

MATLAB EXPO

利用人工智能实现模型降阶

--- 加速Simulink模型设计与仿真

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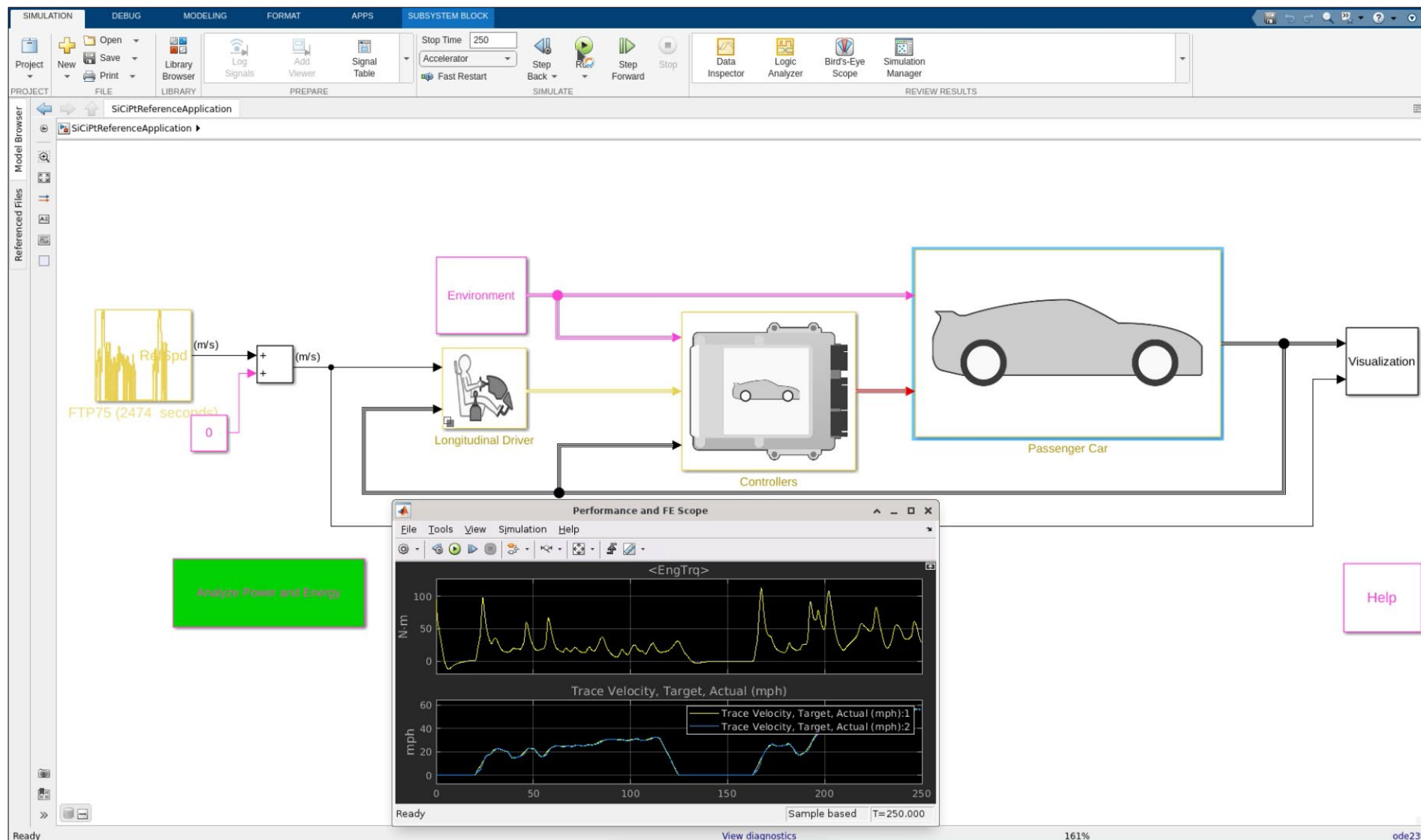


主要内容

- MATLAB中的数据驱动模型降阶技术介绍
- MATLAB中数据驱动模型降阶流程介绍

Simulink模型

系统级仿真



我们面临的挑战



高保真度的模型，例如，来自第三方有限元分析工具的模型，在系统级仿真和 HIL 测试中过于缓慢。



创建一个能在速度、准确度、可解释性等方面产生期望结果的降阶模型 (ROM, Reduced Order Modeling)。

模型降阶(Reduced Order Modeling)

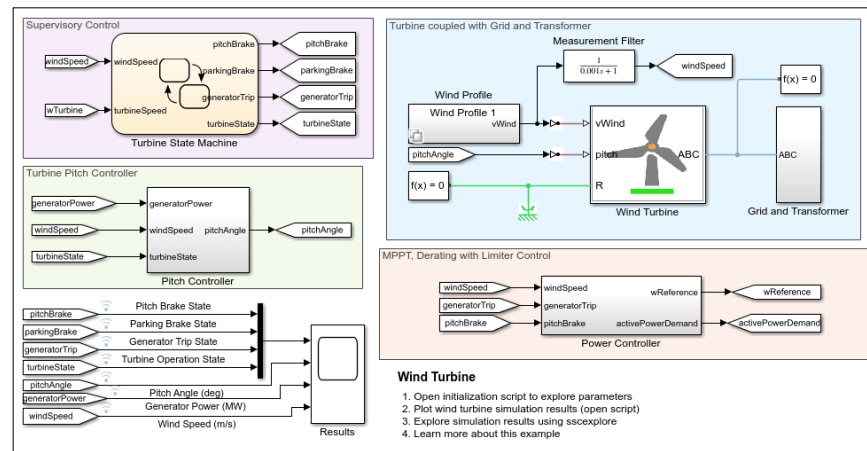
What?

- 降低模型的计算复杂度或存储需求的技术
- 在可控误差范围内保持结果的准确性

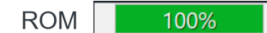
Why?

