

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

지도교수 이 해 성

이 논문을 공학석사학위논문으로 제출함

2002년 10월

서울대학교 대학원

지구환경시스템공학부

고 영 곤

고영곤의 공학석사학위 논문을 인준함

2002년 12월

위원장	張 承 鎭	
부위원장	이 해 성	
위원	高 鎔 武	

가

Newton-

Raphson

sigmoid

Sigmoid

sigmoid

sigmoid

: 2001-21185

.....	i
.....	iii
.....	iv
.....	vi
1.	1
2.	4
2.1.	5
2.2. Newton-Raphson	8
2.3.	10
2.3.1.	10
2.3.2.	14
2.4.	19
3.	29
3.1.	29
3.2.	32
3.3.	34
3.4.	36
4.	42
.....	44

1.	α	.....	5
2.		.....	11
3.		.....	12
4.		.....	15
5.	sigmoid	.....	17
6.		.....	20
7.		.....	20
8. 2		.....	20
9.	Newton-Raphson	.....	21
10.	5% Newton-Raphson	.....	23
11. 1	, 5%	.....	23
12.	5%	.....	25
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

,

.

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

. $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, $\|\cdot\|$ 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 .

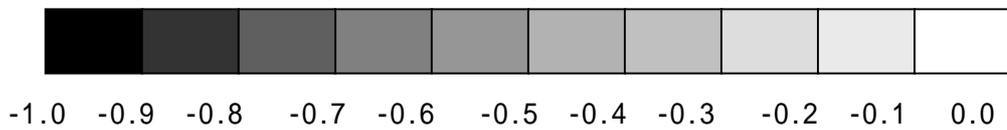
-1.0

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

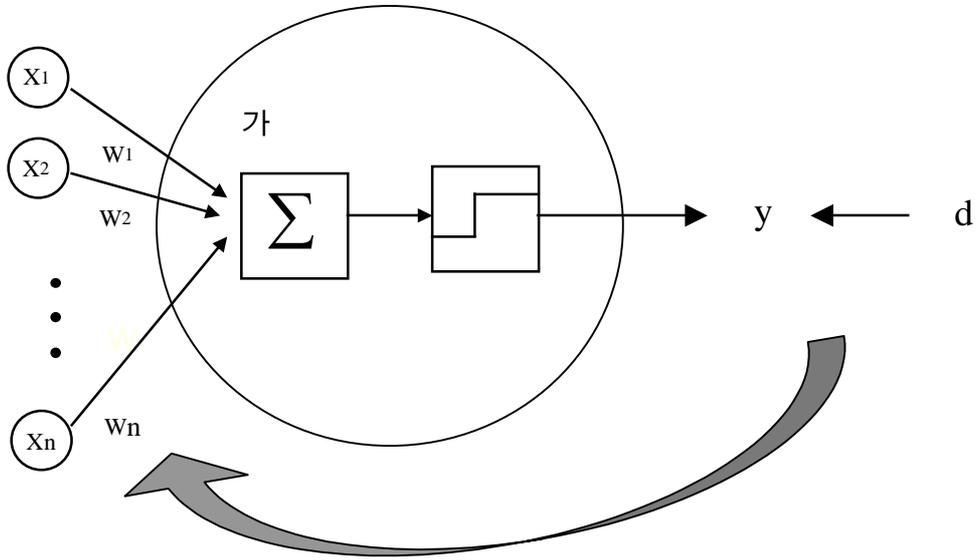
2.3.

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

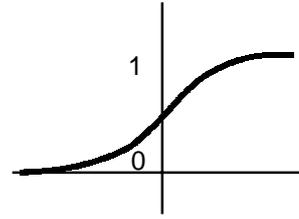
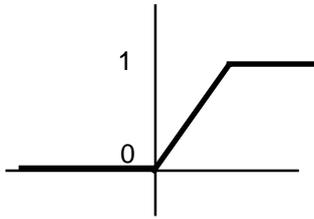
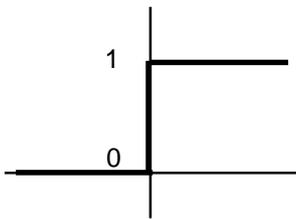
,

