CORRECTION



## Correction to: genetic algorithm-based inverse design of elastic gridshells

Longhui Qin<sup>1</sup> · Weicheng Huang<sup>1</sup> · Yayun Du<sup>1</sup> · Luocheng Zheng<sup>1</sup> · Mohammad Khalid Jawed<sup>1</sup>

Published online: 18 August 2020 © Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2020

Correction to: Struct Multidisc Optim https://doi.org/10.1007/s00158-020-02639-8

The original version of Fig. 10 is a repetition of Fig. 13 by mistake. The correct Fig. 10 is shown on the next page.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/ 10.1007/s00158-020-02639-8

Mohammad Khalid Jawed khalidjm@seas.ucla.edu

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA



Fig. 10 Design of hemispherical gridshell based on GA. a Variation of fitness value with generation index. The marked points indicate the initial fitness value and the total generation number of evolvement process as well as the final fitness. b Original footprint and the final constraint boundary. Dashed line indicates the original footprint before deformation. Vertical and horizontal solid lines represent elastic rods with the diamond symbols denoting the two ends of each rod. The

arrows indicate the imposed displacement on the extremities of the rods to transform the initially planar shape to the target shape. **c** Deformed 3D structure and the target hemisphere (semi transparent surface). Solid circles represent the nodes after deformation in the discrete gridshell model. Therein the red points are the discrete nodes in simulation. **d** Comparison of the buckled elastic rod in the plane y = 0 and the target circular shape

**Publisher's note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.