- 加速桌面系统仿真
- 硬件在环测试 (HIL)
- 使能系统级仿真
- 开发虚拟传感器, 数字孪生
- 执行控制设计

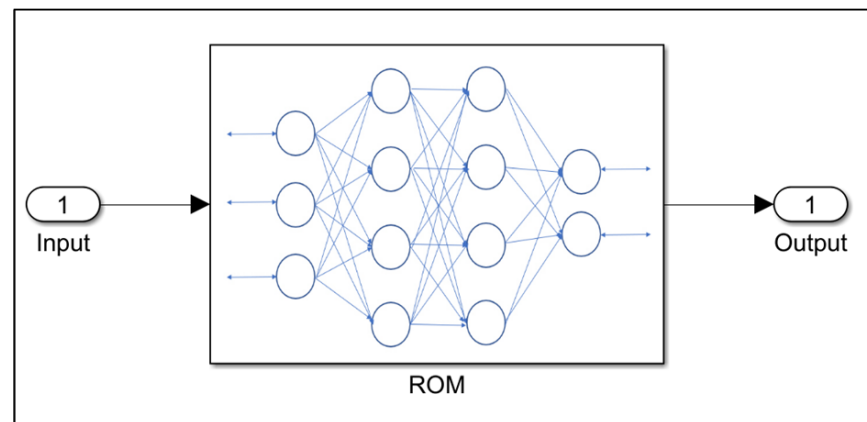
High-fidelity model



Simulation time

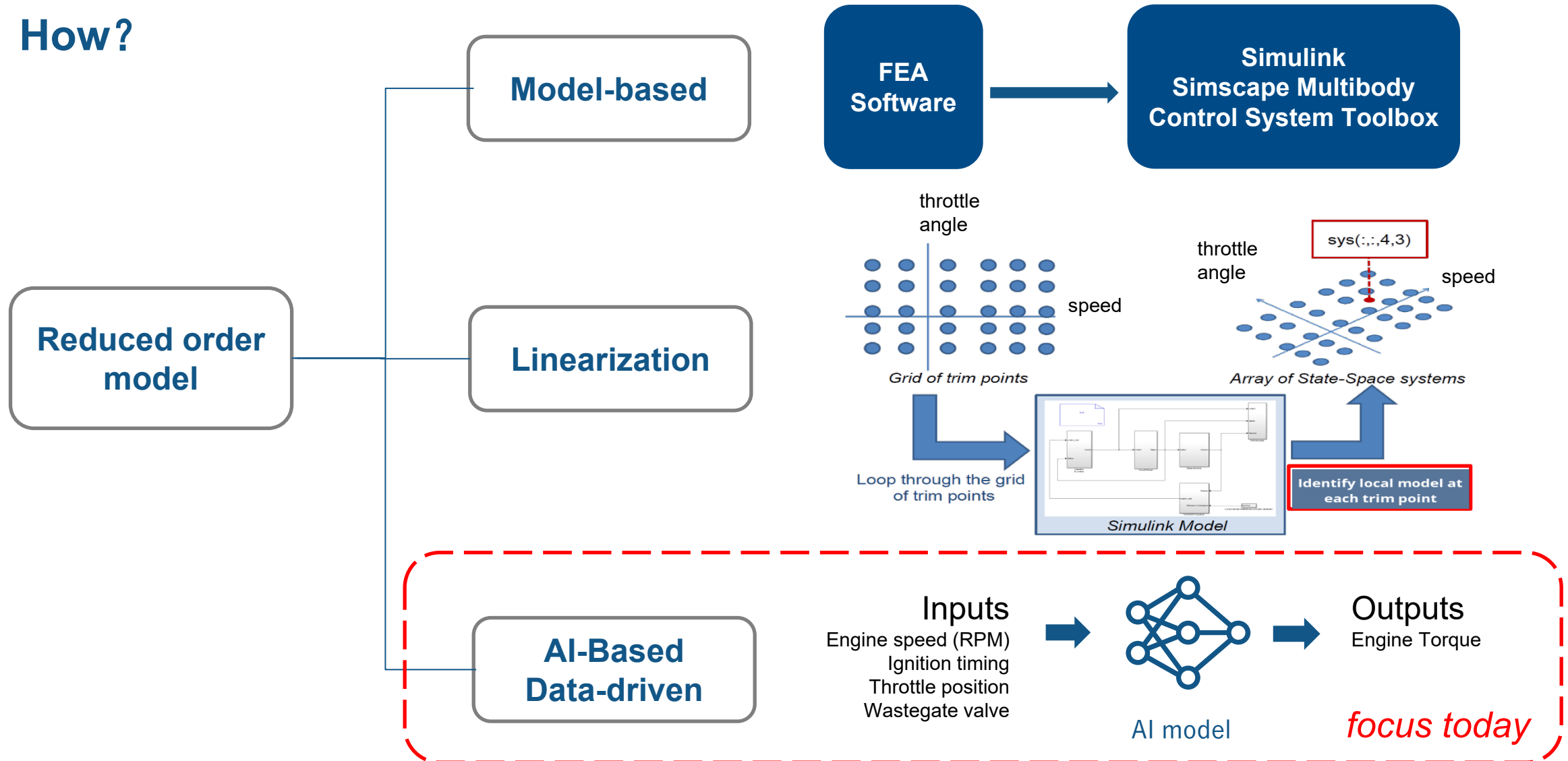


Reduced-Order Model (ROM)



模型降阶(Reduced Order Modeling)

How?



第一性原理建模(First principal models)与数据驱动建模(Data driven models)

Data-driven models and first-principles models can co-exist

DATA-DRIVEN MODELS

Statistics, optimization, AI

FIRST-PRINCIPLES MODELS

Physics, math, domain knowledge

BLACK BOX

GREY BOX

WHITE BOX

Advantages

- 当第一原理模型不可用或难以/不可能找到时，数据驱动的方法是一个选项（可能会成功）
- 可以降低模型复杂度，加快仿真
- 可以充分利用现有的测试和仿真数据
- 不需要太多的领域知识