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

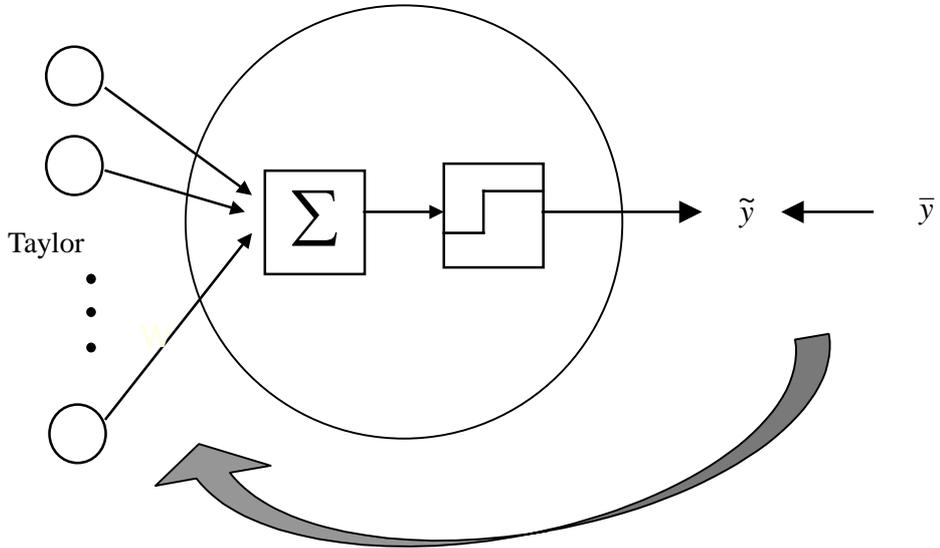
$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \approx \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I} - \alpha_i X_i \hat{\mathbf{K}} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \alpha_j X_i X_j \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{ij}) \mathbf{u}_l^u \quad (2.21)$$

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

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

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

4



4.

Taylor

,
Taylor 가 가 . (2.21)

가 ,

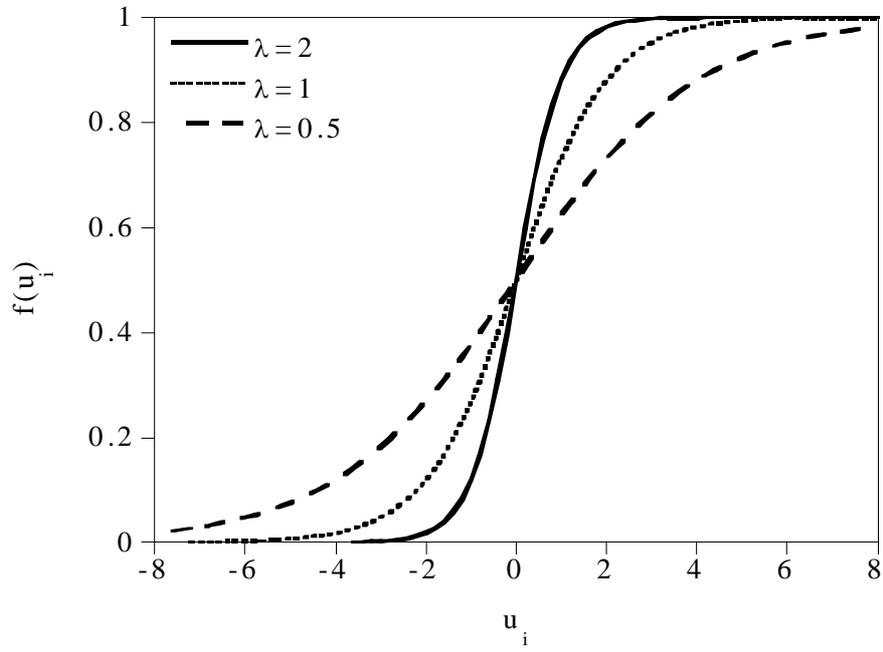
(2.21)

