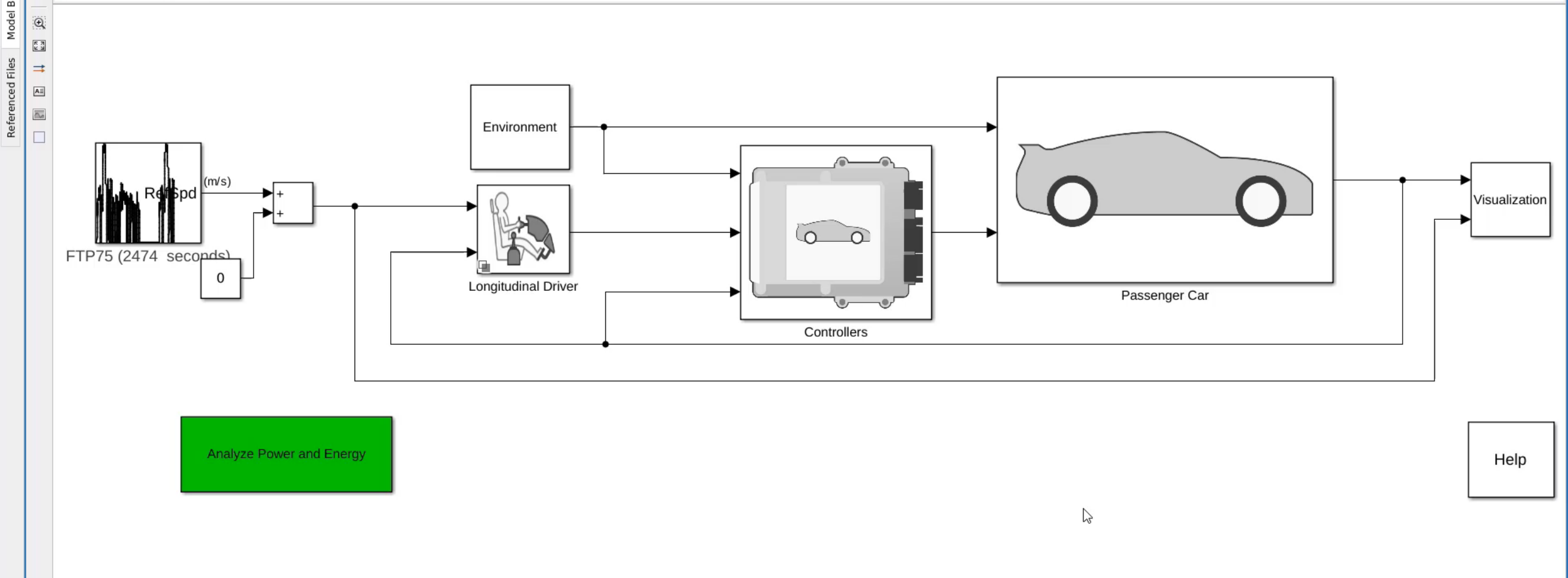


# MATLAB EXPO

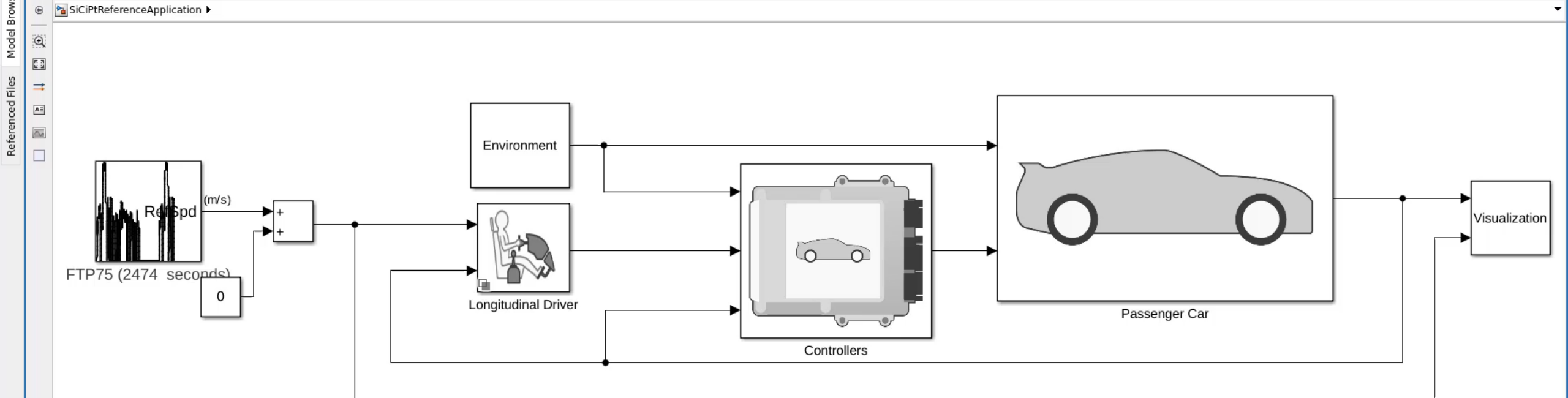
## 인공지능 AI 기반 차원 축소 모델을 사용한 Simulink에서의 시스템 분석 및 설계 가속화

엄준상 부장, 매스웍스코리아





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Analyze Power and Energy

Help

## Key takeaways

### Enable

Hardware-in-the Loop (HIL) testing and system-level simulation for high-fidelity models.

