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Reinforcement Based Concrete Modelling in Commercial Buildings Using Machine Learning Simulations

[1]M. Sunil Kumar, [2]M. Kumarasamy, [3]N. Bindu Madhavi, [4]Sumit Dhariwal, [5]R Sampath Kumar, [6]Oluwadare Joshua Oyebode

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Abstract: This study focuses on modelling the strength properties of reinforced concrete containing mineral admixtures using variational auto encoders and artificial neural networks. Knowing that the model projections of force have a low percent error is reassuring information to have. The reliability of the model is further supported by this piece of evidence, which demonstrates that the model is accurate. Due to the significant degree of similarity between the two datasets, this result suggests that the model is credible due to the similarities seen in samples. When all of the criteria are considered, this is a positive indicator that the model that was picked has the potential to effectively forecast the behavior of the system.

***Keywords*:** *Reinforcement Concrete, Commercial Buildings, Modelling, Machine Learning, Simulations*

1. Introduction

The production of harmful greenhouse gases, the spread of dust, the emission of particulate matter, and a huge variety of other consequences have a significant and negative impact on the environment as well as the biodiversity of the planet [1-4]. For this very reason, in addition to other kinds of construction materials and technologies, new kinds of concrete have been developed that do not require the use of cement [5]. Reinforcement concrete chemicals are utilized in order to achieve the objective of cementing the mixed matrix.

A considerable amount of potential harm can be prevented from entering the surrounding environment by the use of concrete that does not contain cement. This helps to protect the surrounding ecosystem [6]. In traditional concrete, the hydration process begins with the reaction between the calcium oxide in the cement and the hydroxide ions in the water. In reinforcement concrete, on the other hand, aluminum-silicate precursors participate in the binding reaction via a process known as reinforcementization. This interaction is what ultimately results in the hydration of concrete [7].

In addition to its use in roller-compacted concrete, reinforcement concrete has been put to a variety of additional uses by researchers. The tests that these researchers have conducted have proved that the material is viable for the applications that have been described. In spite of the vast amount of research that has already been conducted on reinforcement concrete, the results of the present study gave novel insight into the process of developing reinforcement self-consolidating concrete (SCC) [8]. When it comes to building 21st-century infrastructure, adopting SCC as a building material has a number of advantages that can be taken advantage of. It is certain that when SCC is implemented, overall building costs, energy consumption, and labor requirements will all decrease [9].

The development of models for the purpose of predicting the features of concrete strength is a common procedure. This helps conserve resources and reduces the need to repeat tests as frequently as possible. When it comes to modeling these concrete qualities, one of the models that is quite commonly used is the best-fit curve, which is

[1]*Professor & Programme Head, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, School of Computing, Mohan Babu University (erstwhile Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College), Tirupathi, AP, India.*
[2]*Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, College of Engineering and Technology, Wallaga University, Nekemte, Ethiopia, Africa.*
[3]*Associate Professor, KL Business School, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (Deemed to be University), Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh, India.*
[4]*Assistant Professor, Department of IT, School of Information Technology, Manipal University Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.*
[5]*Professor, Department of Aeronautical Engineering, Er. Perumal Manimekalai College of Engineering, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu, India.*
[6]*Civil and Environmental Engineering, Afe Babalola University Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.*
[1]*sunilmalchi1@gmail.com,* [2]*drmksamy115@gmail.com,*
[3]*dr.bindumadhavi@kluniversity.in*
[4]*sumit.dhariwal@jaipur.manipal.edu,* [5]*skum_7d@yahoo.com,*
[6]*oyebodedare@yahoo.com*

obtained from regression analysis. This curve is one of the models that can be found in quite a few different types of concrete property models. Because of the nonlinearity of concrete, even if regression analysis is frequently used to construct models, these models might not accurately characterize the material. This is the case despite the widespread use of regression analysis. Despite the widespread application of regression analysis, it is possible that regression models are unable to provide an adequate assessment of concrete because the influence of the different components that comprise it may not be substantial enough [10].

