

optimizacii kompozitov [Computer Science and Quality Assurance : mater. to the 45th Intern. Sem. on modeling and optimization of composites]. Odessa : AstroPrint, 2006, pp. 146–150. (in Russian).

23. Berns H., Theisen W. Ferrous materials: Steel and Cast Iron. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer, 2008, 418 p.

Надійшла до редакції: 12.11.2018

УДК 519.21

DOI: 10.30838/J.PMHTM.2413.261218.42.564

EXPERT TREND IDENTIFICATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

DUBROV Yu.I.¹, *Dr. Sc. (Tech.), Prof.*,

VOLCHUK V.M.^{2*}, *Dr. Sc. (Tech.), Ass. Prof.*

¹ Department of Materials Science and Material Processing, State Higher Education Institution “Prydniprovsk State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture”, 24-a, Chernyshevskoho St., 49600, Dnipro, Ukraine, tel. +38 (0562) 47-39-56, e-mail: mom@mail.pgasa.dp.ua, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3213-4893

² Department of Materials Science and Material Processing, State Higher Education Institution “Prydniprovsk State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture”, 24-a, Chernyshevskoho St., 49600, Dnipro, Ukraine, tel. +38 (0562) 47-39-56, e-mail: volchuky@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7199-192X

Abstract. Formulation of the problem. Lack of a unified concept, which identified integral criteria – structural stability of the static system, caused by the existing incompleteness of his formal representations, what justifies and initiate research of this system. **Identification of the trend of structural stability.** Quantification values of this function using two-digit logic, representing either the integrity of the structure of the object or its destruction is impossible, because it leads the task to conditionally correct. Relatively small changes, for example, of some technological parameter, changing structural stability of the identification object, what is not fixing by two-digit logic. In this connection, regularization of the named task is permissible through the use of an expert system that includes a specialized knowledge base. For the practical substantiation of the approach to determining structural stability, a metal was chosen (rolled from low carbon low alloy steel Ст3пс steel), whose reference points were assigned in the range of characteristics qualities limited by normative documents: ultimate strength – $\sigma_b = 370..490$ MPa; yield strength – $\sigma_T = 205..245$ MPa; hardness – HRB = 62...70. Based on the analysis of the influence of synergistically interacting variables and the resulting equation, the trend of structural stability is determined. The significance of the work lies in establishing the trend of the structural stability of the object of identification, which allows predicting the values of the parameters that determine it. **Conclusions and recommendations.** An algorithm for determining the trend of parameters, according to which the structural stability of the object of identification is changed, is given: 1. Establishing his expert identification; 2. Determination of the working area of probabilistic assessments that establish the trend of structural stability and its quantification; 3. Establishing a trend of structural stability.

Keywords: *structural stability; correct task; expert system; trend; knowledge base*

ЕКСПЕРТНА ІДЕНТИФІКАЦІЯ ТРЕНДУ СТРУКТУРНОЇ СТІЙКОСТІ

ДУБРОВ Ю. І.¹, *д. т. н., проф.*,

ВОЛЧУК В. М.^{2*}, *д. т. н., доц.*

¹ Кафедра матеріалознавства та обробки матеріалів, Державний вищий навчальний заклад «Придніпровська державна академія будівництва та архітектури», вул. Чернишевського, 24-а, 49600, Дніпро, Україна, тел. +38 (0562) 47-39-56, e-mail: mom@mail.pgasa.dp.ua, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3213-4893

^{2*} Кафедра матеріалознавства та обробки матеріалів, Державний вищий навчальний заклад «Придніпровська державна академія будівництва та архітектури», вул. Чернишевського, 24-а, 49600, Дніпро, Україна, тел. +38 (0562) 47-39-56, e-mail: volchuky@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7199-192X

Анотація. Постановка проблеми: відсутність єдиної концепції, що ідентифікує інтегральний критерій, – структурна стійкість статичної системи, викликана існуючою неповнотою його формальних уявлень, що обґрунтовує та ініціює її пошук. **Ідентифікація тренду структурної стійкості.** Квантифікація значень цієї функції за допомогою двозначної логіки, що відображає або цілісність структури об'єкта, або її руйнування, неможлива, оскільки це зводить задачу до умовно коректних. Відносно невеликі зміни, наприклад, будь-якого технологічного параметра, змінюють структурну стійкість об'єкта ідентифікації, що не фіксується двозначною логікою. У зв'язку з цим, регуляризація названої задачі допустима шляхом застосування експертної системи, що включає спеціалізовану базу знань. Для практичного обґрунтування підходу визначення структурної стійкості вибирався метал (прокат із маловуглецевої низьколегованої марки сталі Ст3пс), у якого реперні точки призначалися в діапазоні існування характеристик якості, обмежених нормативними документами: межа міцності – $\sigma_b = 370..490$ МПа; межа плинності – $\sigma_T = 205..245$ МПа; твердість – HRB = 62...70. На підставі аналізу впливу синергетично взаємодіючих змінних та отриманого рівняння визначається тренд структурної стійкості. Значимість роботи полягає у встановленні тренду структурної стійкості об'єкта ідентифікації, що дозволяє прогнозувати значення параметрів,