### Explore

Various Reduced Order Modeling (ROM) techniques in MATLAB to find the best method.

## Common Challenges



High fidelity models, such as ones from 3<sup>rd</sup> party FEA tools, are too slow for system level simulation and HIL testing.



Creating a ROM that produces desired results in terms of speed, accuracy, interpretability, etc.

# Reduced Order Modeling

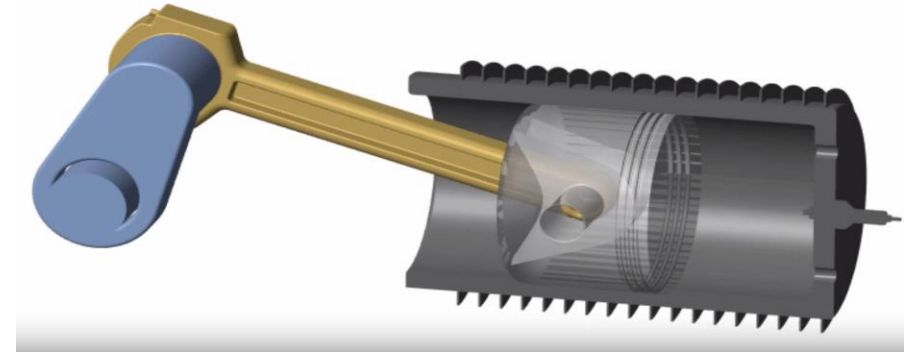
## What

- Techniques to **reduce the computational complexity** of a computer model
- Provide reduced, but acceptable fidelity**

## Why

- Enable simulation of FEA models in Simulink
- Perform hardware-in-the-loop testing
- Develop virtual sensors, Digital twins
- Perform control design
- Enable desktop simulations for orders-of-magnitude longer timescales

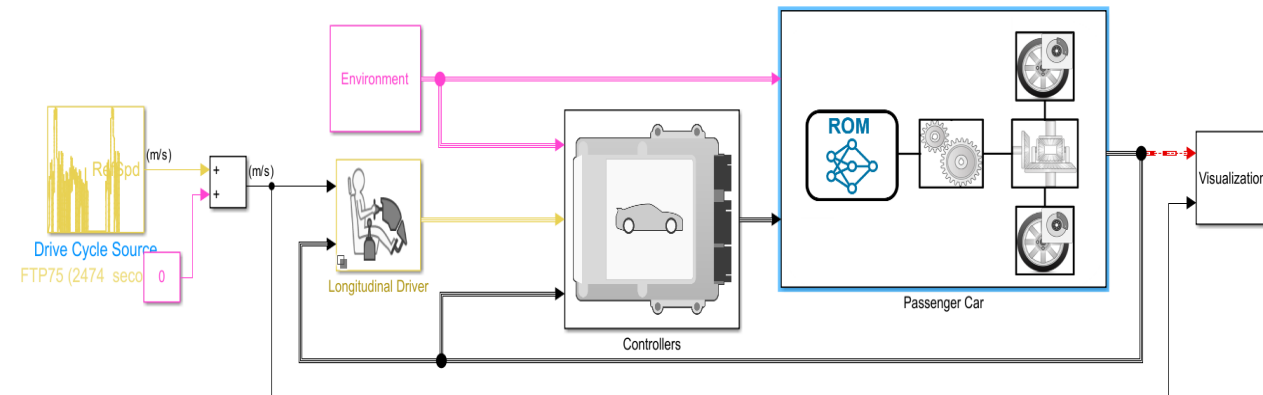
High-fidelity model



Simulation time



Reduced-Order Model (ROM)



# Reduced Order Modeling techniques

How

AI-Based  
Data-driven

Inputs  
Engine speed (RPM)  
Ignition timing  
Throttle position  
Wastegate valve



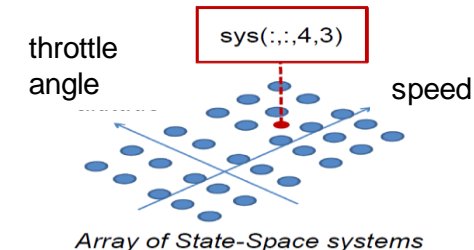
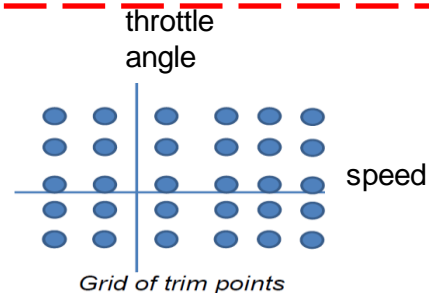
AI model

