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Elsevier and SJTU Press
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“十二五”国家重点图书规划项目

上海科技专著出版资金资助

总主编 顾诵芬

Reliability Analysis of Dynamic Systems: Efficient Probabilistic Methods and Aerospace Applications

动态系统可靠性分析： 高效方法及航空航天应用（英文版）

Bin Wu

吴 斌 著



上海交通大学出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书针对动态系统的可靠性分析,阐述了一种新的优化技术,即针对低频率谐振动力载荷下的工程产品结构可靠性问题,使用综合的快速概率方法,也即“扰动算法+蒙特卡洛方法”。在针对两个航空航天实际工程案例的应用中发现,运用此方法能快速准确地解决失效面高非线性、大量计算强度和动态系统高复杂度等原有概率方法的应用困难。本书的出版填补了国际上对高效快速概率方法的研究空白。

本书可供从事民用飞机结构可靠性安全性工程设计分析、试验、管理的技术人员和相关专业的研究生使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

动态系统可靠性分析:高效方法及航空航天应用:英文/吴斌
著. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2013
(大飞机出版工程)
ISBN 978-7-313-10170-9

I. ①动… II. ①吴… III. ①航空工程-动态系统-可靠性-系统分析-英文②航天工程-动态系统-可靠性-系统分析-英文
IV. ①V

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 198468 号

动态系统可靠性分析:高效方法及航空航天应用

著 者:吴斌

出版发行:上海交通大学出版社

地 址:上海市番禺路 951 号

邮政编码:200030

电 话:021-64071208

出 版 人:韩建民

印 制:浙江云广印业有限公司

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张:14.25

字 数:302 千字

版 次:2013 年 11 月第 1 版

印 次:2013 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 978-7-313-10170-9/V

定 价:120.00 元

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为贯彻落实“科教兴国”和“科教兴市”战略,上海市科学技术委员会和上海市新闻出版局于 2000 年设立“上海科技专著出版资金”,资助优秀科技著作在上海出版。

本书出版受“上海科技专著出版资金”资助。

上海科技专著出版资金管理委员会

Dedication

To my family

Preface

Deterministic analysis approaches/tools have dominated the whole aerospace industry for many years. It has been widely accepted, however, that the relevant non-deterministic analysis methods, either probabilistic or possibilistic, will be eventually adopted to some extent in this area. This process has been very slow, partly due to the conservative nature of the industry and partly due to some difficulties in applying these methods, which are now being addressed by both academia and industry.

Within the last decade in the engineering field, possibilistic approaches have been widely studied and applied to the reliability analysis of dynamic systems. During this period, there has been a lack of research interest in delivering efficient probabilistic methods. This book presents a novel technique that applies probabilistic methods to reliability analysis of engineering systems under harmonic loads in the low-frequency range. The aim was to overcome certain problems of applying probabilistic methods. The problems that need to be overcome were the nonlinearity of the failure surface, the intensive computational cost, and the complexity of the dynamic system.

A perturbation analysis algorithm was developed based on a modal approximation model. Since the resonance cases are of most concern, the optimized model simplifies the complexity of the dynamic systems by only concentrating on the resonance dominating terms in the response element (expressed in terms of modal coordinates). This optimization and later newly defined parameters transform the original failure surface into an approximate but smooth and linear one. Finally, the statistical information of the new parameters can be derived from that of the original variables by solving only once the eigen problem on the mean values of the original variables. An efficient reliability method, such as FORM, can then be applied.

However, for a given 2D frame structure, the FORM method failed to accurately predict the probability of failure. The Monte Carlo simulation method was later adopted to replace the FORM method. The Monte Carlo simulations were only performed for the new random parameters that were obtained through one execution of an eigen solver. Thus the overall efficiency of this combined approach, i.e. perturbation approach plus Monte Carlo simulation method, is high. Both accuracy and efficiency were achieved when this combined approach was applied to the 2D structure, as well as to a complex 3D helicopter model. Finally the response surface method was

employed to derive the statistical information of the stiffness matrix from that of the original property random variables.