Challenges

- 需要大量的数据集
- 通常不能：
 - 可解释性
 - 以物理上有意义的方式参数化
- 泛化能力的局限性

Advantages

- 低/高保真模型可以进行参数化行为
- 有清晰的物理意义
- 不需要数据工程

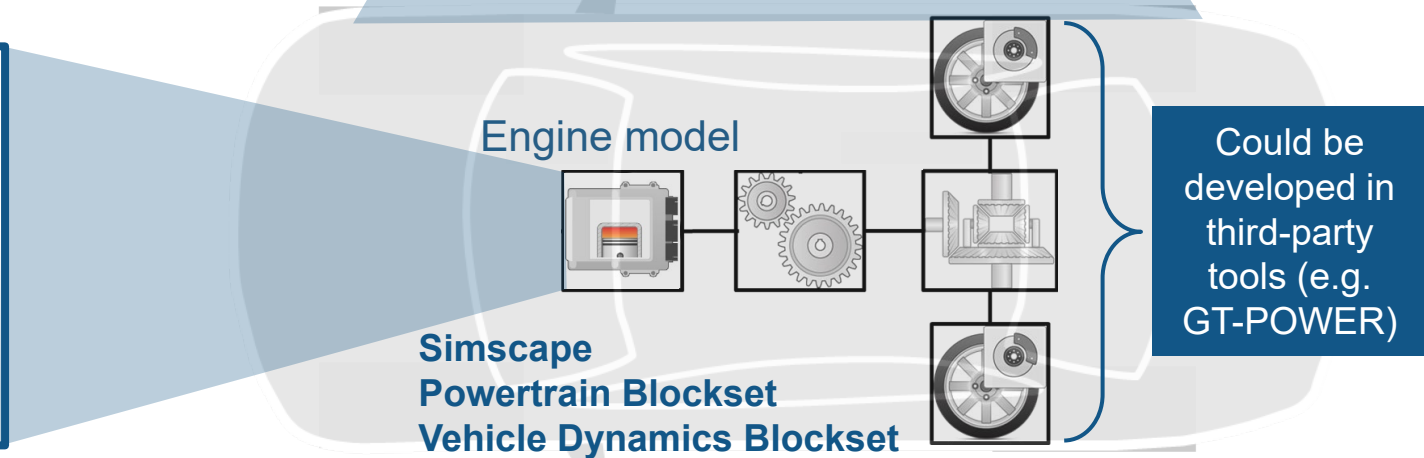
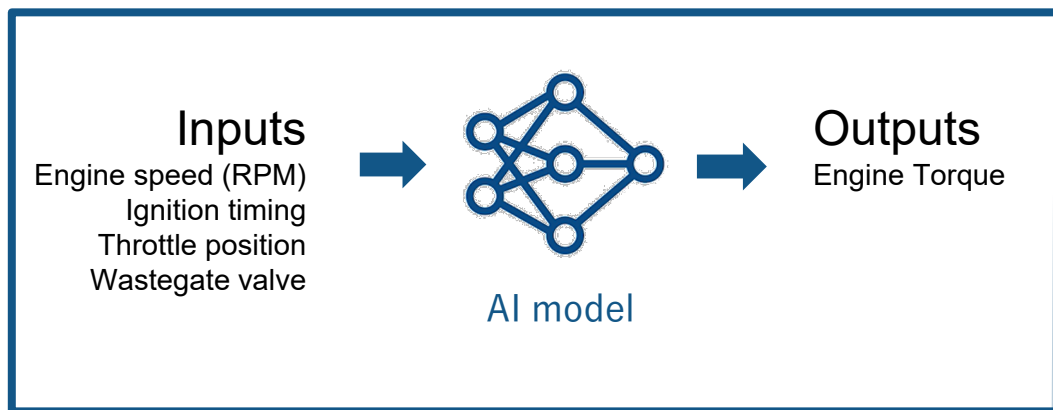
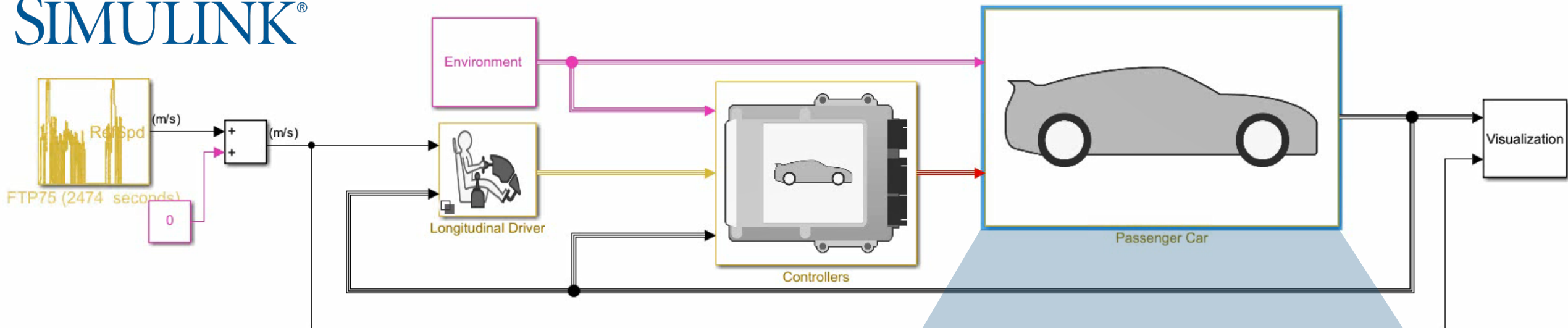
Challenges