Outputs  
Engine Torque

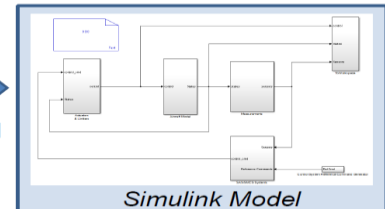
*focus today*

Reduced order  
model

Linearization



Loop through the grid  
of trim points



Identify local model at  
each trim point

Model-based

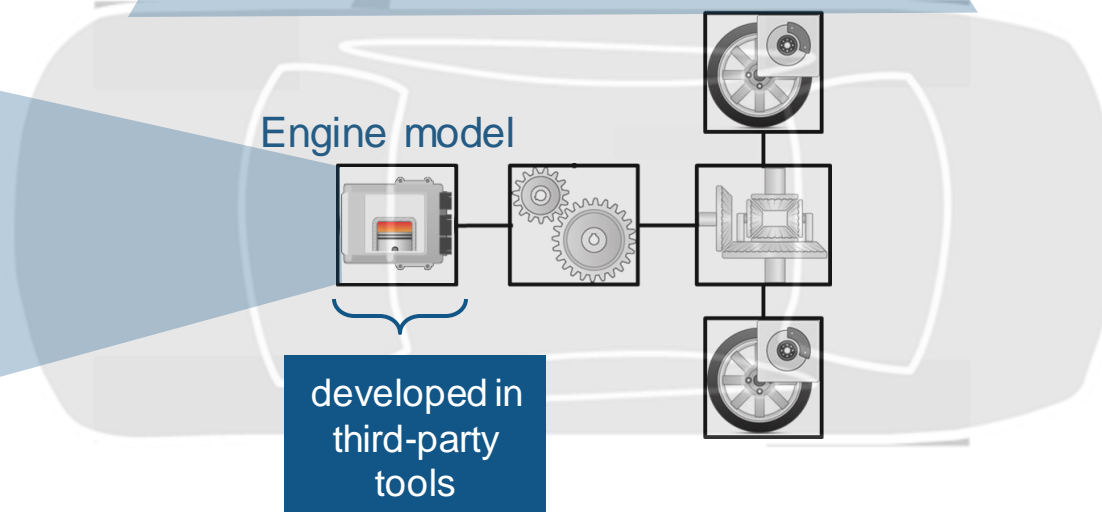
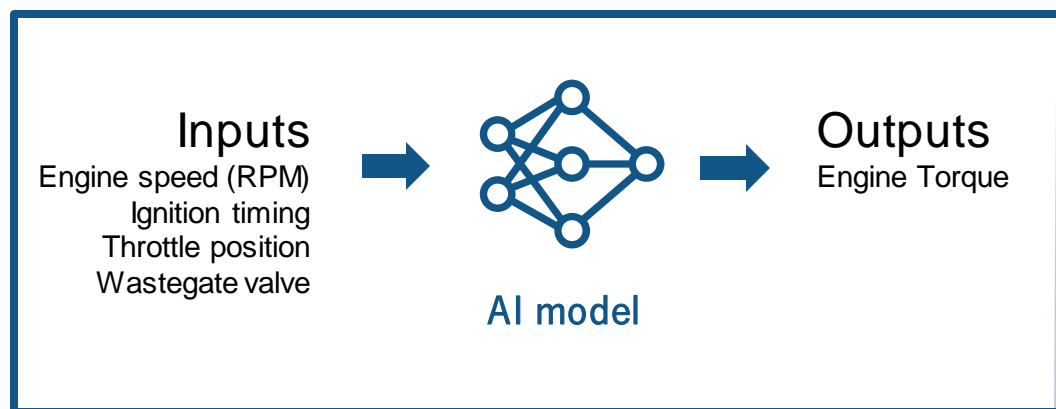
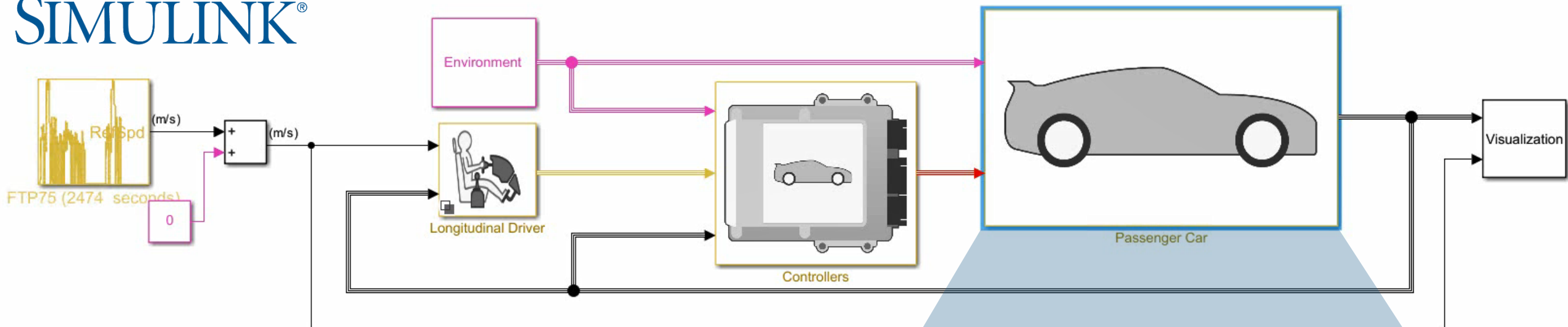
FEA  
Software

