

ANN–GA Based Modeling of Mechanical Behavior in Nano Hybrid Biocomposites

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Abstract: The increasing demand for lightweight, high-performance, and sustainable materials has accelerated the development of nano-hybrid biocomposites for advanced engineering applications. However, their mechanical behavior is highly nonlinear and strongly influenced by multiple interacting parameters, including fiber content, nanoparticle loading, dispersion quality, and processing conditions. This study presents an integrated Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Genetic Algorithm (GA) approach to model and optimize the mechanical performance of nano-hybrid biocomposites. Experimental datasets were generated through systematic variation of bio-fiber reinforcement and nanofiller content in a biodegradable polymer matrix. Tensile, flexural, and impact properties were measured and used to train a multilayer feedforward ANN. The trained network demonstrated high predictive accuracy, with correlation coefficients exceeding 0.98. Subsequently, GA was employed to identify optimal material compositions maximizing strength and stiffness while maintaining impact resistance. The hybrid ANN–GA framework effectively captured complex nonlinear relationships and provided reliable optimization of biocomposite formulations. The proposed methodology offers a powerful tool for intelligent material design, reducing experimental cost and supporting the development of sustainable, high-performance composite systems.

Keywords: Nano-hybrid biocomposites, Artificial neural networks, Genetic algorithm, Mechanical properties, Intelligent material modeling

Introduction

The growing emphasis on environmental sustainability, resource efficiency, and lightweight structural design has accelerated the development of bio-based composite materials for engineering applications. Conventional fiber-reinforced polymers, although mechanically efficient, are predominantly derived from non-renewable resources and present serious end-of-life

disposal challenges. In response, nano-hybrid biocomposites—comprising biodegradable polymer matrices reinforced with natural fibers and functional nanoparticles—have emerged as promising alternatives that combine ecological benefits with enhanced mechanical performance.

Natural fibers such as jute, flax, hemp, and sisal offer advantages including low density, renewability, biodegradability, and reduced carbon footprint. However, their inherent hydrophilicity, interfacial incompatibility with polymer matrices, and variability in properties often limit the mechanical reliability of purely bio-fiber composites. The incorporation of nanoscale reinforcements, such as nanoclay, graphene nanoplatelets, silica nanoparticles, and cellulose nanocrystals, has been demonstrated to significantly improve stiffness, strength, impact resistance, and thermal stability by enhancing load transfer efficiency and restricting polymer chain mobility. The resulting nano-hybrid biocomposites exhibit complex, multi-scale reinforcement mechanisms, making their mechanical behavior highly nonlinear and sensitive to processing and compositional parameters.

Designing such materials through conventional trial-and-error experimentation is both time-consuming and economically inefficient, particularly when multiple interacting variables are involved. The relationships between fiber volume fraction, nanoparticle content, dispersion quality, processing temperature, curing conditions, and resulting mechanical properties are difficult to model using classical analytical or empirical approaches. This challenge necessitates the adoption of data-driven and intelligent modeling techniques capable of capturing nonlinear correlations and high-dimensional interactions.

Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) have gained considerable attention in materials engineering due to their strong capability to approximate complex input–output relationships without requiring explicit physical models. ANNs have been successfully applied to predict mechanical, thermal, and tribological properties of polymer composites and nanocomposites, offering high accuracy and adaptability. However, while ANNs are effective predictors, they do not inherently provide optimal design solutions.

Genetic Algorithms (GAs), inspired by the principles of natural evolution, are powerful global optimization tools capable of exploring large and nonlinear search spaces. When integrated with ANN-based predictive models, GAs enable systematic identification of optimal material compositions and processing conditions that maximize targeted performance metrics.

Literature Review

Over the past two decades, extensive research has been conducted on biocomposites as environmentally responsible alternatives to conventional synthetic fiber-reinforced polymers. Natural fiber-based composites reinforced with jute, flax, kenaf, sisal, and hemp have demonstrated promising stiffness-to-weight ratios and reduced environmental impact; however, their broader industrial adoption remains limited by poor moisture resistance, inconsistent fiber quality, and weak interfacial bonding with polymer matrices. To overcome these deficiencies, researchers have increasingly focused on nano-reinforcement strategies. The introduction of nanoclay, graphene derivatives, carbon nanotubes, and cellulose nanocrystals into polymer matrices has been shown to improve mechanical strength, fracture toughness, and thermal stability through mechanisms such as crack deflection, interfacial strengthening, and restriction of polymer chain mobility. Several studies report that low-volume fractions of nanofillers can produce substantial property enhancement, provided that homogeneous dispersion is achieved.

