

# 霉菌路径仿生模拟

清华大学土木工程系

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# 主要内容



- 1、研究背景及意义
  - ——3D打印技术研究与应用
  - ——建筑参数化设计
- 2、研究内容
  - ——问题描述
  - ——方法选择
  - ——具体实现
- 3、讨论与展望
  - ——仿生模拟与3D打印技术

## 1.研究背景—3D打印发展前沿

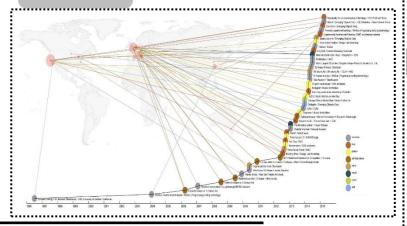


### 3D 打印 From the past to the future

#### 时间轴



#### 发展地图



- [1] <a href="http://www.3dprintingarchitecture.net/?p=601">http://www.3dprintingarchitecture.net/?p=601</a>
- [2] USPTO
- [3] MX3D/IAAC/WASP/EMERGING OBJECTS

#### 产业发展

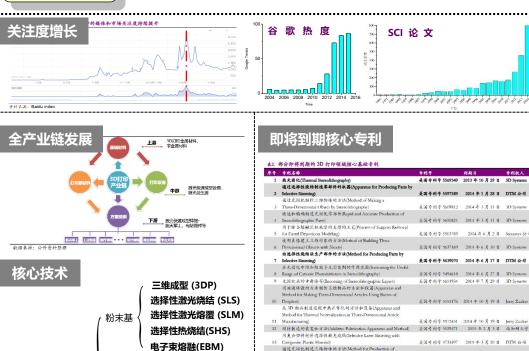
增材制造技术

(3D打印技术)

增材/切削制造技术

切削制造技术

快速成型技术



政策支持

《中国制造 2025》

2015年上半年国家层面发布多项 3D 打印利好政策

到 2016 年,初步建立校为完善的增材制造产业体系、整体技术水平保持与 国际国告,在新它新关等自接制语征据法到国际争讲水平、在国际市场上占

1. 围绕重点行业转型升级和新一代信息技术、智能制造、增材制造、新材料

生物医药等领域创新发展的重大共性需求,形成一批制造业创新中心

挤出沉积成型 (EDM)

熔融沉积成型 (FDM)

数字光处理成型 (DLP) 立体光固化成型 (SLA)

形状沉积制造 (SDM)

电脑数控切割 (CNC)

片状基 — 分层实体加工 (LOM)

## 1.研究背景—3D打印发展前沿

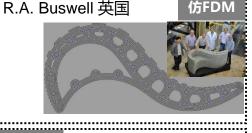


## 3D 打印在工程建设中的代表性技术体系

**D-Shape** 



Concrete **Printing** 

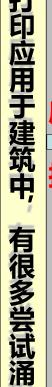


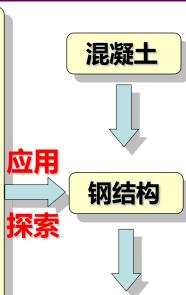
仿FDM

B. Khoshnevis 美国

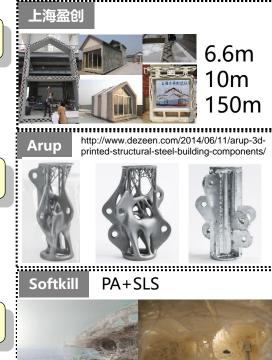
Contour Crafting







纤维



[1] Lim S, Buswell R A, Le T T, et al. Developments in construction-scale additive manufacturing processes[J]. Automation in construction, 2012, [3] Lim S, Buswell R A, Le T T, et al. Developments in construction-scale additive 21: 262-268. [2] http://www.d-shape.com manufacturing processes[J]. Automation in construction, 2012, 21: 262-268. [4] Le T T, Austin S A, Lim S, et al. Hardened properties of high-