Low modal overlap factor, responses near resonance, low statistical overlap and small changes in eigenvalues and Gaussian distribution of the original variables are the conditions required for this approach to work.

Acknowledgments

My sincere thanks are firstly due to Professor Robin S. Langley, my supervisor during the years in Cambridge, for providing academic ideas, patient guidance and valuable support. The advice and help that I received from Sondipon Adhikari, Srikantha Phani, Andrew Grime, Rolf Lande, Brian Jujnovich, Simon Rutherford and other members in the Dynamics and Vibration Research Group will not be forgotten.

The support and information given freely and generously by researchers in the engineering domain outside Cambridge are acknowledged with much gratitude, in particular, Dr Qin Feng and Dr Jim Margetson, whose names should be mentioned.

My due thanks go to my colleagues at the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China, Ltd (COMAC). Frequent discussion with Dr. Qian Guo, Shanghai Aircraft Design and Research Institute of COMAC, was technically very useful. Mr. Xiaojun Xue and Mr. Peng Wang deserve my special thanks for the information and expertise they provide on engineering reliability, aviation safety and airworthiness. I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Qingwei Zhang, former Board Chairman of COMAC, Mr. Zhuanglong Jin, current Board Chairman of COMAC, Mr. Hua Yan, Director of HR department of COMAC, and Mr. Fuguang Qin, Director of Beijing Research Centre of COMAC, for their help and support of my research work.

I am very grateful to the Engineering and Physical Science Research Council (UK), QinetiQ, Queens' College Cambridge and COMAC for funding my research. I express my sincere gratitude to Shanghai Jiao Tong University Press and Elsevier Limited for publishing this book.

I would like to thank my parents, my brother and sister-in-law, for their eternal love, constant support and encouragement that are of great value to me to overcome many challenges and difficulties in life. My special thanks go to my wife, Dr. Jianxiang Cao, and my children, for their love and time. I am also grateful to my friends in Cambridge, London, Manchester, Beijing, Shanghai and Taipei for their advice and help that I received when needed.

Dr. Bin Wu
COMAC, China
March 2013

ABBREVIATIONS

ACSR	Active control of structural response
AVS	Active vibration suppression
AVC	Active vibration control
BG	Bubnov–Galerkin
DOF	Degree of freedom
FE	Finite element(s)
FEA	Finite element analysis
FEM	Finite element method
FFEM	Fuzzy finite element method
FORM	First-order reliability method
FRF	Frequency response function
GOE	Gaussian orthogonal ensemble
HHC	Higher harmonic control
IBC	Individual blade control
jpdf	Joint probability density function
MC	Monte Carlo (simulation method)
MCS	Monte Carlo simulation (method)
pdf	Probability density function
PDE	Partial differential equation
RS	Response surface
RSM	Response surface method
SEA	Statistical energy analysis
SFE	Statistical finite element
SORM	Second-order reliability method
SRBM	Stochastic reduced basis method
TEF	Trailing edge flap

NOTATION AND SYMBOLS

M	Mass matrix
K	Stiffness matrix
A	Area
E	Modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus)
L	Length
β	Safety index
ρ	Property density
η	Loss damping factor
ω	Radian frequency/excitation frequency
f	Cyclic frequency (Hz)/excitation frequency

$[\Phi]$	Mass-normalized modal matrix
ϕ_j	j th column vector of mass-normalized modal matrix
ω_i	i th undamped natural frequency
$\{\psi_i\}$	i th mode shape
$P()$	Probability
f_x	Pdf of random variable x
μ_x	Mean value of random variable x
σ_x	Standard deviation of random variable x
$E(x)$	Expected value of random variable x
$D(x)$	Variance of random variable x
$C_x(Cov_x)$	Covariance matrix of random variable x
C	Confidence level
α	Fuzzy confidence level
Φ	Standard normal distribution function