Despite the fact that there exist examples of modeling reinforcement concrete qualities, neither GEP nor ANN have been subjected to a comprehensive investigation to determine whether or not they are capable of predicting the properties of reinforcement self-compacting concrete (GSCC). In this article, we offer models for estimating the strength features of the GSCC that are based on ANN techniques. These approaches were developed by us. These models are utilized in order to arrive at an estimation of the GSCC capabilities. The field applications connected with reinforcements are the focus of these models, which are designed to assist such applications.

2. Related works

Experiments have been conducted using RC as a substitute for fine aggregate or cement in order to determine the effect that this substitution has on the short-term and long-term mechanical properties of concrete. These experiments were carried out in order to establish the effect that this substitution has on the mechanical properties of concrete. According to the findings of the research that was published, there is a possibility that the material mechanical characteristics will improve if the RC concentration is increased by 15% [12].

Compressive strength, initial strain brought on by creep, and elasticity are some of the characteristics that make up this attribute set. The creeping of concrete over a longer period of time is, however, reduced when the concentration of the additive is increased. The rate at which the concrete strength increases is influenced by a number of factors, including the curing temperature, the size of the materials, and the proportion of silica in the concrete. If the substance is allowed to remain at room temperature for anywhere between three and twenty-eight days, the majority of its strength will be attained [13].

When it comes to total added strength, RC doesn't actually make much of a difference at all. The compressive strength of the material can be improved by as much as thirty percent when RC is used in place of cement at a rate of five to twenty-five percent and a water-to-binder ratio of twenty-six to forty-two. There is a visible gain in the compressive strength of the material when the ratio of water to cement in RC is increased from 10% to 20%. The percentage of water to cement in the mixture increased, which resulted in a decrease in the overall strength of the concrete produced in RC. When the ratio of water to cement is increased by 0.05% and there is a 15% RC content, the compressive strength of concrete decreases by 27% after 28 days. This happens when the RC level is kept the same [14].

The ratio of cement to sand to aggregate to water is just one of the numerous variables that could potentially have an effect on the final qualities of the concrete. There are a variety of other aspects that might play a role. The proportional proportions of these constituents that are combined together to make up the finished product are what influence both the product quality and its longevity over time. The odd behavior may be seen in the mechanical characteristics of concrete throughout a broad range of proportions. This is because concrete is a composite material. In order to facilitate the long-term expansion and widespread application of RC in concrete, we need to have a more in-depth understanding of the connection that exists between the mix ratio and the mechanical properties of SF. Concrete relies heavily on RC as an essential ingredient [15].

We make use of a wide variety of modeling tools derived from AI in order to develop empirical models that stimulate growth that is sustainable, so that we can accomplish this objective. When building an RC, it is necessary to take into account some of the most fundamental mechanical parameters, such as the compressive strength and the tensile strength of the material. It is essential to proportion RC components in a manner that is both cost-effective and efficient if one wishes to obtain desirable qualities utilizing RC combinations. This will allow one to acquire the desired characteristics more easily. The majority of the time, the testing and validation of these building criteria and standards takes place in a laboratory, which is also where test lots are prepared [16].

Because of the constraints of laboratory testing, experimental methods might only produce good quantities of RC combinations rather than perfect quantities of these combinations. This could be the case. The time-consuming process of optimizing mixtures in the lab might have a more efficient alternative in the shape of a method that makes use of computational modeling. This would make the procedure more convenient. To begin the process of determining the ideal concrete mixtures, these methodologies first construct the objective functions that describe the relationships between the inputs (concrete components) and the results. This makes it possible for the approaches to determine the attributes of the ideal concrete mixtures. Instead of providing the perfect quantities of RC combinations, you should only provide good quantities of these combinations. The time-consuming process of optimizing mixtures in the lab might have a more efficient alternative in the shape of a method that makes use of computational modeling. This would make the procedure more convenient. To begin the process of determining the ideal concrete mixtures, these methodologies first construct the objective functions that describe the relationships between the inputs (concrete components) and the results. This makes it possible for the approaches to determine the attributes of the ideal concrete mixtures. It is common practice to build objective functions [14] for either linear or nonlinear models. It is not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the coefficients of these models because of the extremely nonlinear interactions that occur between the features of the concrete and the governing variables [15]. This makes it impossible to predict the behavior of the concrete. Researchers use the properties of concrete by employing strategies that are based on machine learning (ML).