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

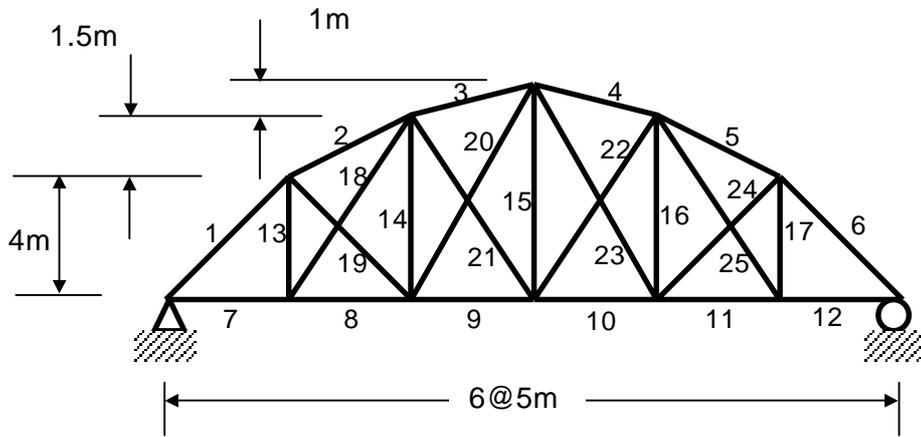
2.4.

Newton-Raphson

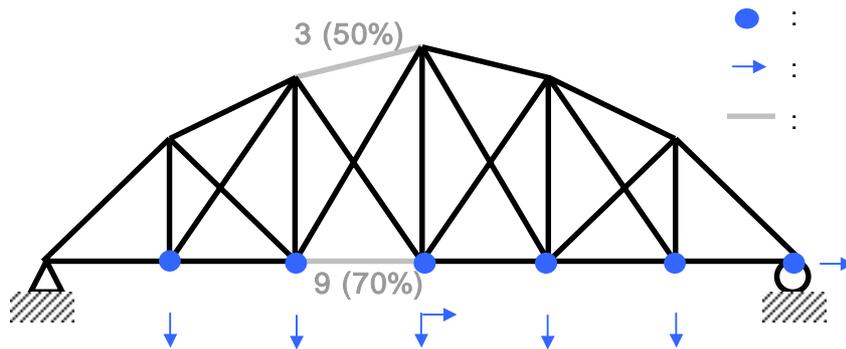
6 . 12 25
 . 1000 N/m² ,
 112.5 cm² , 93.6 cm² , 62.5 cm² , 75.0 cm² .
 0.0 , , 7
 3 가 50%, 9 가 70% .
 6 7 .
 8 , N .
 가 7
 , 21 . , 가
 . 가
 5% .
 (2.24) ,

가 , .

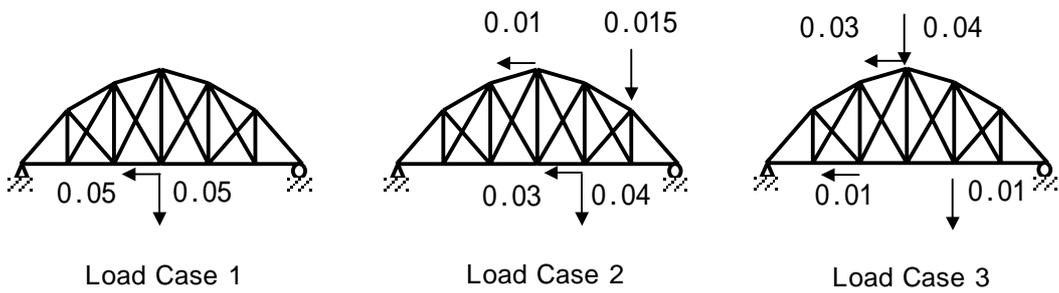
$$\frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{U}} - \bar{\mathbf{U}}\|}{\|\mathbf{U}\|} \leq \varepsilon \quad (2.24)$$



6.



7.