Contents

Dedication	ix
Preface	xi
Acknowledgments	xiii
Nomenclature	xv
List of Figures	xvii
List of Tables	xxi
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Structural Reliability Analysis	1
1.2 Non-deterministic Reliability Analysis Methods	6
1.2.1 Monte Carlo Simulation (MCS) Method	6
1.2.2 FORM (First-order Reliability Method)	7
1.2.3 Interval Analysis	9
1.2.4 Fuzzy Analysis	10
1.2.5 Response Surface Method (RSM)	11
1.2.6 Summary	12
1.3 Uncertainty Analysis of Dynamic Systems	13
1.3.1 Background	13
1.3.2 Literature Review of Analytical Approaches to Dynamic Systems	15
1.3.3 Summary	22
1.4 Scope of the Present Work	23
1.5 Overview of the Book	23
2. Technical Background	25
2.1 Definition of Structural Reliability	25
2.2 Technical Basis of the Monte Carlo Simulation Method	26
2.3 Theory of the First-order Reliability Method (FORM)	30
2.4 Response Surface Method	34
2.4.1 Response Surface Models and Fitting Techniques	34
2.4.2 Sampling Design Methods	36
2.5 Problems of Applying FORM and RSM Methods to Dynamic Systems	39
2.5.1 Problematic Failure Surfaces for FORM Applications	39
2.5.2 Inaccuracy of RSM in Predicting the Dynamic Response	40
2.6 Optimization Solution Through Modal Analysis	41

3. Theoretical Fundamentals of the Perturbation Approach	43
3.1 Definition of the New Parameters and Safety Margin	43
3.2 Derivation of the Two Moments of the New Parameters	47
3.2.1 Derivation of the Covariance Matrix of the Modal Parameter ω^2	48
3.2.2 Derivation of the Covariance Matrix of the Defined Parameter d_r	52
3.2.3 Derivation of the Covariance Matrix of the Modal Parameter $[\Phi]$	54
3.2.4 Derivation of the Covariance Matrix of the Defined Parameter $r_{jk,r}$	58
3.2.5 Derivation of the Covariance Matrix of the Combined Parameter T	62
3.2.6 Derivation of the Mean Values of the Defined Parameters d_r and $r_{jk,r}$	63
3.3 Application Procedure of the New Approach	64
3.4 Discussion	65
3.5 Summary	66
4. Application to a 2D System	69
4.1 Finite Element Model of a 2D Dynamic System	69
4.2 Applying the Combined Approach: Preliminary Analysis	74
4.2.1 Response Analysis	76
4.2.2 Safety Margin Contour	78
4.3 Perturbation Approach + FORM Method	81
4.3.1 Evaluating the Probability of Failure and In-depth Analysis	81
4.3.2 Solution 1: Second-order Approximation of d_2	89
4.3.3 Solution 2: New Variable e_2 to Replace d_2	101
4.3.4 Solution 3: Variable ω_2^2 to Replace e_2	104
4.4 Solution 4: Monte Carlo Simulation Replacing FORM	111
4.4.1 Perturbation + Monte Carlo Simulation on r_2 and ω_2^2	112
4.4.2 Reliability Analysis of the Updated Combined Approach	113
4.5 Summary	116
5. Application to a 3D Helicopter Model	119
5.1 Background of Helicopter Vibration Control	119
5.2 A 3D Helicopter FE Model	120
5.2.1 System Details	120
5.2.2 Dynamic Characteristics of the Model	123
5.3 Response Analysis	128
5.4 Reliability Analysis of the Combined Approach	129