In the past, several machine learning algorithms were employed in order to create predictions regarding the properties of concrete, such as its modulus of elasticity, compressive strength, and splitting tensile strength. These predictions were made in order to improve the quality of construction. The work has far-reaching repercussions, and its innovative quality manifests itself in a variety of forms. To begin, the compressive strength of RC was predicted using DT and SVM while also taking into consideration boosting with AdaBoost as an ensemble model. This was done in order to get a better idea of what to expect. This was done so that a baseline could be established. In the second step of the process, which was the evaluation of the several machine learning algorithms, statistical approaches were used [17].

The authors feel that there is a gap in the existing research on RC, which they are able to fill by conducting a comparable analysis making use of ensemble ML modeling. They have the conviction that filling this gap will enable them to achieve major advancements. In order to evaluate the accuracy of ML approaches in terms of making predictions, a number of distinct statistical measures were applied. Among the actions that were explored and carried out was an endeavor to improve the utilization of RC in concrete, as well as an investigation into how to reduce one personal carbon footprint. This study objective is to improve the eco-friendliness of concrete by applying computational methods to the process of introducing RC into concrete either as an additive or as a substitute for the components that are currently used.

3. Machine Learning

In the domain of artificial intelligence known as machine learning, a computer participates in the process of learning by analyzing data and constructing a model based on the data it has been given to study. ML is a programming language that deviates from the norm, particularly when compared to other languages that are more widespread. In conventional programming, rules for a computer language are manually entered by the programmer rather than the program actively learning from the input.

Artificial intelligence (AI), which differs from traditional programming in that it involves the process of evaluating data in order to develop predictive models, is becoming increasingly popular. After then, one may use these models to make predictions based on newly gathered information or information that has never been examined before. If there is enough data that is relevant to the problem at hand, ML can be used in situations in which it would be extremely difficult to construct a rule-based program due to the complexity of the code. This is the case even if there is sufficient data. This is one of the situations that occurs rather frequently.

Approaches to machine learning can be categorized in a wide range of different ways, each of which has its own distinct advantages and disadvantages. One type of statistic that is frequently utilized for classifying machine learning models is the supervision levels achieved throughout the training process. The vast majority of machine learning (ML) models may be mapped to one of these three broad categories under this framework: supervised learning, unsupervised learning, or reinforcement learning.

Both the predictors and the results, which are more commonly referred to as labels, will be included in a dataset that is used for supervised learning. Once the supervised machine learning model has been trained on the dataset that has been manually labeled, it is possible to use it to make inferences about data that had not been known before. Classification and regression are the two most typical types of work that are overseen by a supervisor. In order to accomplish tasks that involve regression and classification, predictions need to be made. However, in classification, the prediction is of a discrete class label, whereas in regression, the prediction is of a continuous value.

The method of data analysis known as unsupervised learning does not require the utilization of a dataset that has been annotated in any way. Unsupervised learning can be applied in many different contexts, including but not limited to clustering, anomaly detection, novelty identification, visualization, and dimensionality reduction, to name just a few of the many possible applications. During the training phase of the process, the machine learning approach known as reinforcement learning gives positive reinforcement for the behaviors that are wanted while simultaneously discouraging the actions that are not desired.

Agents that learn from reinforcement monitor their surroundings and base their decisions on how to behave on whether the activities they are about to engage in will result in positive or negative reinforcement for themselves. The purpose here is to perfect a strategy, which is more commonly referred to as a policy, in such a way that it may accrue the maximum amount of advantages over the course of time. The policy specifies the course of action that must be followed in order to respond appropriately to a specific set of circumstances.

In addition to supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning, the term semi-supervised learning can also be used. In circumstances where the dataset is only partially labeled, semi-supervised learning is the method of choice for data analysis.

The concept of an artificial neural network offers a potential solution to a wide range of challenges that are present in the domains of science and technology. It is widely used in the construction of predictive statistical models for complex processes, which are, at their core, nonlinear systems. Statistical fields are used in a wide variety of contexts. It plays a significant role in the construction of predictive statistical models for complex processes, which, at their core, are nonlinear systems.