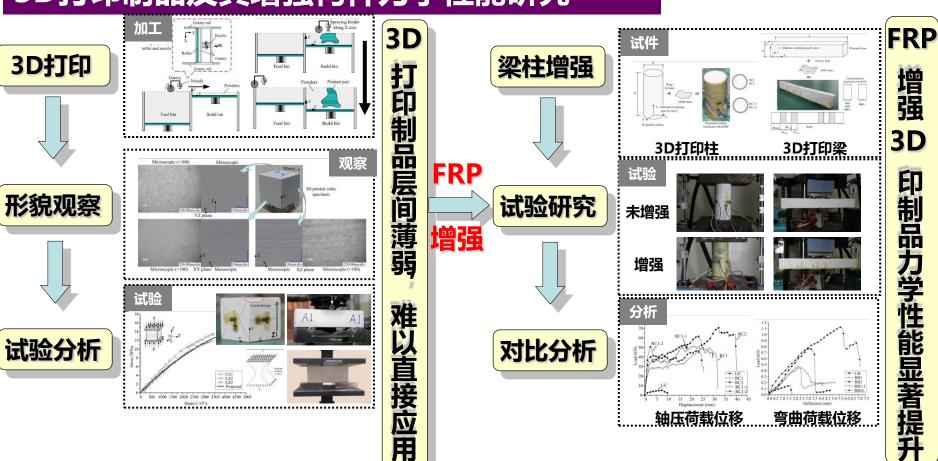
performance printing concrete[J]. Cement and Concrete Research, 2012, 42(3): 558-566. [5] http://www.contourcrafting.org

可能迎来爆炸增长

## 1.研究背景—3D打印近期研究



## 3D打印制品及其增强构件力学性能研究



<sup>[1]</sup> Feng P, Meng XM, Chen J F, et al. Mechanical properties of structures 3D printed with cementitious powders[J]. Construction and Building M aterials, 2015, 93: 486-497. (IF=2.710 (5-YEAR), JCR: Q1, SJR: Q1)

<sup>[2]</sup> Feng P, Meng XM, Zhang HQ. Mechanical behavior of FRP sheets reinforced 3D elements printed with cementitious materials[J]. Composite Structures, 2015, 134: 331-342. (IF=3.500 (5-YEAR), JCR: Q1, SJR: Q1)

## 1.研究背景—3D打印近期研究



## 3D打印平台及时间窗口研究

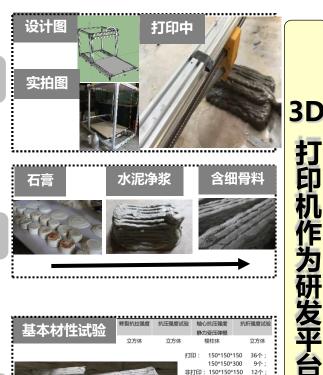


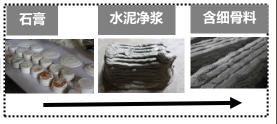


材料研究



试验分析







#### 合适材料 流动度



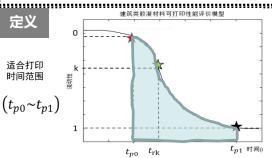
时间窗口

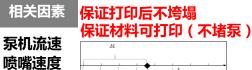


协同控制



双快水泥SAC P.O 42.5+速凝剂





路径设计 多次拌合

$$T_{j-1}^* \geq \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \Delta T_i + t_{p0} \qquad T_j^* - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \Delta T_i \leq t_{p1}$$