Simulink  
Simscape Multibody  
Control System Toolbox

# Example overview

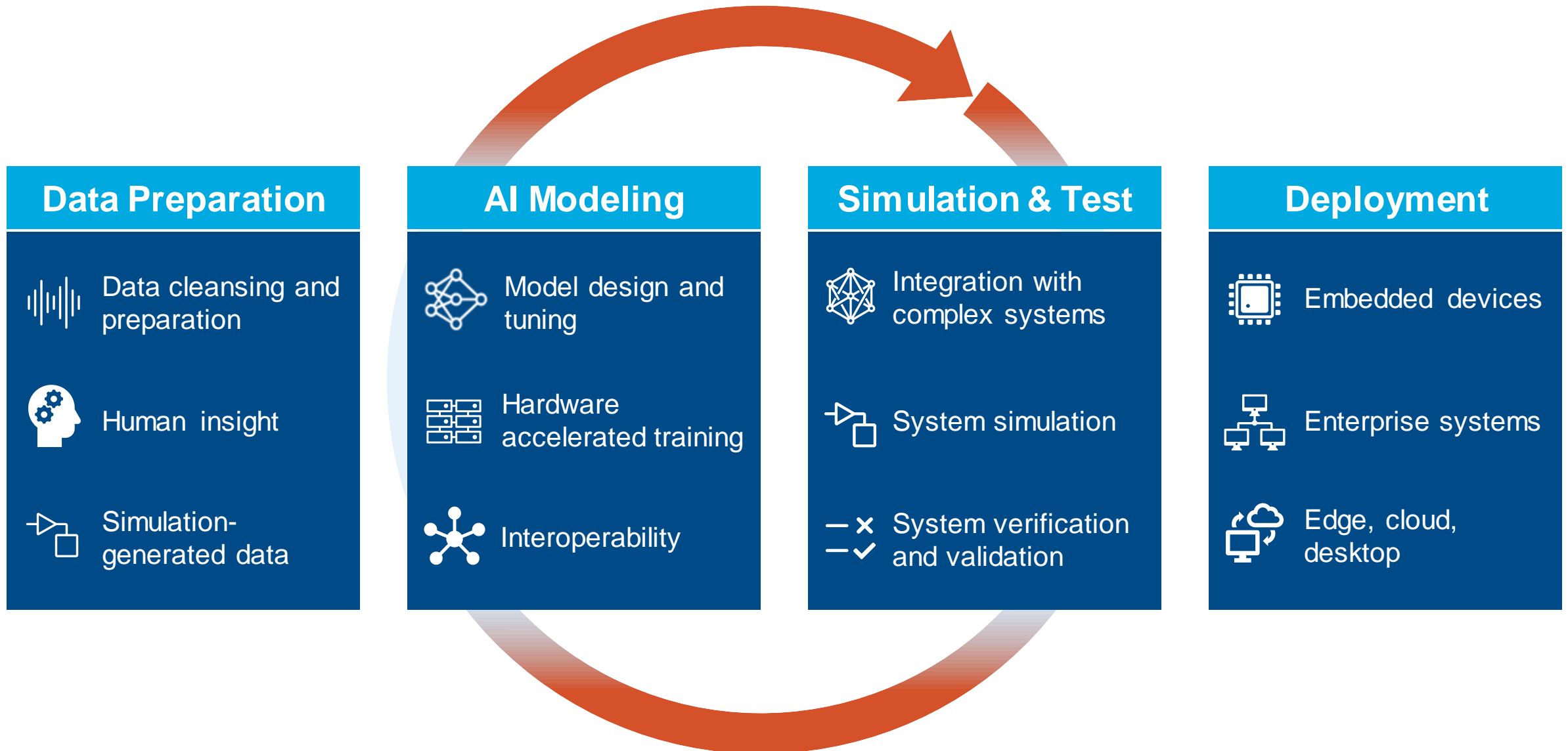
*Replacing a first-principles engine model with an AI-based Reduced Order Model*