як її визначають. **Висновки та рекомендації.** Наводиться алгоритм визначення тренду параметрів, згідно з яким змінюється структурна стійкість об'єкта ідентифікації: 1) встановлення його експертної ідентифікації; 2) визначення робочої області імовірнісних оцінок, що встановлюють тренд структурної стійкості, та його квантифікація; 3) установа тренду структурної стійкості.

Ключові слова: структурна стійкість; коректна задача; експертна система; тренд; база знань

ЭКСПЕРТНАЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ТRENDA СТРУКТУРНОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ

ДУБРОВ Ю. И.¹, д. т. н., проф.,
ВОЛЧУК В. Н.^{2*}, д. т. н., доц.

¹ Кафедра материаловедения и обработки материалов, Государственное высшее учебное заведение «Приднепровская государственная академия строительства и архитектуры», ул. Чернышевского, 24-а, 49600, Днепро, Украина, тел. +38 (0562) 47-39-56, e-mail: mom@mail.pgasa.dp.ua, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3213-4893

^{2*} Кафедра материаловедения и обработки материалов, Государственное высшее учебное заведение «Приднепровская государственная академия строительства и архитектуры», ул. Чернышевского, 24-а, 49600, Днепро, Украина, тел. +38 (0562) 47-39-56, e-mail: volchuky@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7199-192X

Аннотация. Постановка проблемы: отсутствие единой концепции, идентифицирующей интегральный критерий – структурная устойчивость статической системы, вызванная существующей неполнотой его формальных представлений, что обосновывает и инициирует ее поиск. **Идентификация тренда структурной устойчивости.** Квантификация значений этой функции с помощью двухзначной логики, отображающей либо целостность структуры объекта, либо ее разрушение, невозможна, поскольку это приводит задачу к условно корректным. Относительно небольшие изменения, например, какого-либо технологического параметра, изменяют структурную устойчивость объекта идентификации, не фиксируемую двухзначной логикой. В этой связи регуляризация названной задачи допустима путем применения экспертной системы, включающей специализированную базу знаний. Для практического обоснования подхода определения структурной устойчивости выбирался металл (прокат из малоуглеродистой низколегированной марки стали СтЗпс), у которого реперные точки назначались в диапазоне существования характеристик качества, ограниченных нормативными документами: предел прочности – $\sigma_b = 370 \dots 490$ МПа; предел текучести – $\sigma_T = 205 \dots 245$ МПа; твердость – HRB = 62...70. На основании анализа влияния синергетически взаимодействующих переменных и полученного уравнения определяется тренд структурной устойчивости. Значимость работы заключается в установлении тренда структурной устойчивости объекта идентификации, позволяющего прогнозировать значения параметров, ее определяющих. **Выводы и рекомендации.** Приводится алгоритм определения тренда параметров, согласно которому изменяется структурная устойчивость объекта идентификации: 1) установление его экспертной идентификации; 2) определение рабочей области вероятностных оценок, устанавливающих тренд структурной устойчивости, и его квантификация; 3) установление тренда структурной устойчивости.

Ключевые слова: структурная устойчивость; корректная задача; экспертная система; тренд; база знаний

1. Formulation of the problem

Saving the integrity of objects of different nature is associated with their structural stability. From positions of the dynamic system theory image f is C^k – structural stable, if any C^k close to it Image g is topologically conjugated to it by some homeomorphism h close to the identity [4]:

$$g = h \cdot f \cdot h^{-1},$$

where the dynamics of g differs from the dynamics of f only by a (continuous) change of coordinates.

Static systems remain unchanged composition, field properties and structure. It becomes obvious that the state of the structure of an object of identification of a static system cannot be described by a single criterion, and from these positions structural stability is an integral criterion, acting as a function of a number of its key characteristics (strength, ductility, etc.). For example, the quality of many materials is assessed by structurally sensitive characteristics [5–8], which initiates the appointment of structural stability as an integral criterion.