- 某些情况下的高复杂度难以建模
- 需要大量的推导时间
- 需要领域专业知识

举例

用基于人工智能的降阶模型取代第一性原理模型

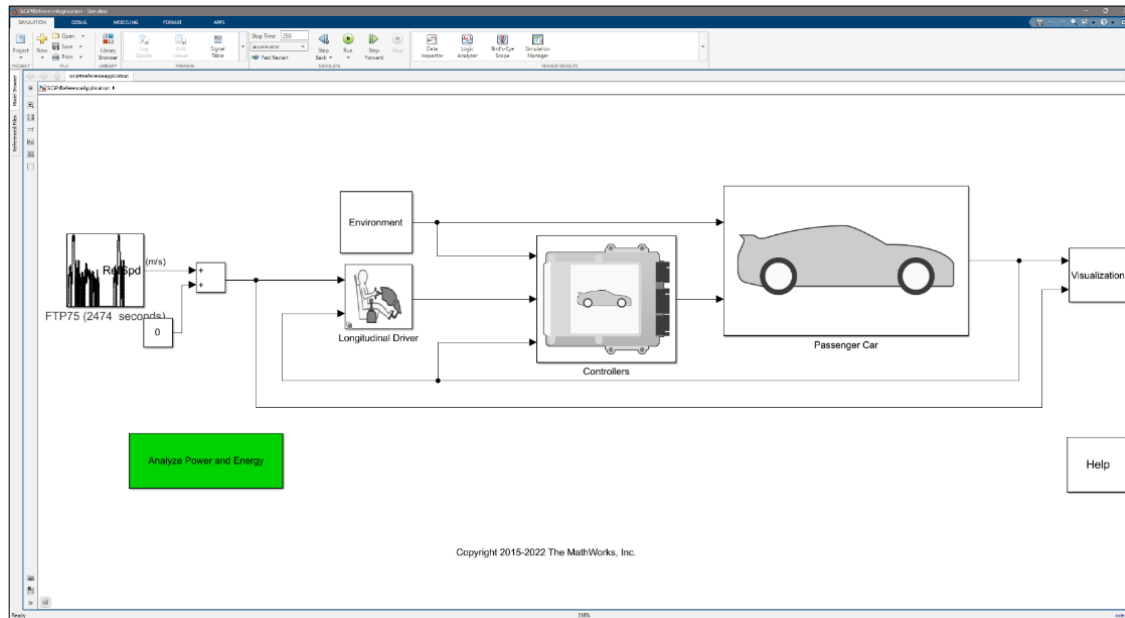
SIMULINK®



基于AI的模型降阶

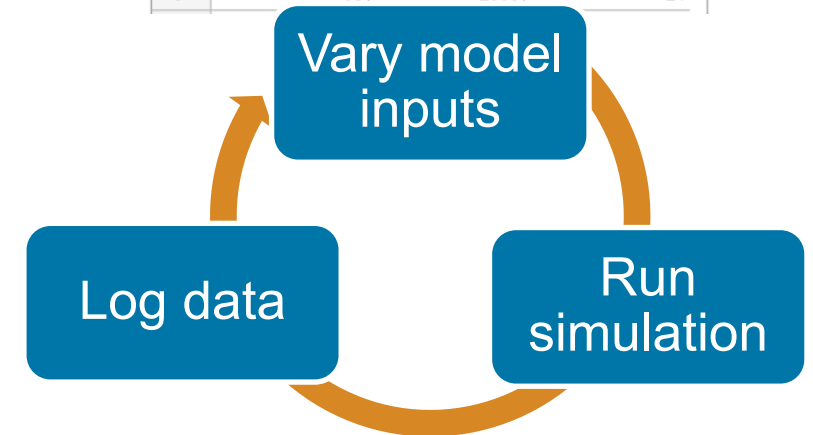
- 生成数据

执行设计实验 (DoE) 并从Simulink模型生成数据



DoE = 512x3 table

	EngTrqReq	EngSpdR...	SpkAdvOfst
1	60	2000	-30
2	128	2500	15
3	94	2750	8
4	111	2875	-19
5	77	2625	-11
6	144	2125	4
7	85	2563	-21
8	119	3313	-28
9	68	2938	21



Inputs

Engine speed (RPM)
Ignition timing
Throttle position
Wastegate valve

Output

Engine Torque

Data Preparation

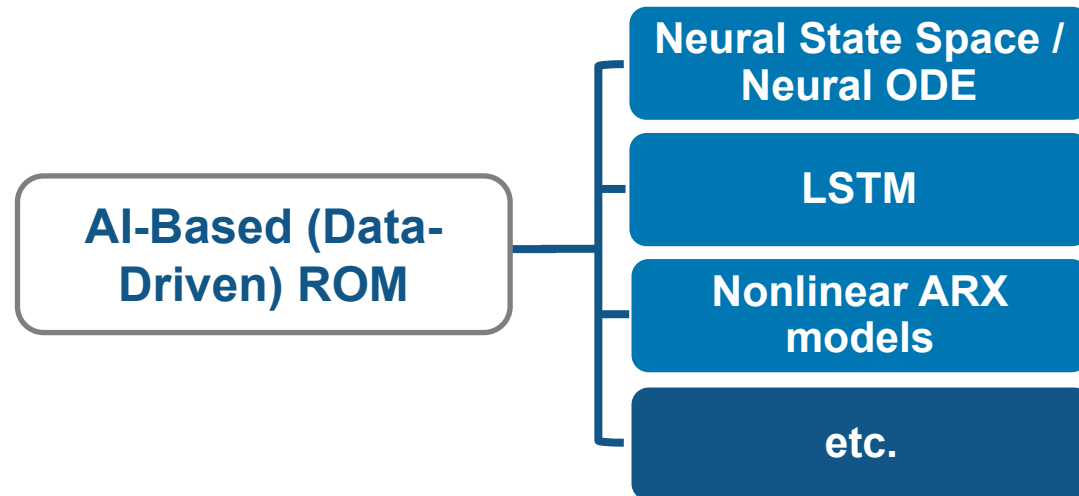
AI Modeling

Simulation & Test

Deployment

基于AI的模型降阶

- 动态系统的AI建模



Data Preparation

AI Modeling

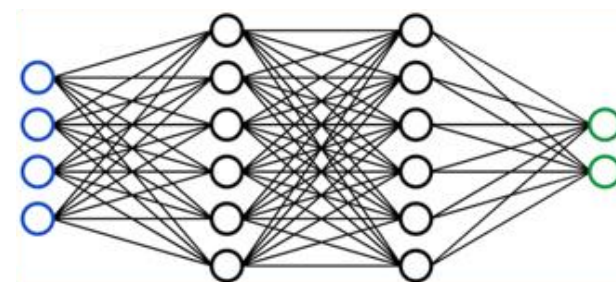
Simulation & Test

Deployment

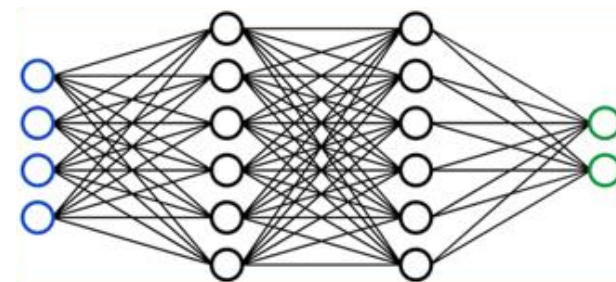
基于AI的模型降阶

- 非线性状态空间建模

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \end{cases}$$



State Network (f)