SIMULINK®





# AI-driven system design workflow



# Generate synthetic data for training

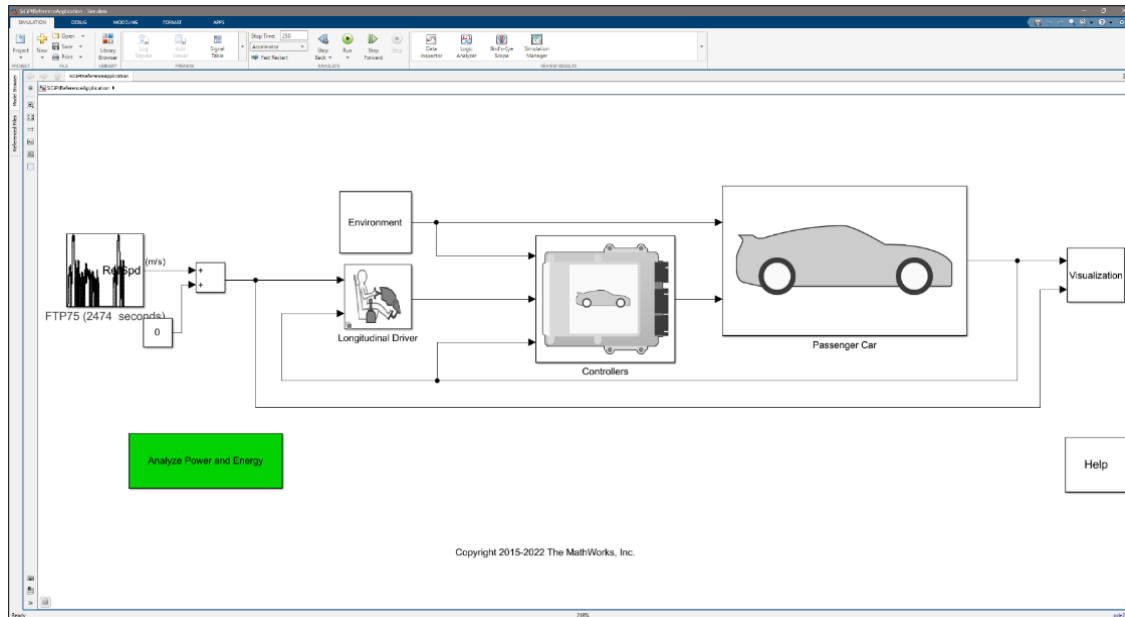
Data Preparation

AI Modeling

Simulation & Test

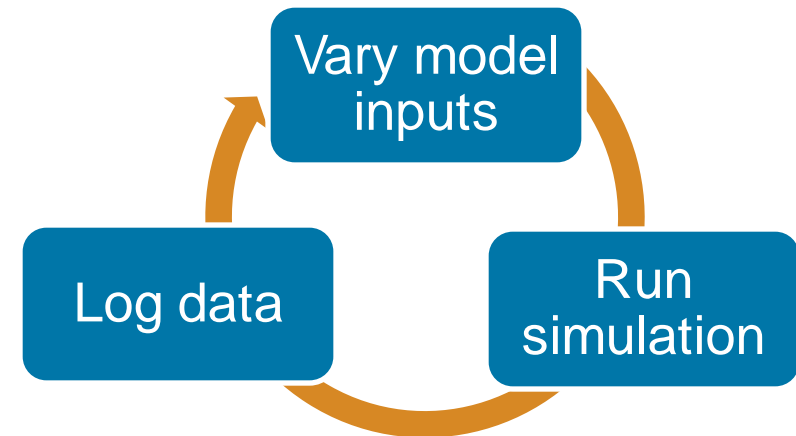
Deployment

Perform Design of Experiments (DoE) and generate synthetic data from Simulink model



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

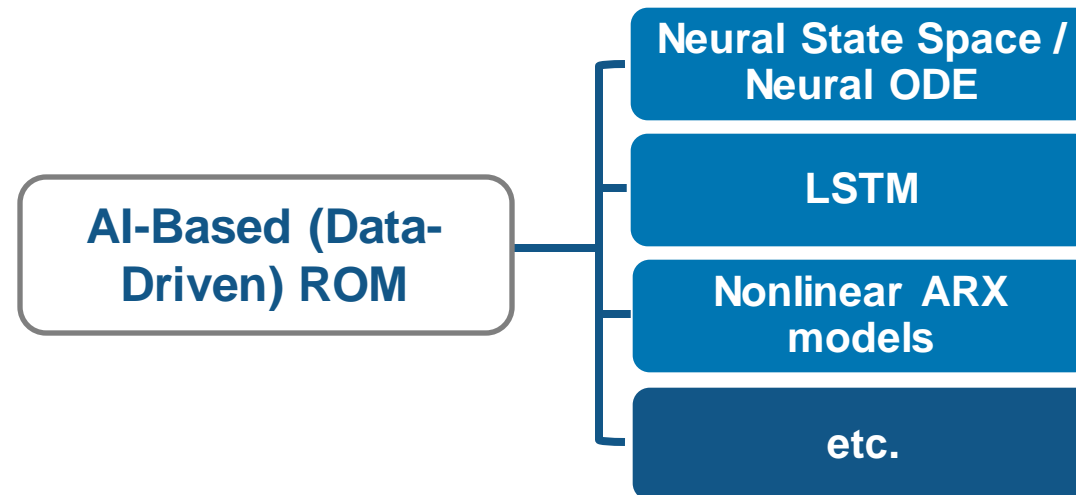
# AI techniques that are suited for modeling dynamic systems