8.2

ε

$\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$

Newton-Raphson (2.11)

GMS

L-curve

GMS

1

2

L-curve

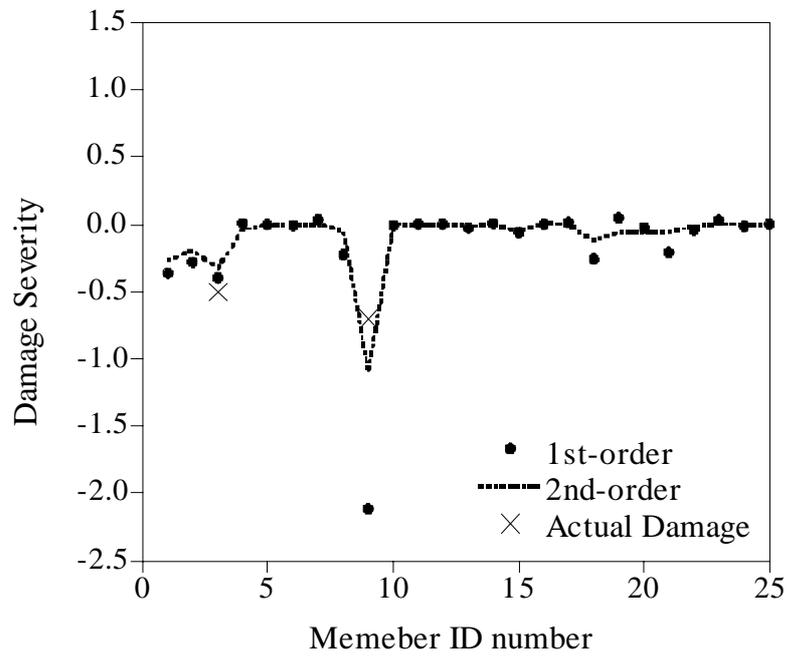
1

가

1

2

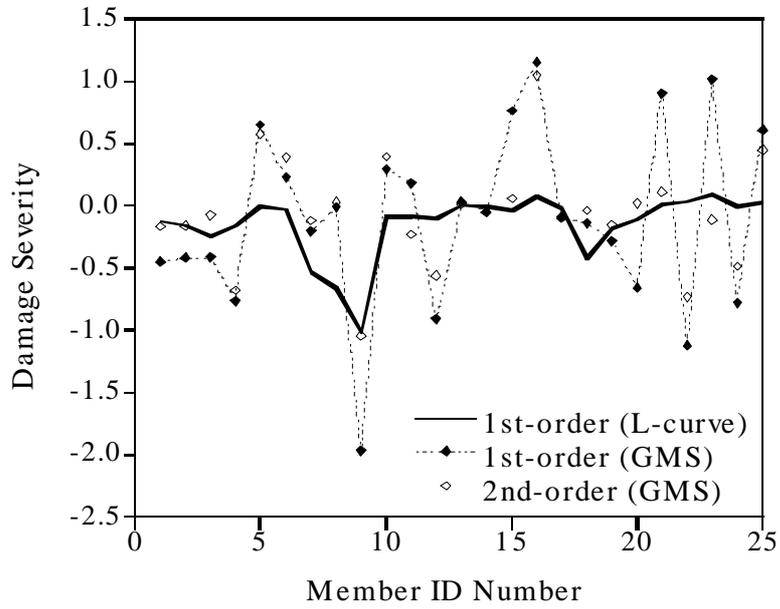
9



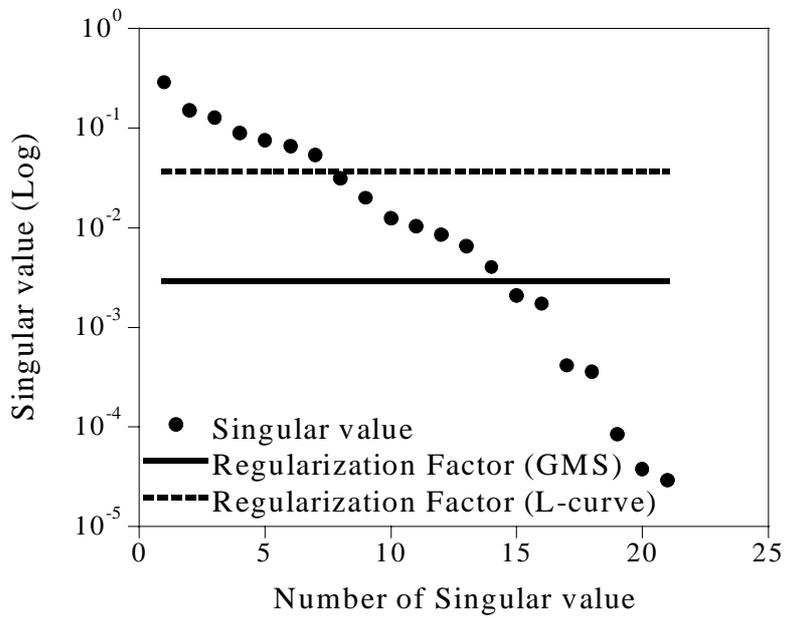