5.4.1	Probability vs. Excitation Frequencies	129
5.4.2	Probability vs. Maximum Displacement and Variation Coefficient	132
5.5	Efficiency Analysis	135
5.6	Summary	137
6.	Complete Combined Approach	141
6.1	Response Surface Techniques in Obtaining C_k	141
6.1.1	Direct RS Model Fitting of the Stiffness Matrix K	141
6.1.2	Alternative Fitting Approach	143
6.1.3	Analytical Approach to Obtain the Covariance Matrix of K	147
6.1.4	Complete Combined Approach	149
6.2	Complete Application to 2D Frame Model	149
6.2.1	Type I RS Model Fitting with Koshal Design	149
6.2.2	Complete Combined Approach	151
6.3	Complete Application to 3D Helicopter Model	155
6.4	Summary	157
7.	Conclusions and Future Work	159
7.1	Achievements and Conclusions	159
7.2	Future Work	160
7.2.1	Application of an Enhanced FORM Method	161
7.2.2	Further Simplification of Perturbation/Analytical Algorithms	163
7.2.3	Development for Non-Probabilistic Methods	163
Appendix I: Transforming Random Variables from Correlated to Uncorrelated		165
Appendix II: Analytical Solution of HL Safety Index		167
Appendix III: Modal Analysis of Dynamic Systems		169
Appendix IV: Multiple Force Analysis		173
Appendix V: Summary of the Defined Parameters		179
Appendix VI: Nodal Coordinates of the Helicopter Model		185
Appendix VII: Element Connectivity and Properties of the Helicopter Model		187
References		191
Index		199

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Cross-section of Vasa	2
Figure 1.2	Probability distribution of the resistance and load effect of a member of a structure	3
Figure 1.3	Safety factor separating sufficiently between the resistance and load effect	4
Figure 1.4	Historical progress of structural reliability analysis approaches	5
Figure 1.5	Categories of non-deterministic approaches	6
Figure 1.6	Example of the FORM method with one random variable	8
Figure 1.7	Bounded input variables	9
Figure 1.8	Membership functions of normal fuzzy numbers	10
Figure 1.9	Structural dynamics categorized by frequency	13
Figure 1.10	Different analysis requirements between low frequency and high frequency	14
Figure 2.1	The true simulation result of P_f	29
Figure 2.2	Plot analysis to determine the sample size of MCS	29
Figure 2.3	FORM method — a linear solution (on two random variables)	32
Figure 2.4	Central composite design with two variables	37
Figure 2.5	Non-monotonic safety margins of a dynamic system	39
Figure 2.6	Comparison of the analytical solution and overlapping response surface solution for the first mode representation	40
Figure 3.1	The two dominant terms in the modal summation at resonance	45
Figure 3.2	Derivation steps of the two moments of the defined parameters	47
Figure 3.3	The definitions of $\Delta\phi_j$ and $\Delta\tilde{\phi}_j$	59
Figure 4.1	A two-dimensional right-angle frame structure (with FE node numbers)	70
Figure 4.2	FE model of the 2d frame structure (with the node and element numbers)	70
Figure 4.3	First four original mode shapes of the 2D dynamic system	72
Figure 4.4	The second mode shape of the dynamic system with added masses	74
Figure 4.5	Response analysis of node 2 vs. excitation frequencies, $\eta = 0.05$	77
Figure 4.6	Response analysis of node 2 vs. excitation frequencies, $\eta = 0.01$	77
Figure 4.7	Safety margin contour on two added masses m_1 and m_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$	79
Figure 4.8	Safety margin contour on two added masses m_1 and m_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$	80
Figure 4.9	Safety margin contour on two defined parameters r_2 and d_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$	80
Figure 4.10	Safety margin contour on two defined parameters r_2 and d_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$	81
Figure 4.11	Reliability analysis of r_2 and d_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$, $\text{Coef} = 0.1$	83
Figure 4.12	Reliability analysis of r_2 and d_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$, $\text{Coef} = 0.05$	84
Figure 4.13	Approximation analysis of mode shape elements, $\phi_{2,1}$ and $\phi_{2,4}$	85
Figure 4.14	Approximation analysis of mean of r_2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	85
Figure 4.15	Approximation analysis of standard deviation of r_2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	86
Figure 4.16	Approximation analysis of variation of r_2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	86
Figure 4.17	Approximation analysis of mean of ω_2^2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	87

