitivity of measurement displacement.

Similarly, regularization effect in structural damage detection scheme using neural network is introduced by changing slope of sigmoid function according to sensitivity of member. The validity of the proposed method is presented by examples.

Key Word

neural network, error back propagation, damage detection, regularization, sensitivity, sigmoid function, truncated least squared error

Student number : 2001-21185

2

2

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2

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1

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1

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가 . 28

가

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