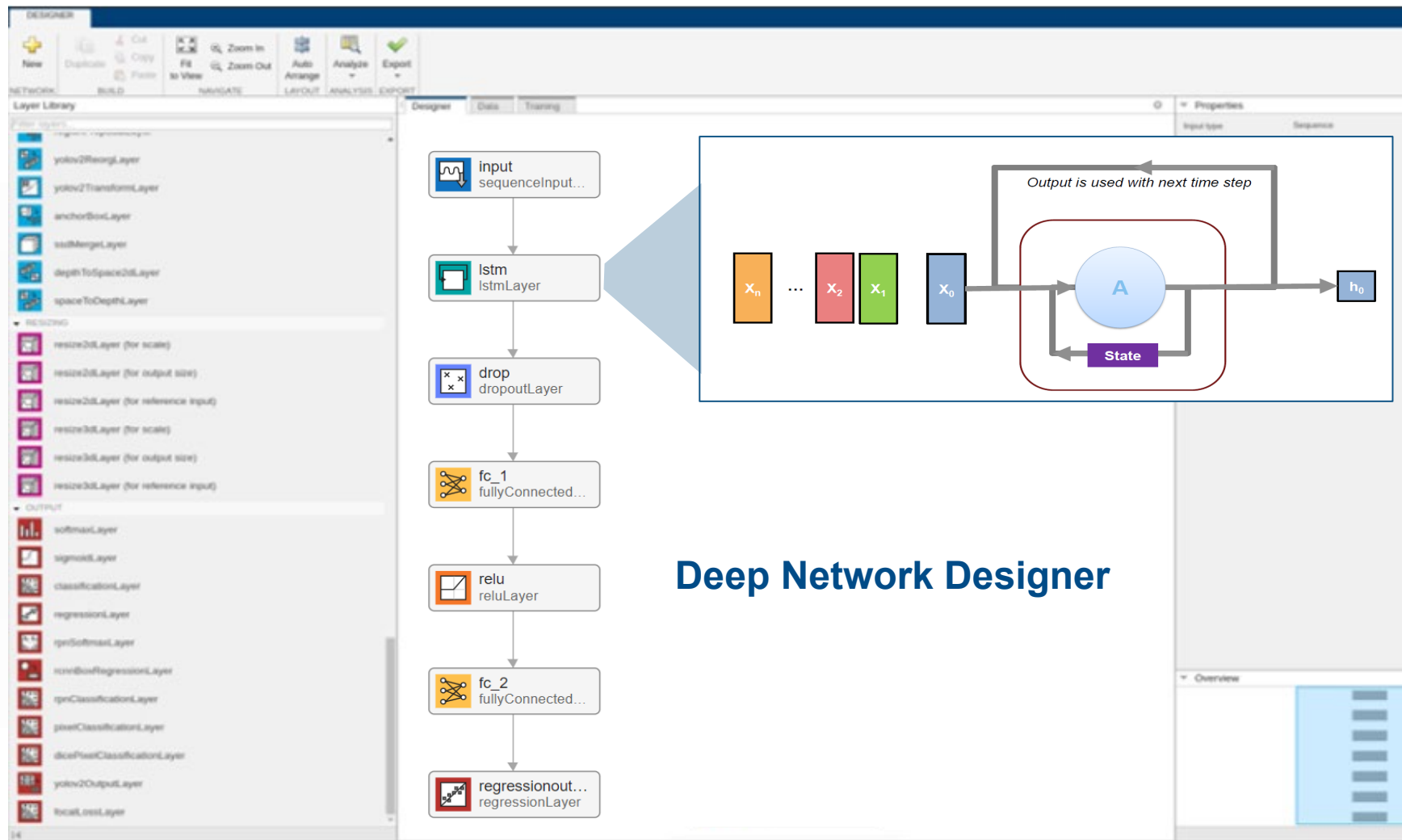


Output Network (g)

Neural state-space model

基于AI的模型降阶

- LSTM模型
捕获时间上的依赖关系



Data Preparation

AI Modeling

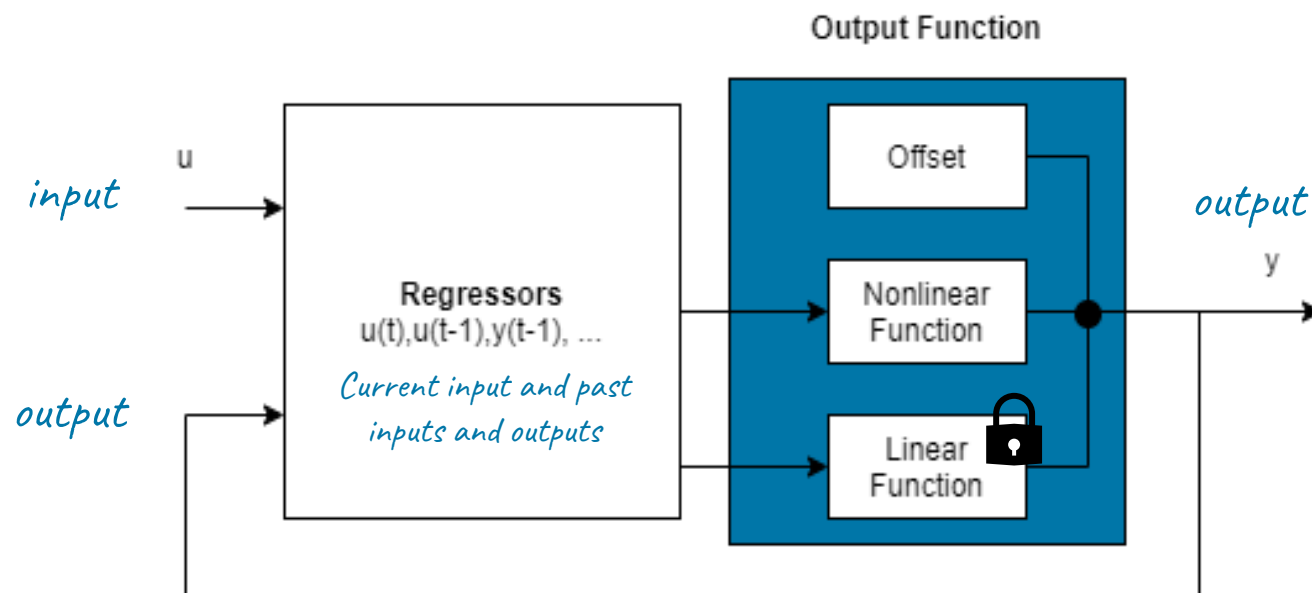
Simulation & Test

Deployment

基于AI的模型降阶

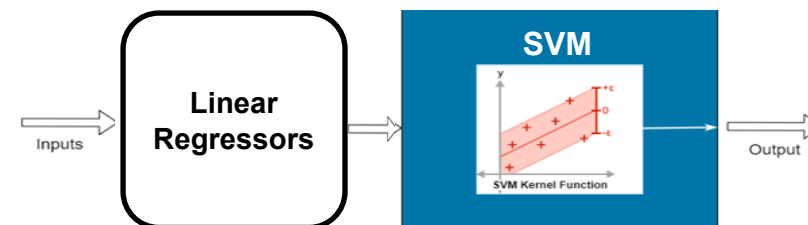
- 非线性的带有外生变量的自回归 (Nonlinear ARX (NLARX))

- 将线性ARX扩展到非线性情况
- 灵活选择非线性函数
- 比深度神经网络更具有可解释性
- 训练和仿真更快



Extend linear models and model nonlinear behavior using flexible nonlinear functions

Selected configuration



选择适合的模型



	LSTM Long Short-Term Memory Network	Neural SS Neural State Space (Neural ODE)	NLARX SVM Nonlinear ARX Support Vector Machine (SVM)
Training Speed	●*	●	●
Inference Speed	●	●	●
Model Size	●	●	●
Accuracy (RMSE)	●	●	●