Traditionally, such a function should be determined using two-digit logic that reflects the ability of an identification object to maintain the integrity of the structure (the identification object is structurally stable – 1; the identification object is structurally unstable – 0). Such an approach makes the problem conditionally correct [9, 10], because according to Adamar [11]:

– it does not have a single solution (in the class of interest);

– it can have many solutions (from two or more);

– if the procedure for finding the solution is unstable (that is, with the slightest measurement error or small perturbations of the original data [12], the resulting solution may differ significantly from the exact one).

When determining the structural stability based on the analysis of theoretical regularities and statistically confirmed experiments, changes in parameters affecting it would be recorded. The current lack of formal representations of structural stability [13], initiates a search for those that include this task in the category of conditionally correct.

In this regard, we accept that regularization of this conditionally correct task is possible by creating an expert system [14–17], which should contain a specialized knowledge base, including:

1. Admissible formalization of structural stability.
 2. The purpose of the working area of interrelated parameters, within which the structural stability is determined.
 3. Quantification of structural stability.
- Determination of the trend of structural stability.

2. Identification of the trend of structural stability

2.1 Permissible formalization of structural stability

Accepted, the integral criterion structural stability can be perceived as a result of the synergistic interaction of its defining parameters.

The absence of the classical definition of structural stability can probably be explained by the difficulty of its representations as an n-dimensional vector, where n is the number of its determining particular indicators. Such an interpretation is mentally perceived as a smooth manifold homeomorphic to a sphere.

In this regard, the formalization of structural stability is difficult to deterministic description, which initiates an indirect, for example, expert interpretation of it.

2.2 Assignment of the working area of parameters defining structural stability and its quantification

Their synergistic effects on the object of identification. In this regard, it is necessary to establish

reference points of the workspace of the identification object, in the range of which the degree of influence of parameters on its structural stability is determined.

For the practical substantiation of the approach to determining structural stability, a metal was chosen (rolled from Ст3пс steel), whose reference points were assigned in the range of characteristics qualities limited by normative documents: ultimate strength – $\sigma_B = 370...490$ MPa; yield strength – $\sigma_T = 205...245$ MPa; hardness – HRB = 62...70 Ст3пс low carbon low alloy steel had a ferritic-pearlite structure and did not respond to heat treatment (Fig. 1.).



Fig. 1. Steel structure St3ps, × 500

Predicting the degree of influence of interrelated parameters on structural stability in the range of values from 0 to 1, its trend was expertly established.

To facilitate the work of experts, specialists in materials science, who determine the probabilities of the influence of interacting parameters on the structural stability of the object of identification, the values of probabilities were established taking into account the data [18–25, etc.].

Table

Planning matrix

ML		0,18	0,225	0,525	0,25	0,04	0,03	Y
VV		0,04	0,075	0,125	0,05	0,01	0,01	
UL		0,22	0,30	0,65	0,30	0,30	0,05	
LL		0,14	0,15	0,40	0,10	0,10	0,03	
№	X	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅ (Cr)	X ₆ (S)	Y _{exp}
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1,00
2	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	0,90
3	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	0,85
4	+	+	+	–	–	+	–	0,80
5	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	0,97
6	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	0,60
7	+	+	–	–	+	–	+	0,70
8	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	0,55
9	+	–	+	+	+	–	–	0,25
10	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	0,50
11	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	0,45
12	+	–	+	–	–	–	+	0,40
13	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	0,35
14	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	0,30
15	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	0,11
16	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	0,01

The degree of influence of synergistically interacting variables predicted by experts on the structural stability of the metal Y_{exp} is given in the planning matrix.

In this matrix (see table), the UL and LL are the upper and lower levels of the variables $X_1 - X_6$ (the percentage of elements of the chemical composition of the object of identification); MY – medium level; VV – is the variable variation interval.

Matrix rows – situations in which the expert evaluates the numerical values of structural stability within fixed points (from 0 to 1).