Data Preparation

**AI Modeling**

Simulation & Test

Deployment



# Create deep-learning based nonlinear state-space models without having to be a deep learning expert

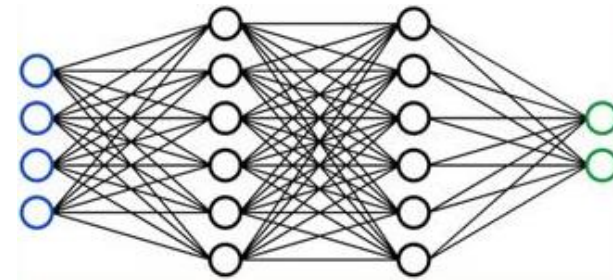
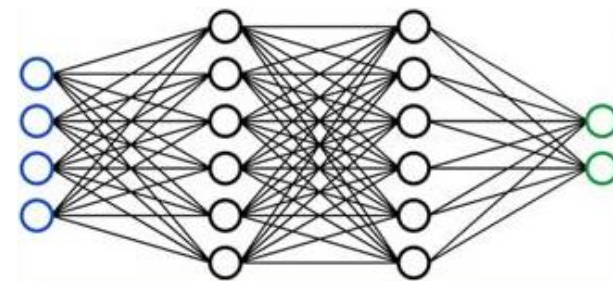
Data Preparation

AI Modeling

Simulation &amp; Test

Deployment

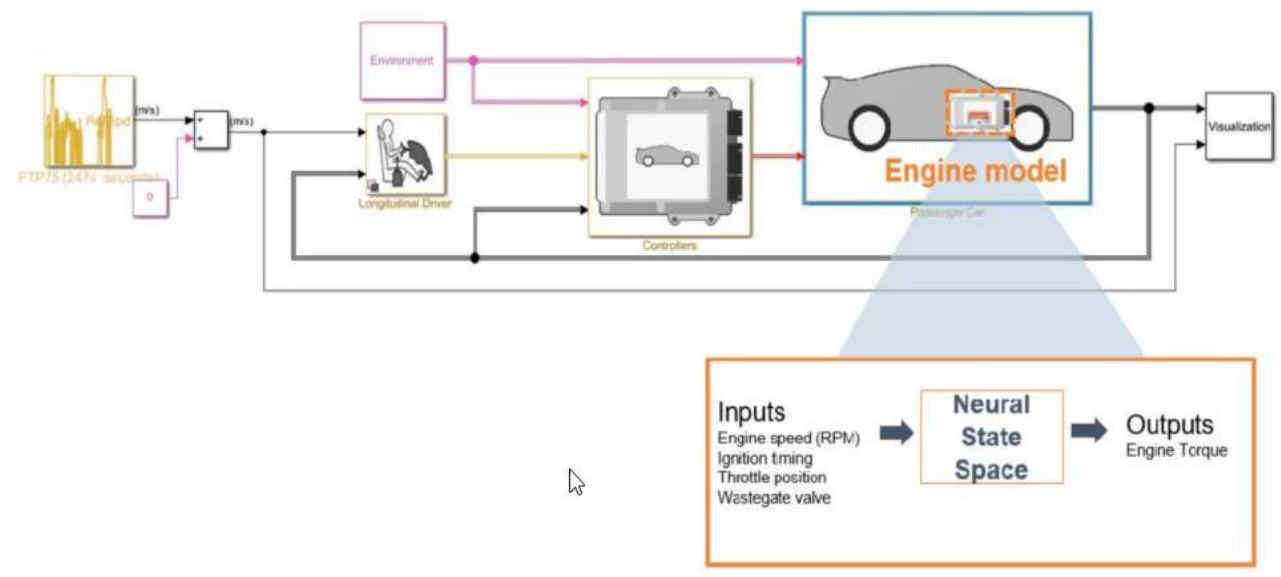
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}) \end{cases}$$

State Network ( $f$ )Output Network ( $g$ )

*Neural state-space model*

# Training Neural State Space Models

This example shows how to train and evaluate Neural State Space to model the behaviour of a vehicle engine.



## Table of Contents

- 1. Data preparation
  - 1.1. Prepare training and validation data
  - 1.2. Visually explore the data
- 2. Design and Train Neural State Space Model
- 3. Validate the Model