9.

Newton-Raphson

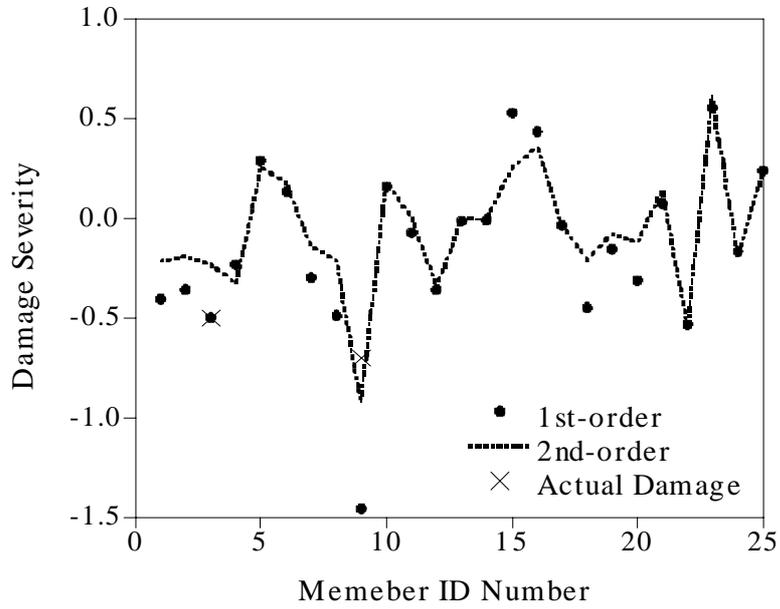
9 가 , 가
 .
 , Taylor 1
 , 2 .
 3 가 , 9
 . 1 2 ,
 2 1 가 ,
 . 2
 가 . 1
 (25) 가 , 2
 25+25×25 , 3
 .
 2 .
 10 가 5% 가 , Newton-Raphson
 1 2
 . 가
 가 . GMS
 1 2 , L-curve 1