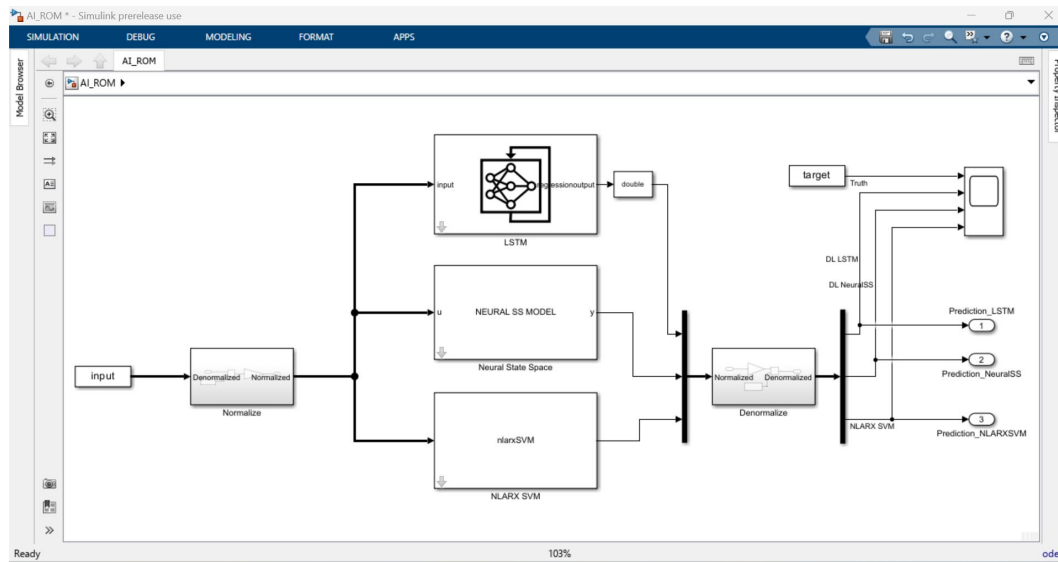
Results are specific to Vehicle Engine ROM example

Better ● Okay ● Worse ●

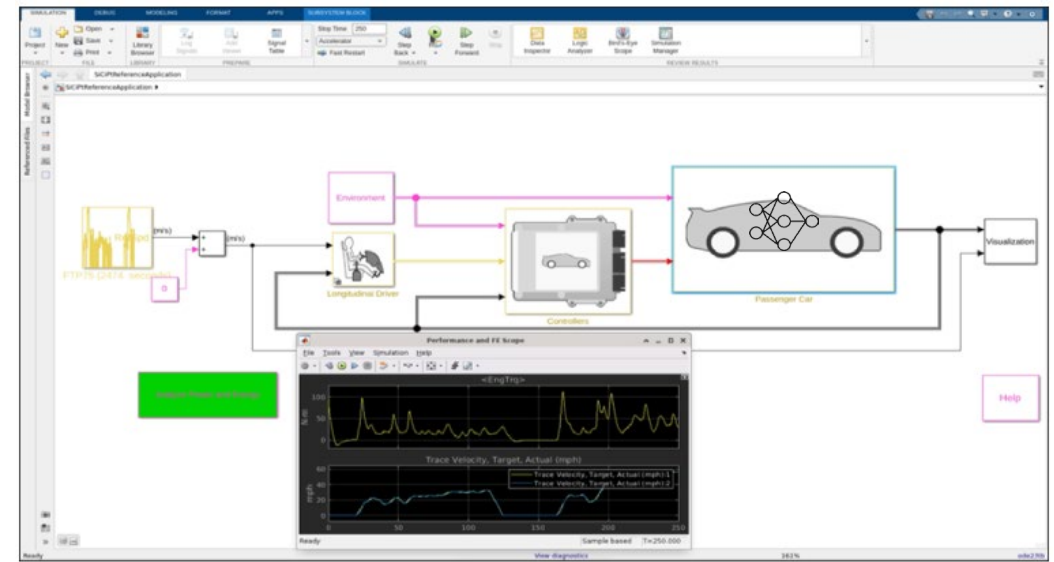
* ● if trained using a GPU. Testing made with GPU NVIDIA A100