Project path

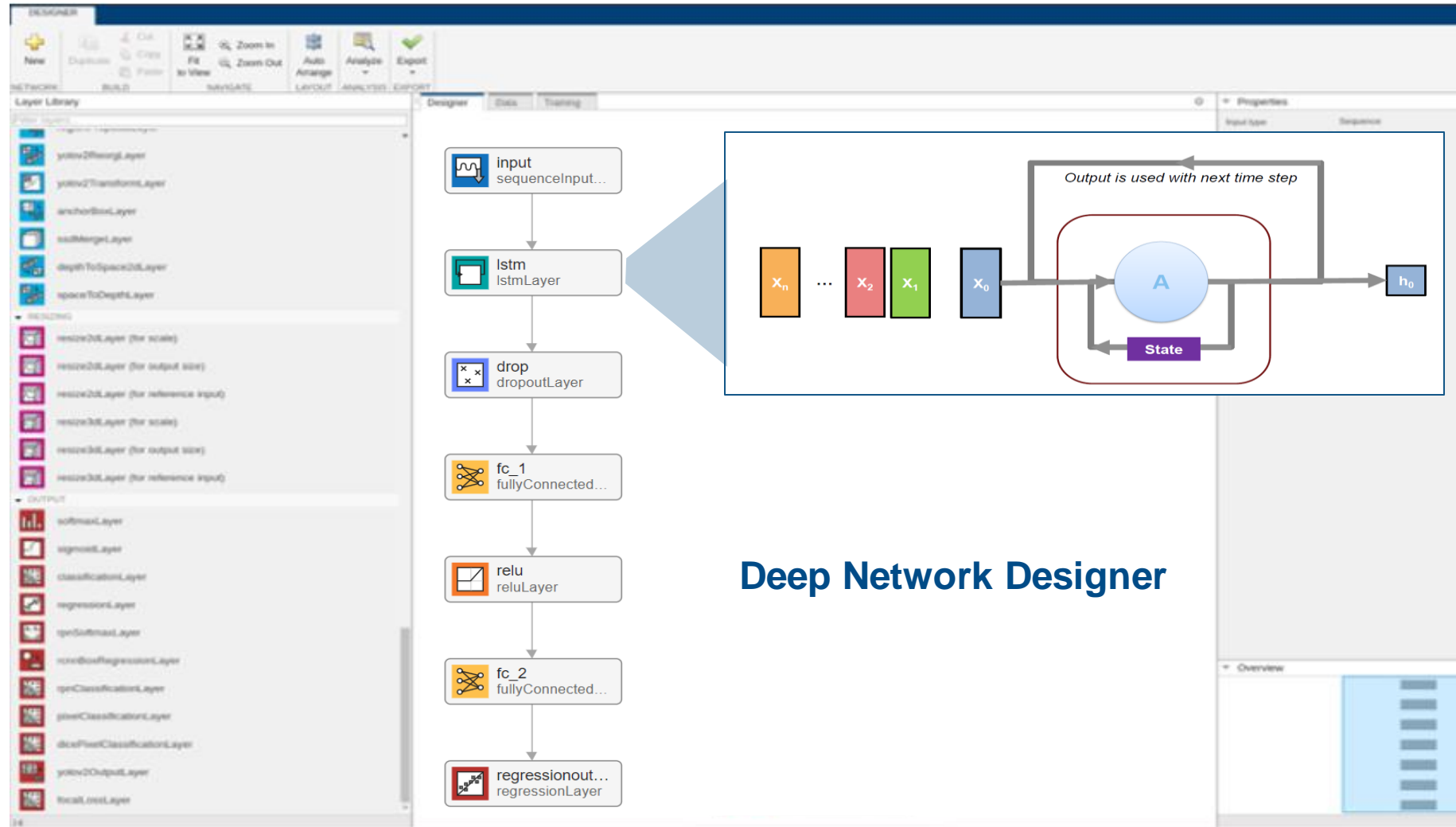
# Capture time dependencies in time-series data using LSTM

Data Preparation

AI Modeling

Simulation &amp; Test

Deployment



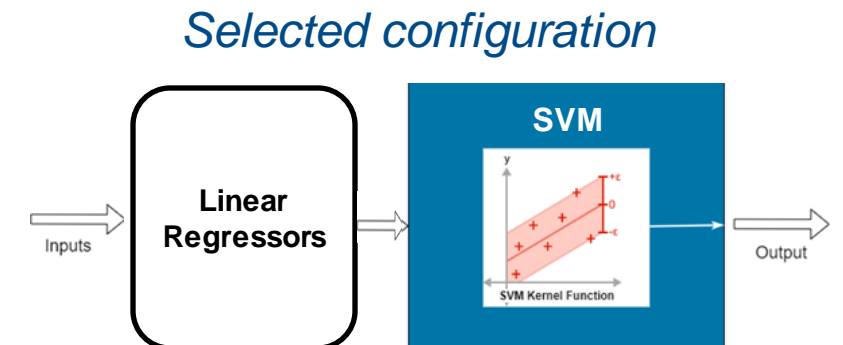
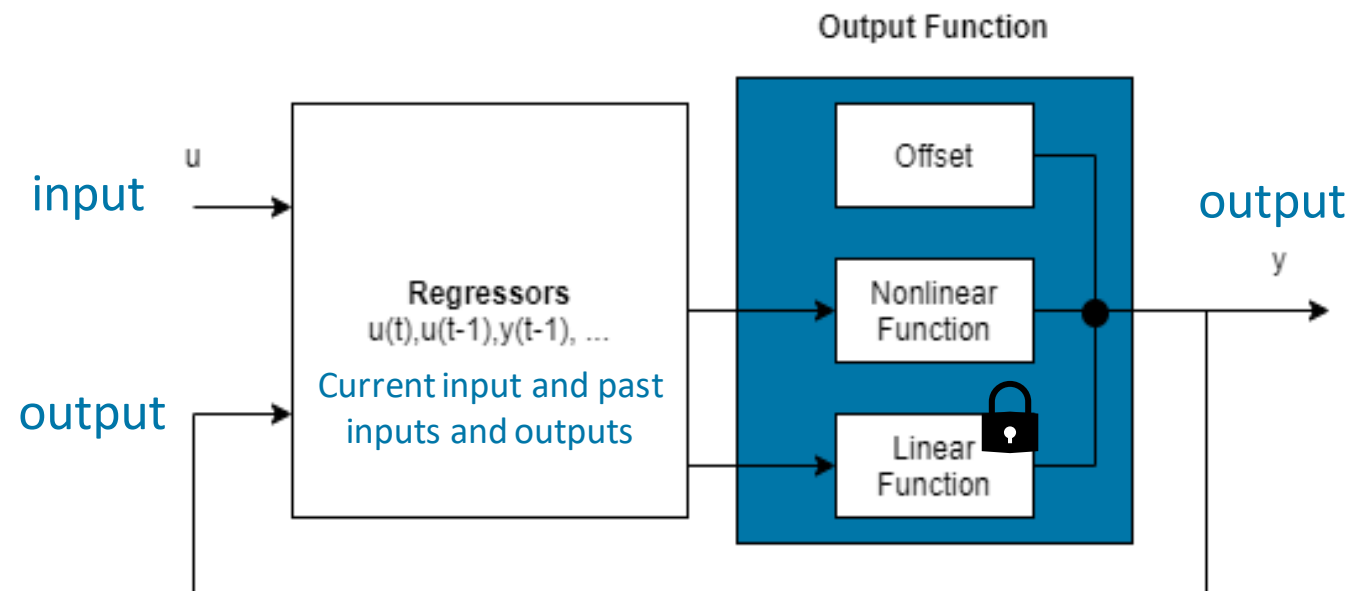
# Include insights and knowledge of physics of your system using Nonlinear ARX Models