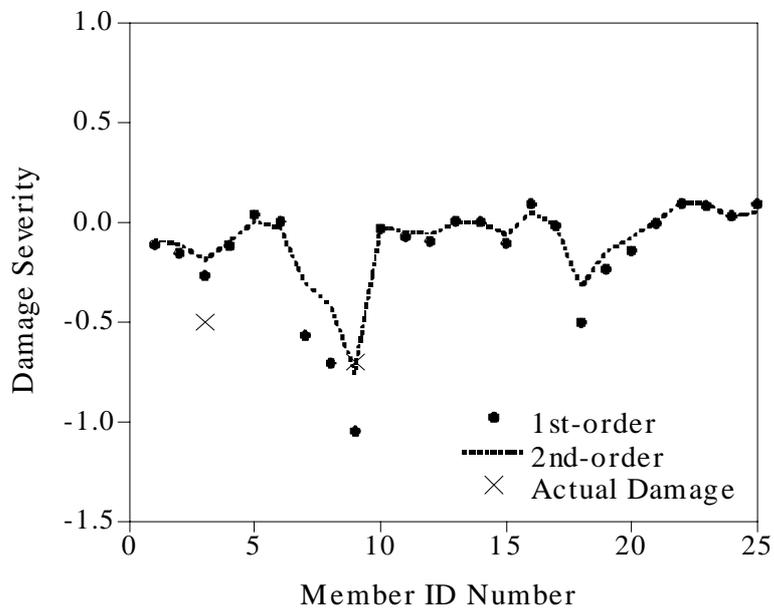
10. 5% Newton-Raphson



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

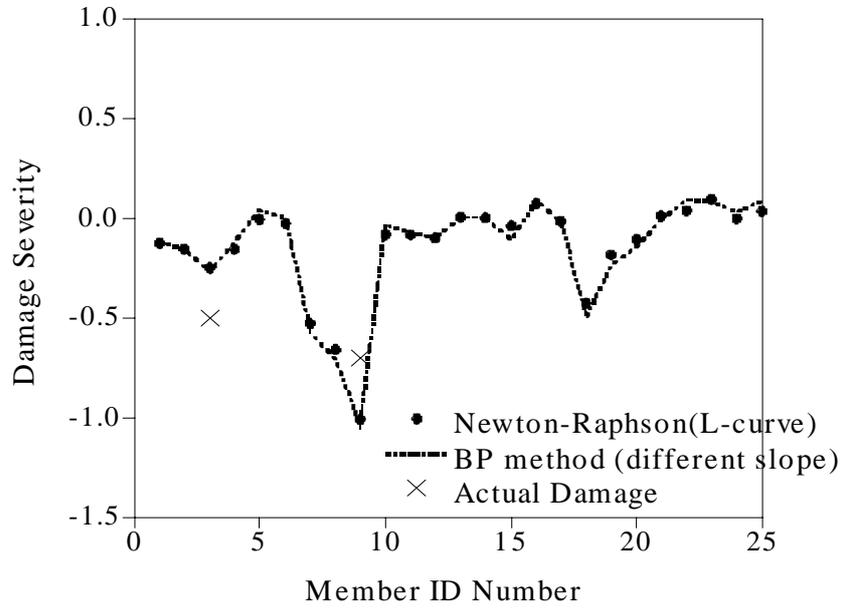
9

. 13

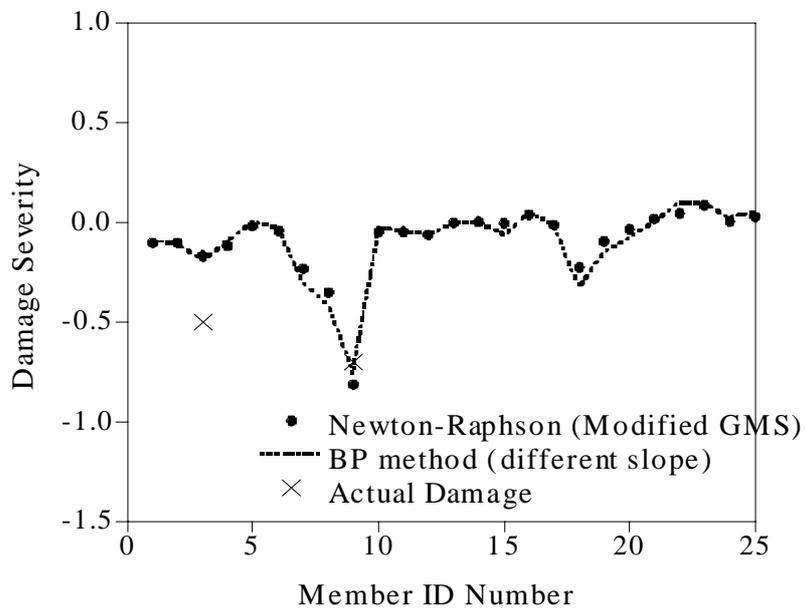
2 가 1

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.