2.3 Determination of the trend of structural stability

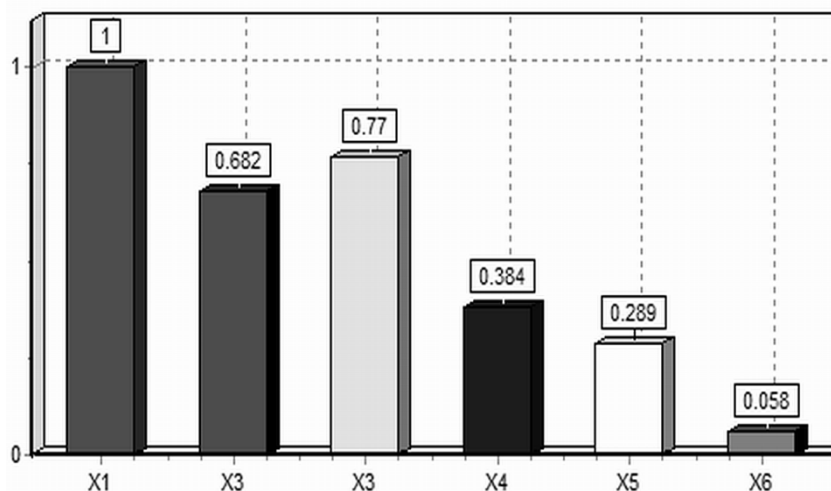


Fig. 2. Structural stability trend

The significance of the work lies in establishing the trend of the structural stability of the object of identification, which allows predicting the values of the parameters that determine it.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

A regularization of the conditionally correct problem of establishing the trend of structural stability is proposed, including:

1. Establishing his expert identification.

When implementing the planning matrix, an equation describing the values of structural stability was obtained:

$$Y = - 1,274 + 5,547 \cdot X_1 + 2,292 \cdot X_2 + 0,525 \cdot X_3 + 0,219 \cdot X_4 + 0,094 \cdot X_5 - 4,687 \cdot X_6$$

(Fisher criterion $F = 1,069$; $F_{critic} = 2,400$ and Kohren $F = 0,359$; $F_{critic} = 0,547$).

Based on the analysis of the influence of synergistically interacting variables and the resulting equation, the trend of structural stability is determined (see Fig. 2).

2. Determination of the working area of probabilistic assessments that establish the trend of structural stability and its quantification.

3. Establishing a trend of structural stability.

The use of a synergistic approach in determining the influence of interacting parameters on structural stability is due to the self-organization of the expert system, as an open system, exchanging information with the external environment.

REFERENCES

1. Timoshenko S.P. and Gere J.M. Theory of Elastic Stability. New York : McGraw-Hill, 1961, 541 p.
2. Galambos T.V. and Surovek A. E. Structural Stability of Steel: Concepts and Applications for Structural Engineers. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2008, 384 p.
3. Yoo Chai H. and Lee Sung C. Stability of structures: principles and applications. London: Butterworth-Heinemann, 2011, 529 p.
4. Andronov A.A. and Pontryagin L.S. *Grubyye sistemy* [Rough systems]. *Doklady Akademii Nauk Soyuzu Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik* [Journal of Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]. 1937, vol. 14, no. 5, pp. 247–250. (in Russian).
5. Volchuk V., Klymenko I., Kroviakov S. and Orešković M. Method of material quality estimation with usage of multifractal formalism. *Tehnički glasnik – Technical Journal*, 2018, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 93–97. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.31803/tg-20180302115027>
6. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.M. and Dubrov Yu.I. *Topologicheskiye i fraktal'nyye invarianty struktury dlya otsenki kachestva metalla* [Topological and fractal invariants of a structure to assess the quality of a metal]. *Dopovidi Natsionalnoi akademii nauk Ukrainy* [Reports of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine]. 2017, no. 4, pp. 42–48. (in Russian). Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15407/dopovidi2017.04.00>