Figure 4.18	Approximation analysis of standard deviation of ω_2^2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	88
Figure 4.19	Approximation analysis of variation of ω_2^2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	88
Figure 4.20	Approximation analysis of mean of d_2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	89
Figure 4.21	Approximation analysis of standard deviation of d_2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	90
Figure 4.22	Approximation analysis of variation of d_2 , perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	90
Figure 4.23	Approximation analysis of variation of d_2 (second order), perturbation vs. Monte Carlo	92
Figure 4.24	Reliability analysis of r_2 and d_2 (second order), $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$, $\text{Coef} = 0.1$	93
Figure 4.25	Reliability analysis of r_2 and d_2 (second order), $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$, $\text{Coef} = 0.05$	94
Figure 4.26	Histogram of r_2 , $f_F = 16.5$, Bins = 20	95
Figure 4.27	Normal probability of r_2 , $f_F = 16.5$, bins = 20	95
Figure 4.28	Histogram of r_2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	96
Figure 4.29	Normal probability of r_2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	96
Figure 4.30	Histogram of r_2 , $f_F = 19.5$, bins = 20	97
Figure 4.31	Normal probability of r_2 , $f_F = 19.5$, bins = 20	97
Figure 4.32	Histogram of d_2 , $f_F = 16.5$, bins = 20	98
Figure 4.33	Normal probability of d_2 , $f_F = 16.5$, bins = 20	98
Figure 4.34	Histogram of d_2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	99
Figure 4.35	Normal probability of d_2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	99
Figure 4.36	Histogram of d_2 , $f_F = 19.5$, bins = 20	100
Figure 4.37	Normal probability of d_2 , $f_F = 19.5$, bins = 20	100
Figure 4.38	Reliability analysis of r_2 and e_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$, $\text{Coef} = 0.1$	103
Figure 4.39	Reliability analysis of r_2 and e_2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$, $\text{Coef} = 0.05$	103
Figure 4.40	Histogram of e_2 , $f_F = 16.5$, bins = 20	104
Figure 4.41	Normal probability of e_2 , $f_F = 16.5$, bins = 20	105
Figure 4.42	Histogram of e_2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	105
Figure 4.43	Normal probability of e_2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	106
Figure 4.44	Histogram of e_2 , $f_F = 19.5$, bins = 20	106
Figure 4.45	Normal probability of e_2 , $f_F = 19.5$, bins = 20	107
Figure 4.46	Histogram of ω_2^2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	108
Figure 4.47	Normal probability of ω_2^2 , $f_F = 18.1$, bins = 20	108
Figure 4.48	Reliability analysis of r_2 and ω_2^2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$, $\text{Coef} = 0.1$	109
Figure 4.49	Reliability analysis of r_2 and ω_2^2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$, $\text{Coef} = 0.05$	109
Figure 4.50	Safety margin contour on r_2 and ω_2^2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$	110
Figure 4.51	Safety margin contour on r_2 and ω_2^2 , $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$	111
Figure 4.52	An updated working process of the combined approach	113
Figure 4.53	Reliability analysis of r_2 and ω_2^2 (Monte Carlo), $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.003$, $\text{Coef} = 0.1$	114
Figure 4.54	Reliability analysis of r_2 and ω_2^2 (Monte Carlo), $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$, $\text{Coef} = 0.05$	114
Figure 4.55	Reliability analysis of r_2 and ω_2^2 (Monte Carlo), $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.0044$, $\text{Coef} = 0.1$, $\eta = 0.05$	115
Figure 4.56	Reliability analysis of r_2 and ω_2^2 (Monte Carlo), $D_{\text{Max}} = 0.022$, $\text{Coef} = 0.1$, $\eta = 0.01$	116
Figure 4.57	Complete investigation process of the combined approach	117
Figure 5.1	3D helicopter FE model with 47 nodes	121
Figure 5.2	3D helicopter FE model with 70 elements	121
Figure 5.3	Mode shape 1 (tail yaw mode, bending in horizontal plane)	125