Using ANNs, it is possible to mimic the operation of a broad variety of different complex systems. ANN is an abbreviation for artificial neural network. A form of artificial neural network known as an ANN mimic the way in which a human brain processes information by operating in a manner that is functionally equivalent.

ANN uses input factors to model the system process for determining the output variables, the idea may be related to the way a computer works, as in the phrase garbage in, garbage out. This is because ANN utilizes input factors to model the system process for determining the output variables. This is due to the fact that ANN makes use of input elements in order to represent the process of the system that determines the output variables. To put it another way, the outcome of the process of creating an ANN model is entirely determined by the input throughout the entirety of the method. The ANN concept is systematic in the sense that the neurons are interconnected in such a way that a particular degree of relevance is assigned to each connection. In this way, each connection is given a weight that corresponds to its level of importance. The answer to the model can be found by multiplying the weight by the signals that are dispersed throughout the network. In a typical artificial neural network architecture, the input layer, the hidden layers, and the output layer are the conventional components.

Before beginning the process of data training, the input and output layers will be established, and the hidden layer will be discovered through a process of trial and error. Before beginning the process of data training, the input and output layers will be specified.

In the model, the input variables (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 ---- x_n) that are presented in the format are each assigned a weight, denoted by (W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4 ----- W_n). In order to complete the processing, a sigmoid function or sum function (sigmoid) is applied to the output in order to change it. This is done in order to conclude the processing. As a consequence of this, a detailed analysis of the comparison may be obtained by referring to Eq. (1):

$$output=\sum n=0nXnWn-b$$

Where

W_n defines the weight, and

X_n defines the input, and

b defines the bias.

During the phase of testing, the network will react to the input, from making any major adjustments to its overall structure. When constructing an ANN, a considerable amount of effort is spent experimenting with various network topologies in order to determine which one produces the best results.

The process of learning through trial and error can be allowed to continue for an extended amount of time in order to build a huge number of networks. This is necessary in order to accomplish this goal. After reaching this phase, it will be possible to call a halt to the procedure and evaluate how well the networks are operating.

The study repeat this process indefinitely by carrying out a new analysis of the network with the weights being shuffled around each time. An effective ANN structure is one that possesses a model that has the smallest mean squared error (MSE) between the anticipated and actual outputs in a particular dataset. This is measured by comparing the expected values to the actual values in the dataset. The accuracy of the model is evaluated based on this metric.

Variational autoencoders

Another well-known method for the production of data for use in Machine learning is the variational autoencoder (VAE). A VAE is converted into an autoencoder by having its encoding distribution regularized while it is being trained, which is a step in the training process. One can disassemble an autoencoder into its component parts, which are seen in figure 1. These components consist of a neural network for encoding, another neural network for decoding, and a latent space (encoded space).

Encoding them into a new feature representation in the latent space required the encoder to take the original features and transform them. It is necessary for the decoder to carry out the procedure in reverse in order for it to be able to recover the initial characteristics. An autoencoder is trained with the help of the data, and then an iterative optimization procedure is performed to determine which encoding-decoding strategy is the most effective.

If the latent space is well-structured, the decoder will be able to give new data by decoding the points that have been collected from it. This will be possible since the points will have been encoded. In order to accomplish this objective, variational autoencoders regularize training in order to give a clean latent space that is helpful to the generating process. This is one of the benefits of using these autoencoders.