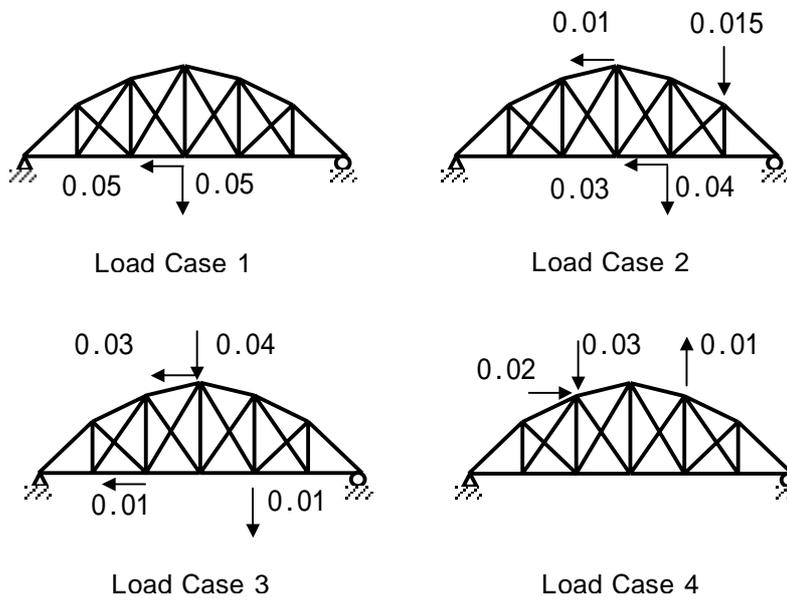
가

.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%

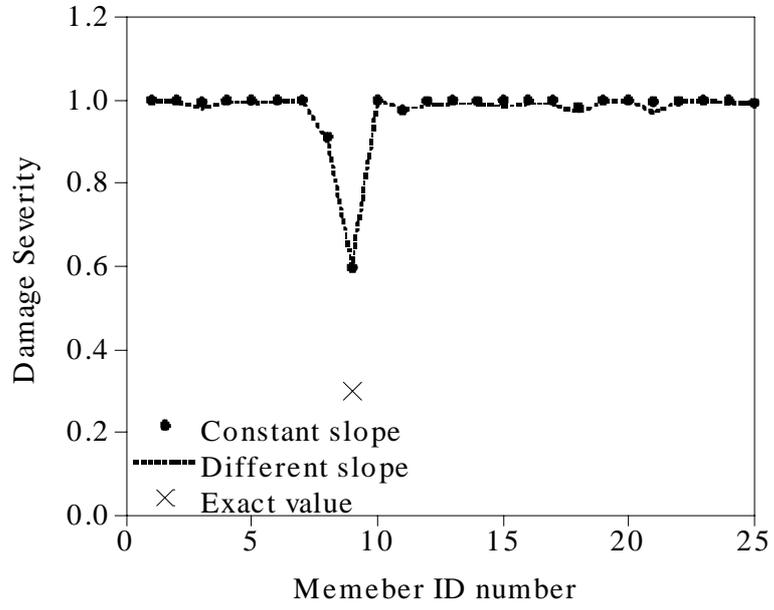
5%

가 가 9 가 70%

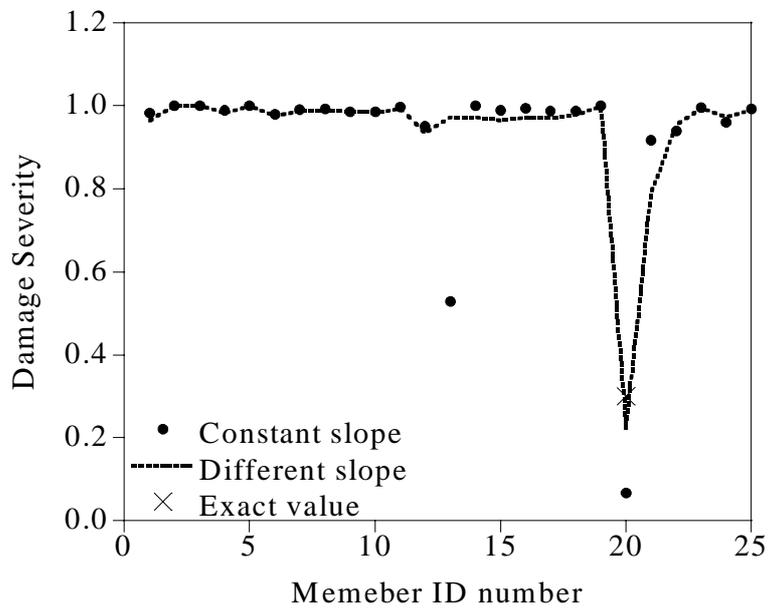
가 20 21 70% 5%

가 , 6

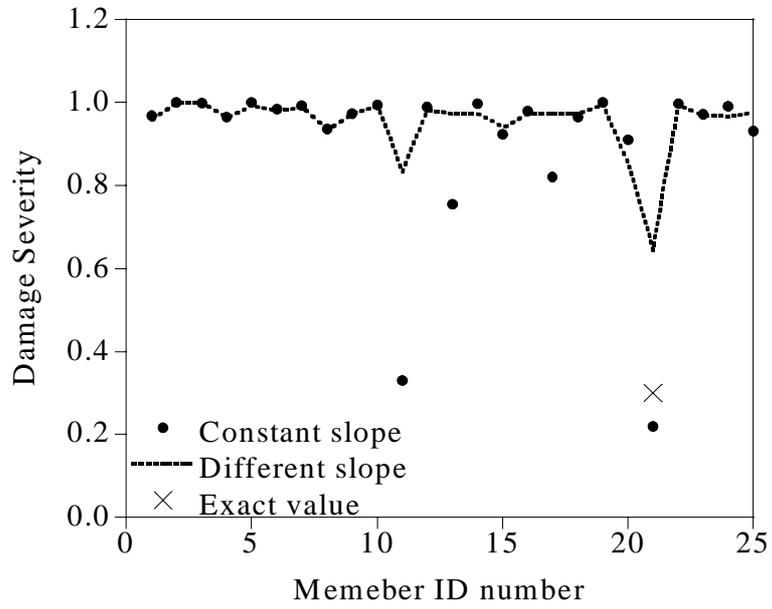
가 9 , 가 20 21



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 ” ,
, , , 2002

Man02

Manolis, P., and Nikos, D.L., “Reliability-based structural optimization using neural networks and Monte Carlo simulation”, *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, Volume 191, Issue 32, 7 June 2002, Pages 3491-3507

Pan95

Pandey, P. C., and Barai, S. V., “Multilayer perceptron in damage detection of bridge structures”, *Computers & Structures*, Volume 54, Issue 4, 17 February 1995, Pages 597-608

Par01

Park,H.W., Shin, S.B., Lee, H.S., "Determination of an optimal regularization factor in system identification with Tikhonov regularization for linear elastic continua." *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*,Vol. 51, No.10, pp.1211-1230, 2001.8

- Sim99