系统级仿真

Integration of trained AI model into Simulink



System-level simulation



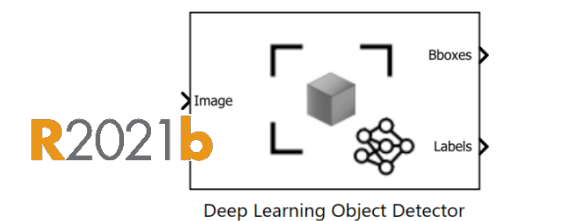
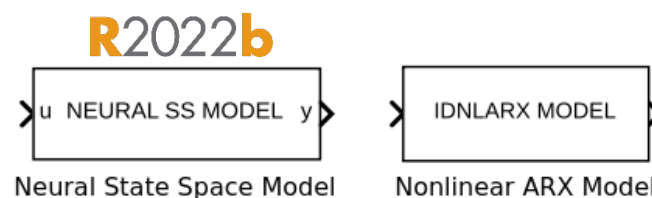
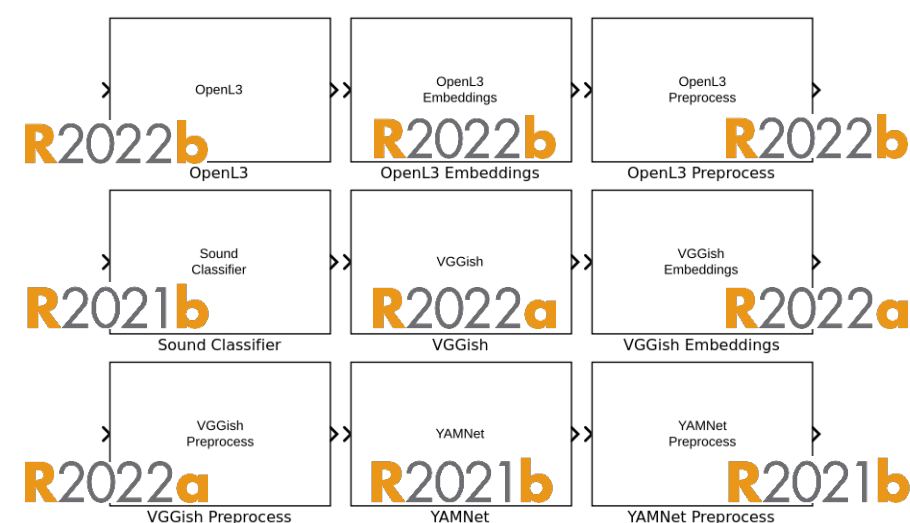
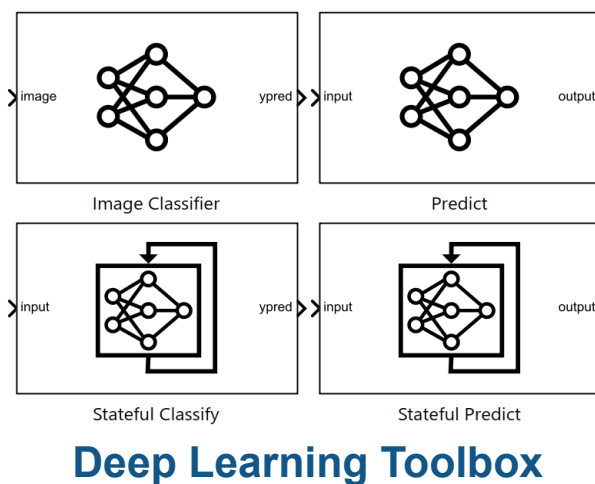
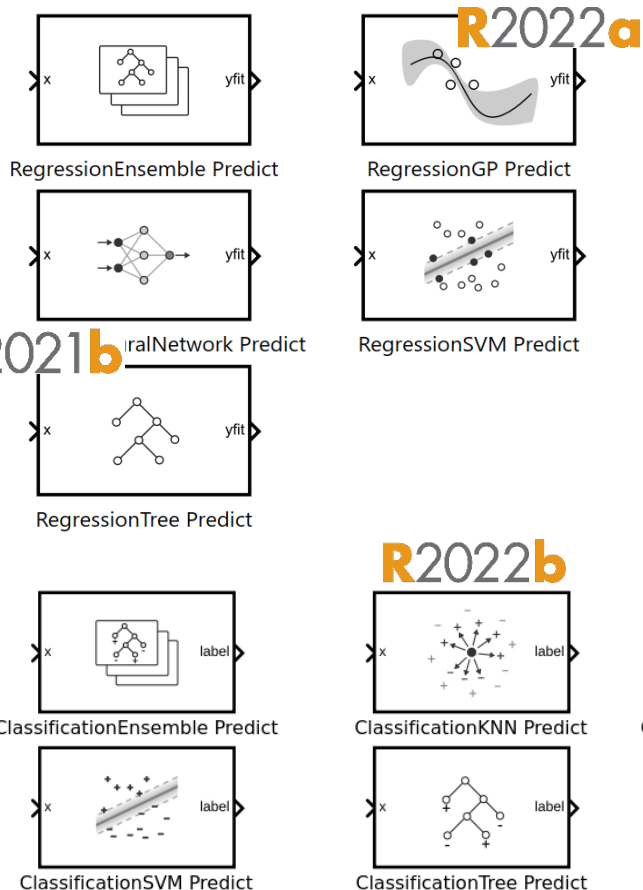
Data Preparation

AI Modeling

Simulation & Test

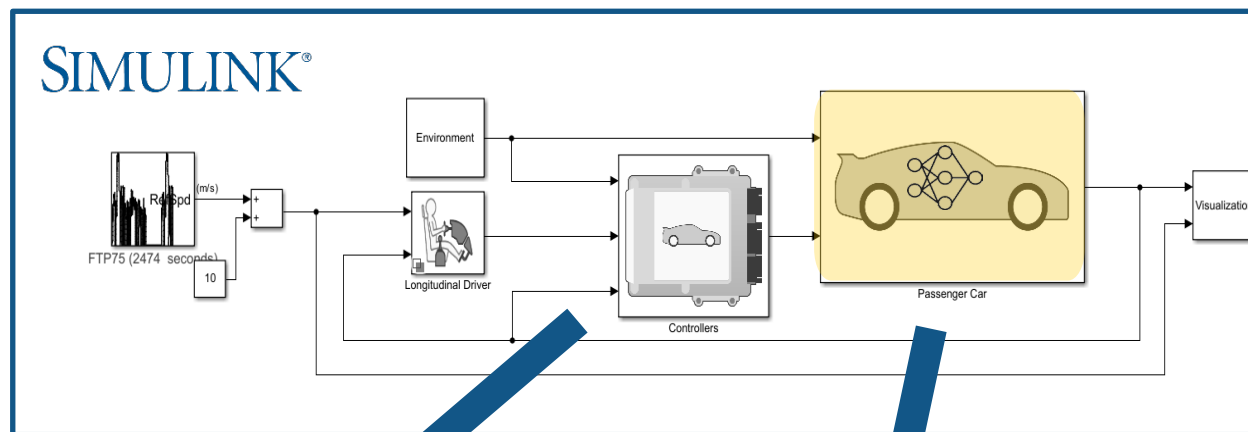
Deployment

Simulink中的AI相关库逐步进行扩展，包含更多的模型



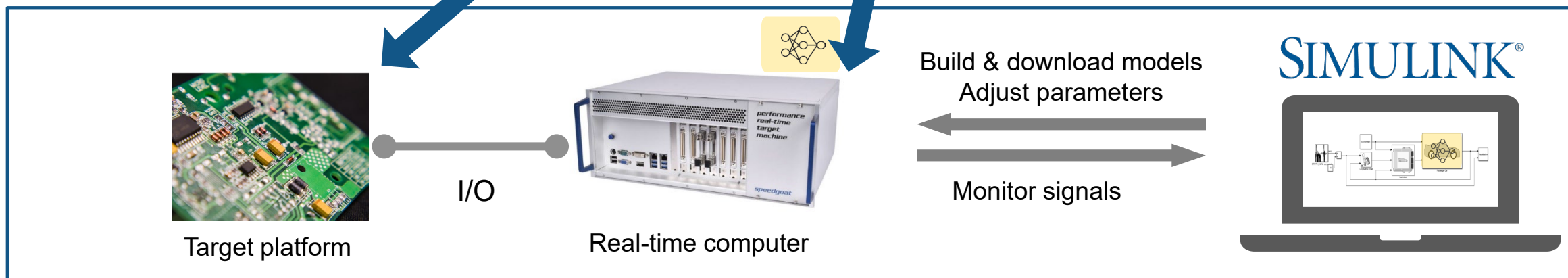
Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox

硬件在环仿真



Code generation from controller

Code generation from ROM model



Data Preparation

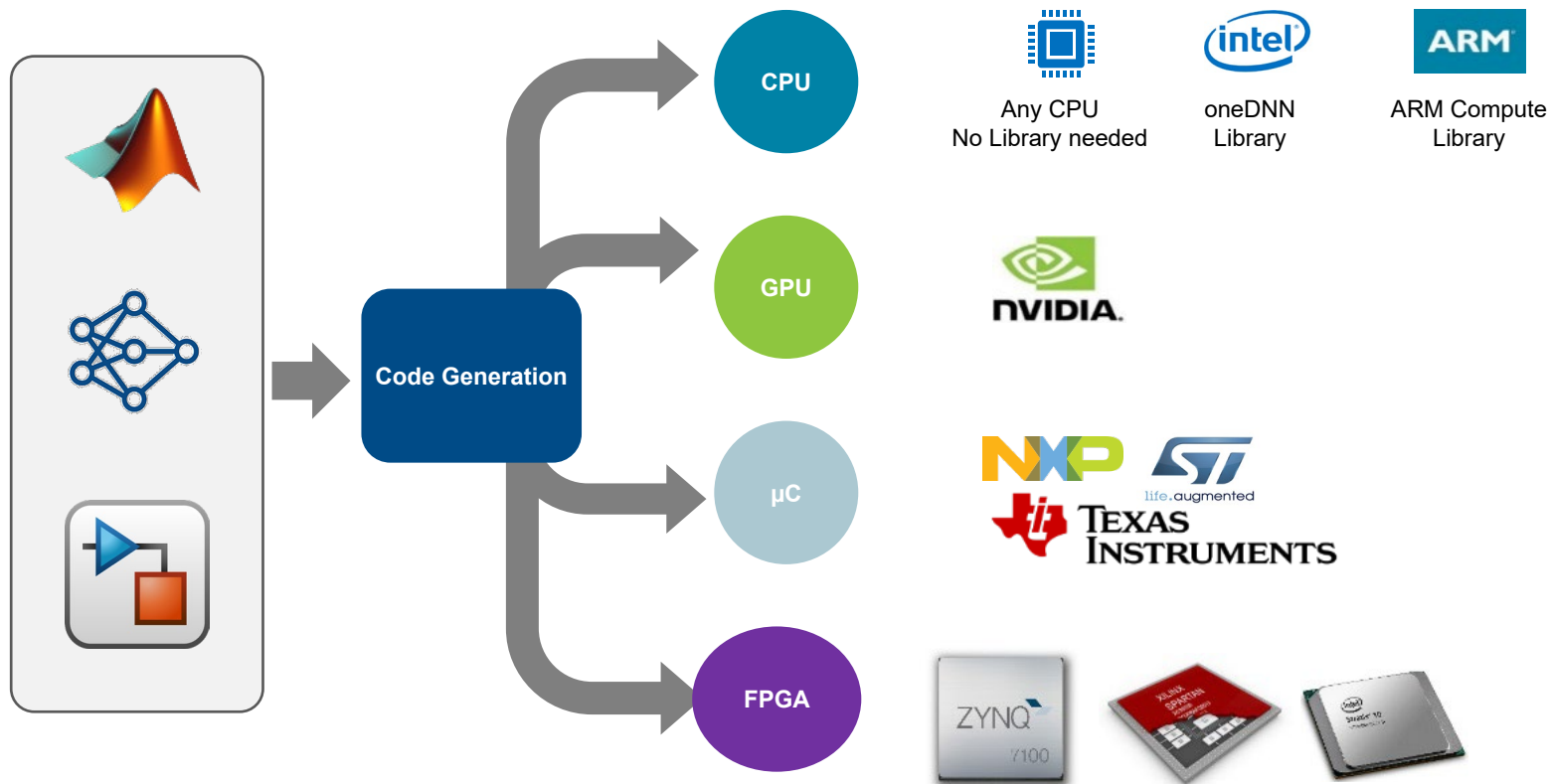
AI Modeling

Simulation & Test

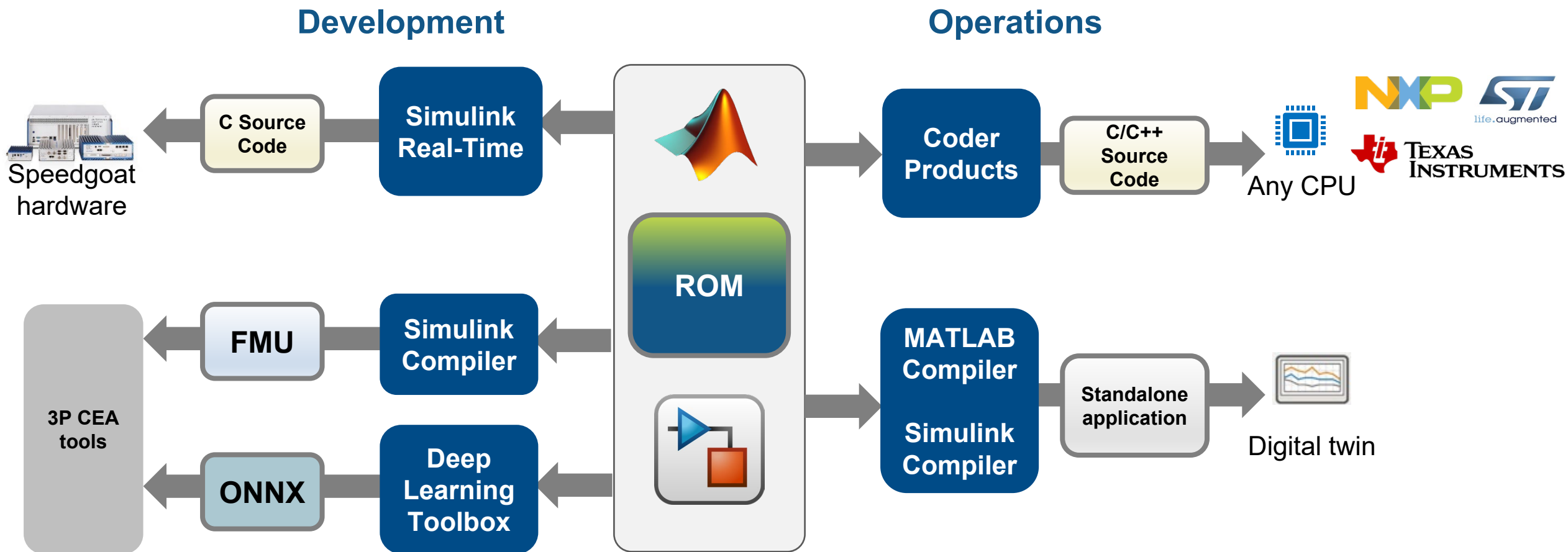
Deployment

硬件在环仿真

- 代码生成



降阶模型的应用和部署



总结

赋能

使用高保真度模型进行HIL测试和系统级仿真；探索MATLAB中的各种ROM技术加快HIL测试和系统级仿真。

探索

在MATLAB中探索不同的ROM技术，以找到最佳方法。

MATLAB EXPO

谢谢



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