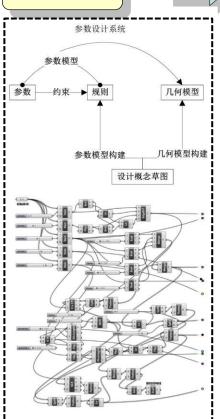
## 1.研究背景—参数化设计



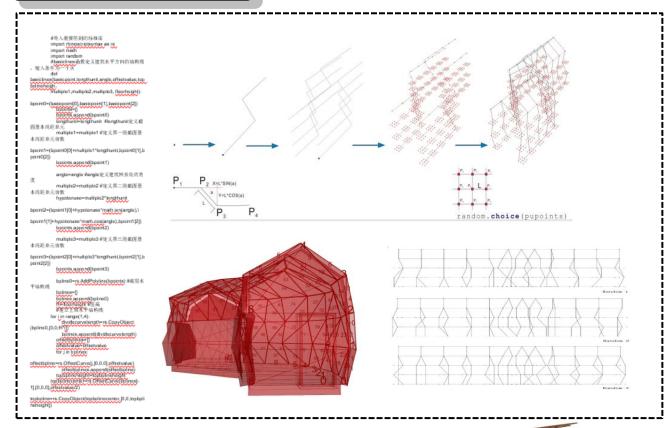
## 基于节点式参数化工具Grasshopper参数化设计

#### 基本构建





#### Python参数化模型

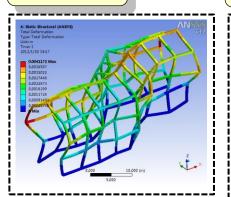


## 1.研究背景—参数化设计

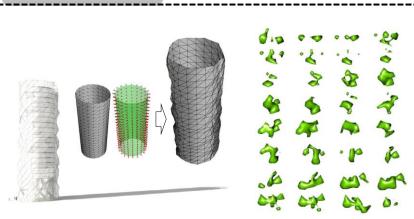


## 基于参数化设计的协同分析

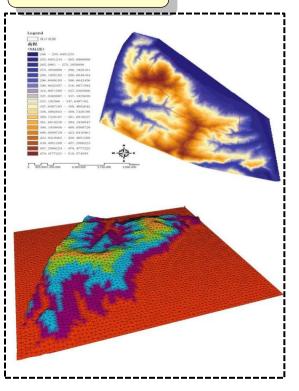
#### 力学分析



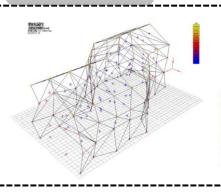
#### 动力学分析

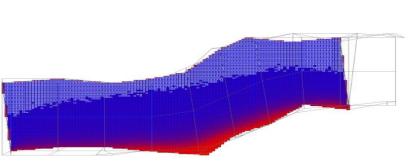


#### 地理信息系统



#### 生态分析





## 主要内容



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——仿生模拟与3D打印技术

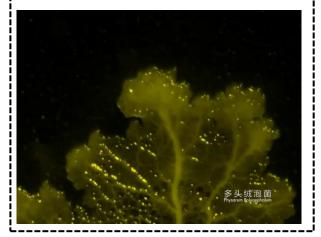
## 2.研究内容—问题描述



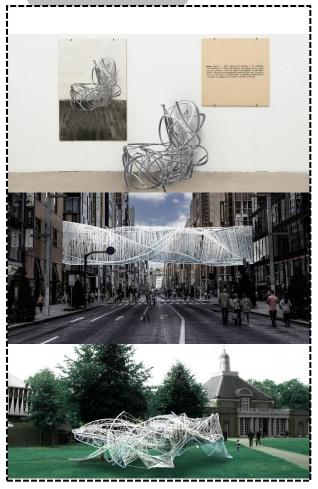
## 对霉菌生长行为的仿生模拟

#### 霉菌生长





#### 建筑艺术



#### 行为特点

生命周期; 进化捕食管道;

#### 前人研究

- [1] Nakagaki最短管道;
- [2] Tero基尔霍夫定律和哈根泊 肃叶定律建立模型,建立管道流 量和传导性的反馈关系;
- [3] Adamatzky用反应扩散的过程类比生长过程,利用二变量Oregonator模型研究构建网络和求解迷宫问题;
- [4] Jones构建多Agent模型模拟 多头绒泡菌网络的演化过程:

## 2.研究内容—问题描述



## 对霉菌生长行为的仿生模拟

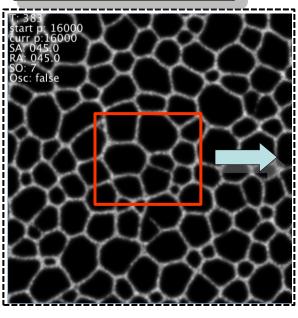
#### 2维模拟-空间网架

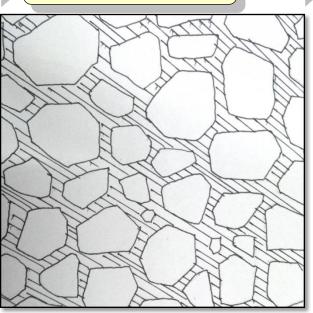


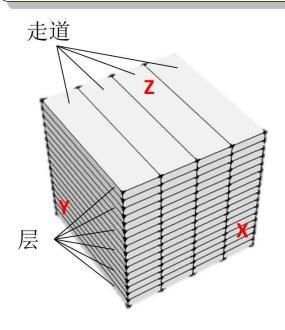
#### 提取信息-骨架线



#### 建模分析-空腔与力学性能









### 选择信息素通讯

#### 备选算法

Particle Swarm Optimization

Ant System

Ant Colony System

Bees Algorithm

**Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm** 

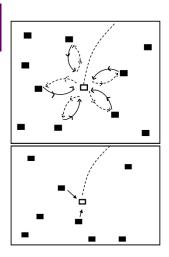
蚁群算法 Ant algorithms 信息素 Pheromone

#### **Swarming**

- · Several or more units
- Sustainable pulsing
- · Dispersed, non-linear

#### **Guerrilla tactics**

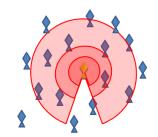
- · Only a few units involved
- · 1 raid or ambush only
- Dispersed, non-linear

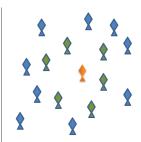


范围Range 环境Environment 觅食规则Foraging rules 移动规则Movement rules 避障规则Obstacle avoidance 信息素规则Pheromone rules

粒子群算法 Swarm Algorithms

临近粒子 Agent

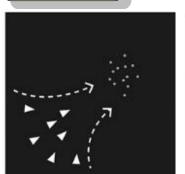






## 基本规则定义

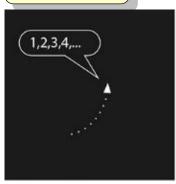
感知信息素 SENSE CA



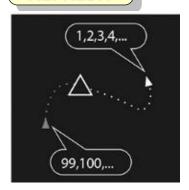
释放信息素 RELEASE CA



寿命计算 MEMORIZE



寿命更新 REFRESH



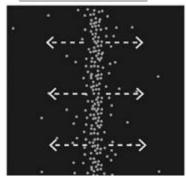
偏差概率 DIGRESS



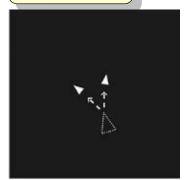
**躲避障碍** AVOID OB



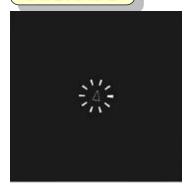
浓度扩散 DIFFUSE



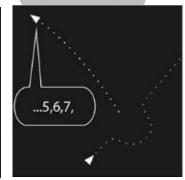
分裂生长 REPRODUCE



食物释放 DEGRADE



死亡 AGING



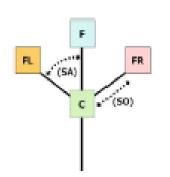


#### 基本规则定义

个体行为 Individual Behavior

群体互动 Collective Interaction 衍生现象 Emergent Phenomena





- Sample chemoattractant map values
- If (F>FL) && (F>FR)
  - continue facing same direction
- Else if ( F< FL) && ( F< FR)

Rotate by RA towards larger of FL and FR

- Else if (FL<FR)