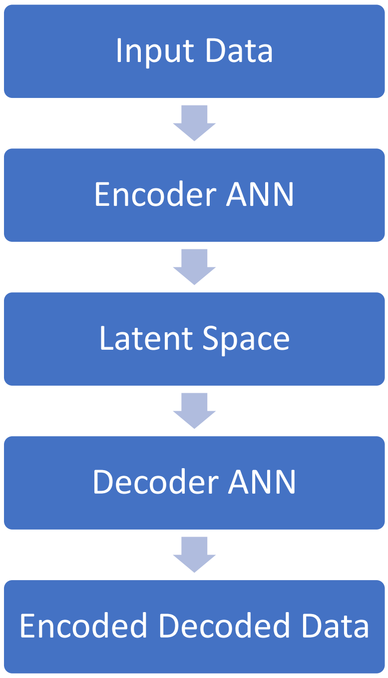

Fig. 1: Autoencoder

4. Results and Discussions

MATLAB was crucial in the creation of the ANN model, which was carried out with its assistance. During the process of constructing this model, the approach of error backpropagation was applied. Error backpropagation is a technique that combines training with recall. In order to get the data ready for analysis, we made use of a feed-forward back propagation model that was constructed using the Levenberg-Marquardt (LM) multilayer technique. The algorithm known as the Levenberg-Marquardt was utilized in the development of the model, which was carried out in MATLAB. These ANN models were constructed with the assistance of a dataset that includes 200 data samples acquired from this investigation and others like it.

Those data samples were used in the development of the models. Seventy percent of the entire data was used for the learning phase, fifteen percent was used for the testing phase, and fifteen percent was used for the validation phase. Because MATLAB normalized the data for us, we didn't need to waste time manually dividing it by the greatest possible number. MATLAB accomplished that for us. The process was repeated until a model was found that satisfies the MSE requirements, at which point that model was chosen as the winner and the MSE requirements were deemed to have been satisfied.

Statistical errors like mean absolute error (MAE), root mean square error (RMSE), root mean square logarithmic error (RMSLE), and root square value error (RSVE) are some of the statistical errors that can be calculated to evaluate the performance of the generated model on training or testing sets. The R2 value, which can also be stated as the coefficient of determination, is chosen above the others due to the superior capacity for prediction that it possesses. This is because the R2 value may also be described as the coefficient of determination. It is also possible to express this value using mathematical language.

The development of AI has led to the application of a diverse set of modeling strategies, the purpose of which is to create prediction models for the mechanical properties of the concrete product after it has been finished. In this particular inquiry, the models are evaluated by statistical analysis, with generated error metrics being used as the basis for the evaluation. It is feasible to obtain a distinct comprehension of the deficiencies of the model in a variety of different ways, depending on the measure.

MAE =

RMSLE considers the relative error between the predicted and the actual value. It is defined as the difference between the log of the anticipated value and the log of the actual value.

In addition, the variance coefficient and standard deviation of the model are computed in order to assess the accuracy of the model. This is done so that we can determine whether or not the model is accurate. The investigation findings, which are confirmed by the high coefficient of determination, provide proof that the model is accurate and valid. These findings are backed by the high coefficient of determination. Good results are thought to be reflected by an R2 score for the model that falls somewhere in the range of 0.65 and 0.75; however, values that dip below 0.50 are not acceptable.

When all of the input entities contribute the same amount, a circumstance that may be utilized to measure the typical error is referred to as the MAE. The distinction lies in the fact that having prior knowledge is not the same as actually witnessing something for oneself. During this stage of the process, absolute error magnitudes are determined by computing them using unit sizes that are the same as those of the final product. In spite of the fact that the MAE of a model falls within a tolerance range that is deemed satisfactory, it is nevertheless conceivable for the model to produce errors that are unexpectedly high at other times.

The MAE, which is often referred to as the mean absolute error, is calculated by using the RMSLE of the gap between the expected and actual values. This concept is defined by the dissimilarity that occurs between the logs of the expected values and the realized values. This dissimilarity exists between the expected values and the realized values. When working with outputs that have a right-skewed distribution, this equation is advantageous because the log transform presents the desired spread more readily than other transforms do as in Table 1.