Figure 5.4	Mode shape 2 (tail pitch mode, bending in vertical plane)	125
Figure 5.5	Mode shape 3 (tail roll mode, torsion of the tailboom)	126
Figure 5.6	Mode shape 4 (body pitch mode + floor bending)	126
Figure 5.7	Mode shape 5 (body roll mode + torque)	127
Figure 5.8	Mode shape 6 (second body pitch mode, bending in vertical plane)	127
Figure 5.9	Response analysis of node 9 vs. excitation frequencies, $\eta = 0.01$	128
Figure 5.10	Response analysis of node 9 vs. excitation frequencies, $\eta = 0.05$	129
Figure 5.11	Reliability analysis of case I	130
Figure 5.12	Reliability analysis of case II	131
Figure 5.13	Reliability analysis of case III	131
Figure 5.14	Reliability analysis of case IV	132
Figure 5.15	Reliability analysis of case V	133
Figure 5.16	Reliability analysis of case VI	134
Figure 5.17	Reliability analysis of case VII	134
Figure 5.18	Reliability analysis of case VIII	135
Figure 5.19	Plot analysis to determine the sample size of the new approach in case I	138
Figure 5.20	Plot analysis to determine the sample size of the new approach in case II	138
Figure 6.1	Fitting process of the global stiffness matrix using a situated design method	143
Figure 6.2	A two-node bar element with local and global coordinates	144
Figure 6.3	Alternative fitting process for type I or type III RS model using a situated design method	146
Figure 6.4	Process of the complete combined approach	150
Figure 6.5	Reliability analysis of case I in Chapter 4 (re-run)	152
Figure 6.6	Reliability analysis of case II in Chapter 4 (re-run)	153
Figure 6.7	Reliability analysis of case I in Chapter 5 (re-run)	154
Figure 6.8	Reliability analysis of case II in Chapter 5 (re-run)	155
Figure 6.9	Reliability analysis of case III in Chapter 5 (re-run)	156
Figure 6.10	Reliability analysis of case IV of Chapter 5 (re-run)	157
Figure 7.1	The process model of the combined approach	160
Figure 7.2	Equivalent normal pdf approximation	162

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Summary of All the Reviewed Papers	16
Table 1.2	Problem in Applying MCS, FORM, and RSM Methods to Dynamic Systems	22
Table 2.1	Sample Points Required by Different Design Methods for Different RS Models	38
Table 3.1	Differences Between the Two Approaches	66
Table 4.1	Property Values of the Structure	70
Table 4.2	DOF Indices of the FE Model (15 DOFs in Total)	71
Table 4.3	Natural Frequencies (in Hz) of the Structure	71
Table 4.4	Numerical Details of All 12 Mode Shapes with Added Masses	75
Table 4.5	Safety Margin Definitions of Different Analysis Approaches	79
Table 4.6	Summary of the Three Approaches	118
Table 5.1	Dimensions of the Helicopter Model	122
Table 5.2	Edge Element Settings (Properties) of the Helicopter Model	123
Table 5.3	Details of the Added Masses	123
Table 5.4	Natural Frequencies of the Helicopter Model	124
Table 5.5	Time Consumed by the Two Approaches (hh:mm:ss)	136
Table 5.6	Analytical Estimates of the Sample Size of Monte Carlo Simulation	137
Table 6.1	Total FE Calls Required by Two RS Models with Saturated and CCD Design Methods	144
Table 6.2	Total FE Calls Needed by Different RS Design Schemes for the Local Fit Approach	147
Table 6.3	Time Consumed by the Two Approaches for the 2D Model (hh:mm:ss)	153
Table 6.4	Time Consumed by the Two Approaches for the 3D Model (hh:mm:ss)	158
Table 7.1	Conditions for the Success of the New Approach	161