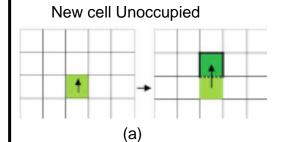
Rotate right by RA

- Else

Continue facing same direction

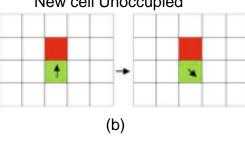


#### 空间碰撞规则



- ① Occupy New Cell
- Deposit Chemoattractant
- (3) Maintain Direction

#### New cell Unoccupied

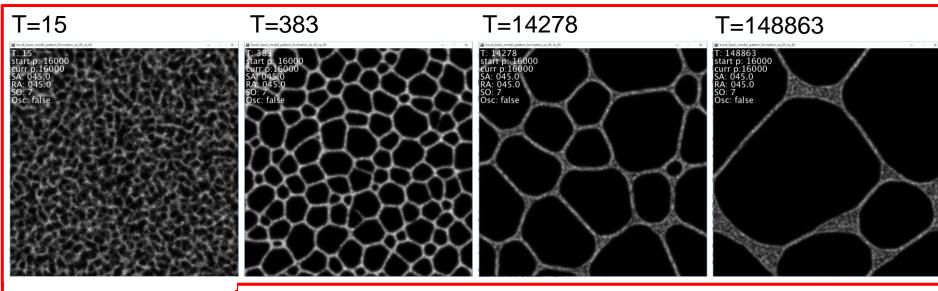


- 1 Stay In Current Cell
- Do Not Deposit Chemoattractant
- (3) Select Random Direction

## 2.研究内容—具体实现



### 实现效果



Popsize=16000

SA=45

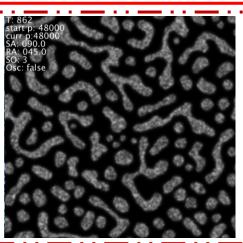
RA=45

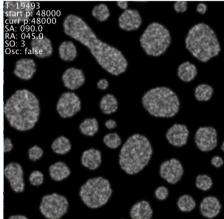
SO=7

PCD=0

Speed=1

DeT=5





Popsize=48000 SA=90 RA=45 SO=3 PCD=0 Speed=1

DeT=5

## 主要内容



## 1、研究背景及意义

- ——3D打印技术研究与应用
- ——建筑参数化设计

## 2、研究内容

- ——问题描述
- ——方法选择
- ——具体实现

## 3、讨论与展望

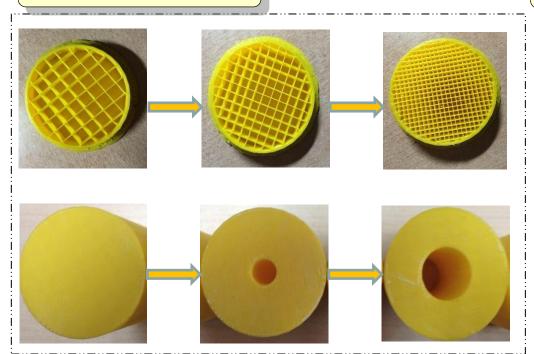
——仿生模拟与3D打印技术

## 3.研究展望—3D打印与仿生模拟



## 目前所做探索

#### 3D打印空心孔洞圆柱

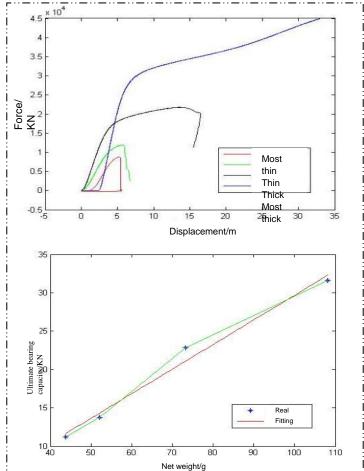






	Class	Model	Number	Inner diameter	Average
				( mm )	weight (g)
	1		1-1	0	40.058
		Most	1-2	10	43.047
		thin	1-3	20	43.822
			1-4	30	43.685
			2-1	0	51.392
	2	Thin	2-2	10	53.024
			2-3	20	52.212

#### 力学测试结果





# 霉菌路径仿生模拟

# 谢谢!

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