Table 1: Comparison of various parameters using VAE-ANN

Fly ash	tensile strength	Compressive strength	Flexural strength
10	2.7899	35.3104	2.6686
20	3.9423	39.8956	4.6822
30	5.0946	42.0547	5.0946
40	2.1591	35.1285	2.0257
50	3.7724	39.3497	4.5002
60	5.3857	43.5710	5.3736
70	1.6739	33.6486	1.5405
80	3.6026	38.8160	4.2455
90	5.5313	43.9834	5.6162
100	1.2615	29.9247	1.2494
110	3.4328	37.7364	3.9544
120	5.6041	46.7612	5.8467
130	3.4207	38.4036	3.4207
140	4.2576	40.4293	4.9733
150	5.0946	43.6680	5.1916
160	4.0272	37.2876	3.9665

170	4.7064	43.1343	5.3372
180	5.3857	45.3419	5.5798
190	3.4692	37.6030	3.4692
200	4.3911	40.9751	5.0946
210	5.3129	43.1343	5.2159

The RMSE is the average of the squared disparities that occur between an estimate and a measurement. This error is also known by its longer form, which is abbreviated as RMSE. A statistical investigation into the breadth of the mistake is used to arrive at the value of the mean square. It provides a numerical representation of the overall degree to which the forecast is inaccurate by taking the average squared deviation that exists between an estimate and a measurement and squaring it.

A statistical investigation into the breadth of the mistake is used to arrive at the value of the mean square. It provides a numerical representation of the extent to which the forecast was inaccurate overall. Large differences squared rise as a result of this method, whereas small differences squared shrink as a result of it. This is due to the fact that outliers and other prominent exceptions are given more weight than smaller ones.

The RMSE is a statistic that can be used to quantify the typical error that occurs when forecasting an output given a certain input. It gets its name from the fact that its square root is the mean of all the errors (P for prediction, M for actual value). A model with a reduced RMSE is considered to be more accurate. If the value of RMSE is less than 0.5, then this indicates that the model is not good at producing predictions, and this points to the fact that the model has to be improved.

These solutions are characterized by the mixing and integration of a variety of analytical models that are not as robust as others. In many cases, they also ease excessive training issues (sub-models). The production of a superior learner requires a number of phases, two of which are the deft manipulation of training data and the creation of a large number of sub-models and classification components (1, 2,..., m). To provide more clarity, the most precise parametric and predictive model can be created by integrating several procedures, such as averaging, applicable to qualifying sub-models as in Table 2.

Table 2. Correlation analysis

Model	**Training**	
	MSE	**R^2**
ANN-VAE with RC	0.0069	1.1058
ANN with RC	0.0072	1.1640
SVM with RC	0.0078	1.2610
RF on RC	0.0084	1.3580
Model	**Test**	
	MSE	**R^2**
ANN-VAE with RC	0.0065	1.0146
ANN with RC	0.0068	1.0680
SVM with RC	0.0074	1.1570
RF on RC	0.0079	1.2460
Model	**Validation**	
	MSE	**R^2**
ANN-VAE with RC	0.0064	1.0944

ANN with RC	0.0068	1.1520
SVM with RC	0.0073	1.2480
RF on RC	0.0079	1.3440

In order for statisticians to gain an indication of how well machine learning models will actually perform in practice, they use a statistical procedure that is known as cross-validation. It is essential to have a solid comprehension of the efficiency of the models that were selected. To evaluate the degree to which the model is a representation of the world as it actually exists, it is essential to make use of a validation method.

In order to carry out the k-fold validation test, it is necessary to first scramble the dataset in a random manner and then divide it up into k distinct groups. Only then can the test be carried out. The information that was gathered from the various tests is separated into ten unique categories for the purpose of the research that is currently being presented. This technique has an overall success probability of 90% due to the fact that the validation of the model excludes only one of the ten subgroups. The computation to establish the overall average precision of the results is carried out following the completion of this process a total of ten times.

In product models, there is a good chance that certain pieces of information will show up more than once, while other pieces of information will never be present there. The conclusive result is obtained by adding together all of the findings that were obtained from the several models that focused on a single variable.

All of these tuning parameters and the values they should take are presented here. 1) Connected to the optimum number of sample learners, and (2) is associated with rates of learning in addition to other variables that have a direct effect on the ANN method.

5. Conclusions

It is clear that there is a high degree of concordance between the data that was predicted and the actual experimental data that was gathered on GSCC based on the performance of the network architecture that was selected. This is the case because it is crystal clear that there is a high degree of concordance between the data that was predicted and the actual experimental data that was gathered. The model that was chosen has a high degree of accuracy when it comes to generalizing the input and output data of the concrete that was tested.

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