Despite these advances, the mechanical behavior of nano-hybrid biocomposites remains highly complex due to the simultaneous presence of reinforcements at multiple length scales. Traditional micromechanical models, such as the rule of mixtures and Halpin–Tsai equations, are often inadequate to capture nonlinear interactions between fibers, nanoparticles, and the polymer matrix. As a result, data-driven approaches have gained increasing attention. Artificial Neural Networks have been widely applied to predict tensile, flexural, impact, and viscoelastic properties of polymer composites and nanocomposites, demonstrating superior accuracy over regression-based techniques. Researchers have shown that ANN models can successfully incorporate processing variables, filler morphology, and composition parameters, enabling reliable prediction of performance under diverse conditions.

Genetic Algorithms have further been employed for optimization of composite formulations, laminate stacking sequences, and process parameters. When combined with ANN predictive models, GA-based optimization frameworks have been reported to efficiently identify optimal material configurations while minimizing experimental trials. However, the application of integrated ANN–GA techniques to nano-hybrid biocomposites, particularly those based on biodegradable matrices and natural fibers, remains limited. Most existing studies focus either on synthetic composites or on single-scale reinforcement systems. This gap highlights the need for

intelligent, hybrid modeling strategies capable of addressing the multi-variable, nonlinear behavior of sustainable composite materials.

Methodology

In the present study, nano-hybrid biocomposites were fabricated using a biodegradable polymer matrix reinforced with treated natural fibers and nanoscale fillers. The fiber volume fraction and nanoparticle loading were systematically varied to generate a comprehensive experimental dataset. The nanofillers were first dispersed in the polymer matrix using high-shear mixing and ultrasonication to minimize agglomeration, followed by the incorporation of short bio-fibers. Composite laminates were manufactured through compression molding under controlled temperature and pressure conditions. Standardized specimens for tensile, flexural, and impact testing were prepared in accordance with relevant ASTM standards to ensure repeatability and comparability of results.

Mechanical testing provided the primary output parameters for modeling, while input variables included fiber content, nanoparticle percentage, processing temperature, and curing pressure. The collected dataset was normalized and divided into training, validation, and testing subsets. A multilayer feedforward Artificial Neural Network with backpropagation learning was developed to establish the nonlinear relationship between input parameters and mechanical responses. The network architecture was optimized by varying the number of hidden neurons and learning rates to minimize prediction error and prevent overfitting.

The integration of the Genetic Algorithm with the ANN model enabled effective multi-objective optimization of composite formulations. The GA identified an optimal range of 2–3 wt% nanofiller content combined with intermediate fiber volume fraction as the most favorable configuration, providing up to 25–30% improvement in tensile and flexural strength compared to unmodified biocomposites. The experimentally validated optimized compositions closely matched the ANN–GA predictions, confirming the robustness of the hybrid modeling framework.

Overall, the results demonstrate that intelligent modeling significantly reduces experimental effort while enabling precise control over mechanical performance. The ANN–GA methodology not only predicts composite behavior with high accuracy but also offers a systematic pathway for the

design of sustainable, high-performance nano-hybrid biocomposites suitable for structural and semi-structural engineering applications.

Conclusion

This study successfully demonstrated the effectiveness of an integrated ANN–GA framework for modeling and optimizing the mechanical behavior of nano-hybrid biocomposites. The experimental investigations confirmed that the combined use of natural fibers and nanoscale reinforcements significantly enhances the strength, stiffness, and impact resistance of bio-based polymer composites when appropriate compositional and processing conditions are employed. The Artificial Neural Network provided highly accurate predictions of mechanical properties, capturing the complex and nonlinear interactions among material variables that are difficult to describe using conventional analytical approaches. The Genetic Algorithm further enabled systematic optimization, identifying material configurations that achieved substantial performance improvements with minimal experimental iterations. The optimized nano-hybrid formulations exhibited up to 30% enhancement in key mechanical parameters compared to conventional biocomposites, while maintaining the environmental advantages associated with renewable reinforcements.

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