Simon H., *Neural networks*, 2nd ed. Prentice-Hall,1999
- Yeo00
Yeo,I.H., Shin,S.B., H.S.Lee., Chang,S.P., "Statistical damage assessment of framed structures from static responses," *Journal of Engineering Mechanics*, ASCE, Vol. 126, No. 4, pp. 414-421, 2000.4
- Yun00
Yun,C.B., Bahng,E.Y., "Substructural identification using neural networks", *Computers & Structures*, Volume 77, Issue 1, 1 June 2000, Pages 41-52
- Yun01
Yun,C.B., Bahng,E.Y., "Joint assessment of framed structures using a neural networks technique, *Engineering Structures*, Volume 23, Issue 5, May 2001, Pages 425-435
- Zen01
Zenon, W., and Leonard Z., "Neural networks in mechanics of structures and materials", *Computers & Structures*, Volume 79, Issues 22-25, September 2001, Pages 2261-2276
- Zub02
Zubaydi, A., Haddara, M. R., and Swamidias, A. S. J., "Damage identification in a ship's structure using neural networks", *Ocean Engineering*, Volume 29, Issue 10, August 2002, Pages 1187-1200

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

.

, , ,

1

.

1

, , , ,

, , , , , , ,

, , ,

.

,

가 . 28

가

.