7. Volchuk V.N. *K voprosu o primenenii teorii mul'tifraktalov dlya otsenki mekhanicheskikh svoystv metalla* [On the application of the theory of multifractals for the evaluation of the mechanical properties of a metal]. *Metallovedenie i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov* [Metall Science and Heat Treatment of Metals]. 2014, no. 3, pp. 12–19. (in Russian).
8. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.N. and Dubrov Yu.I. *K voprosu o postanovke zadachi identifikatsii fraktal'noy struktury metalla* [Statement on the issue of the problem identification of fractal metal structures]. *Visnyk Prydniprovskoyi derzhavnoyi akademiyi budivnytstva ta arkhitektury* [Bulletin of Prydniprovsk'ka State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture]. 2016, no. 5, pp. 35–39. (in Russian). Available at: <http://visnyk.pgasa.dp.ua/article/view/68905/63995>
9. Tikhonov A.N., Arsenin V.Yu. *Solutions of Ill-Posed Problems*. New York : Winston, 1977, 258 p.
10. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.M. and Dubrov Yu.I. *Regularization of One Conditionally Ill-Posed Problem of Extractive Metallurgy*. *Metallofizika i Noveishie Tekhnologii*, 2018, vol. 40, no. 9, pp. 1165–1171. Available at: DOI: 10.15407/mfint.40.09.1165
11. Hadamard J. *Sur les Problèmes aux Dérivées Partielles et Leur Signification Physique*. Princeton University Bulletin. 1902, vol. 13, pp. 49–52.
12. Kabanikhin S.I. *Inverse and Ill-Posed Problems. Theory and Applications*. Germany: De Gruyter, 2011, 459 p.
13. Gödel K. *Über formal unentscheidbare Sätze der Principia Mathematica und verwandter Systeme I*. Monatshefte für Mathematik und Physik. 1931, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 173–198. (in Germany).
14. Giarratano J.C., Riley G.D. *Expert Systems : Principles and Programming*. India: Cengage Learning, 2004, 856 p.
15. Jackson P. *Introduction to Expert Systems*. Boston : Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., 1998, 542 p.
16. Dubrov Yu., Bolshakov V. and Volchuk V. *Puti identifikatsii periodicheskikh mnogokriterial'nykh tekhnologiy* [Road periodic identification of multi-criteria Technology]. Saarbrücken : Palmarium Academic Publishing, 2015, 236 p. (in Russian).
17. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.N. and Dubrov Yu.I. *Identifikatsiya mnogoparametricheskikh, mnogokriterial'nykh tekhnologiy i puti ikh prakticheskoy realizatsii* [Multiparameter identification, multicriteria techniques and ways of their implementation]. *Metalloznavstvo ta termichna obrobka metaliv* [Metall Science and Heat Treatment of Metals]. 2013, no. 4, pp. 5–11. (in Russian).
18. Wegst C.W. *Stahlschlüssel (Key to steel)*. Germany : Verlag Stahlschlüssel Wegst GMBH, 2004, 720 p.
19. Bolshakov V.I. and Volchuk V.N. *Materialovedcheskiye aspekty primeneniya veyvletno-mul'tifraktal'nogo podkhoda dlya otsenki struktury i svoystv malouglerodistoy stali* [Material science aspects of the use of wavelet and multifractal approach for assessing of the structure and properties of low-carbon steel]. *Metallofizika i noveyshiye tekhnologii* [Metal Physics and Advanced Technologies]. 2011, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 347–360. (in Russian).
20. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.M. and Dubrov Yu.I. *Osnovy organizatsii fraktal'nogo modelirovaniya* [Fundamentals of fractal modeling]. Kyiv, Ukraine : PH “Akadempriodyka”, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2017, 170 p. (in Russian).
21. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.N. and Dubrov Yu.I. *Materialovedcheskiye aspekty primeneniya chastichnoy kompensatsii nepolnoty formal'noy aksiomatiki* [Material aspects of use of partial compensation of incompleteness of formal axiomatics]. *Visnyk Prydniprovskoyi derzhavnoyi akademiyi budivnytstva ta arkhitektury* [Bulletin of Prydniprovsk'ka State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture]. 2015, no. 5, pp. 10–16. (in Russian). Available at: <http://visnyk.pgasa.dp.ua/article/view/47385/43497>
22. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.N. and Dubrov Yu.I. *Osobennosti primeneniya mul'tifraktal'nogo formalizma v materialovedenii* [Features of the multifractal formalism in materials]. *Dopovidi Natsionalnoi akademii nauk Ukrainy* [Reports of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine]. 2008, no. 11, pp. 99–107. (in Russian). Available at: <http://www.dopovidi.nas.gov.ua/2008-11/08-11-17.pdf>
23. Bolshakov V.I., Volchuk V.N. and Dubrov Yu.I. *Razrabotka i issledovaniye metoda opredeleniya mekhanicheskikh svoystv metalla na osnove analiza fraktal'noy razmernosti yego mikrostruktury* [Development and study of the method for determining the mechanical properties of a metal based on an analysis of the fractal dimension of its microstructure]. *Metallovedenie i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov* [Metall Science and Heat Treatment of Metals]. 2004, no. 1, pp. 43–54. (in Russian).
24. Bolshakov V., Volchuk V. and Dubrov Yu. *Fractals and properties of materials*. Saarbrücken : Lambert Academic Publishing, 2016, 140 p.
25. Bolshakov V., Volchuk V. and Dubrov Yu. *Puti primeneniya teorii fraktalov* [Ways of applying the theory of fractals]. Saarbrücken : Palmarium Academic Publishing, 2016, 146 p. (in Russian).

Надійшла до редакції 03.12.2018