Data Preparation

**AI Modeling**

Simulation &amp; Test

Deployment



*Extend linear models and model nonlinear behavior using flexible nonlinear functions*

# Design and run experiments to train and compare your AI models with Experiment Manager

Data Preparation

AI Modeling

Simulation & Test

Deployment

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Experiment Manager interface. The 'Experiment Browser' on the left lists 'Experiment\_ROM' and 'Experiment\_NeuralSS\_neurons' (with 'Result1 (Running)' below it). The main window displays the 'Exhaustive Sweep Result' for 'Experiment\_NeuralSS\_neurons', which started on 11/25/2022 at 2:08:54 PM. A progress bar indicates 123/144 trials completed. A summary table shows: Complete (123), Running (12), Discarded (0), Stopped (0), Queued (9), Error (0), and Canceled (0).

Trial	Status	Actions	Progress	Elapsed Time	Layer1Size	Layer2Size	rsme	rsquared
105	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 8 min 16 sec	24.0000	18.0000	6.7193	0.9376
106	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 10 min 15 sec	26.0000	18.0000	6.8516	0.9336
107	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 9 min 15 sec	28.0000	18.0000	6.7473	0.9372
108	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 8 min 31 sec	30.0000	18.0000	7.0995	0.9334
109	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 7 min 40 sec	8.0000	20.0000	8.2273	0.9048
110	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 8 min 37 sec	10.0000	20.0000	7.6367	0.9170
111	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 11 min 13 sec	12.0000	20.0000	6.8602	0.9335
112	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 7 min 46 sec	14.0000	20.0000	6.8844	0.9348
113	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 9 min 21 sec	16.0000	20.0000	6.4283	0.9412
114	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 10 min 2 sec	18.0000	20.0000	7.3595	0.9290
115	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 8 min 36 sec	20.0000	20.0000	6.4776	0.9419
116	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 9 min 15 sec	22.0000	20.0000	7.5079	0.9198
117	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 10 min 0 sec	24.0000	20.0000	6.3367	0.9448
118	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 8 min 47 sec	26.0000	20.0000	6.8573	0.9360
119	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 9 min 48 sec	28.0000	20.0000	7.0676	0.9346
120	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 10 min 19 sec	30.0000	20.0000	7.1261	0.9277
121	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 7 min 31 sec	8.0000	22.0000	7.3217	0.9332
122	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 7 min 29 sec	10.0000	22.0000	6.6845	0.9359
123	Complete		100.0%	0 hr 6 min 58 sec	12.0000	22.0000	6.8869	0.9320
124	Running		0.0%	0 hr 6 min 7 sec	14.0000	22.0000		
125	Running		0.0%	0 hr 6 min 4 sec	16.0000	22.0000		
126	Running		0.0%	0 hr 4 min 54 sec	18.0000	22.0000		
127	Running		0.0%	0 hr 3 min 34 sec	20.0000	22.0000		
128	Running		0.0%	0 hr 2 min 49 sec	22.0000	22.0000		

```
function output = Experiment_NeuralSS_neurons(params,monitor)
load engineData_neuralSS.mat; %#ok<*LOAD>
load parameters;

nssobj = idNeuralStateSpace(1,NumInputs=4); % no output Y in this case

% Configure state network
nssobj.StateNetwork = createMLPNetwork(nssobj,'state', ...
LayerSizes=[params.Layer1Size params.Layer2Size] ...
WeightsInitializer="glorot",BiasInitializer="narrow-normal", ...
Activations='tanh');
```



# Manage AI tradeoffs for your system



	<b>LSTM</b> Long Short-Term Memory Network	<b>Neural SS</b> Neural State Space (Neural ODE)	<b>NLARX SVM</b> 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

# System-level simulation

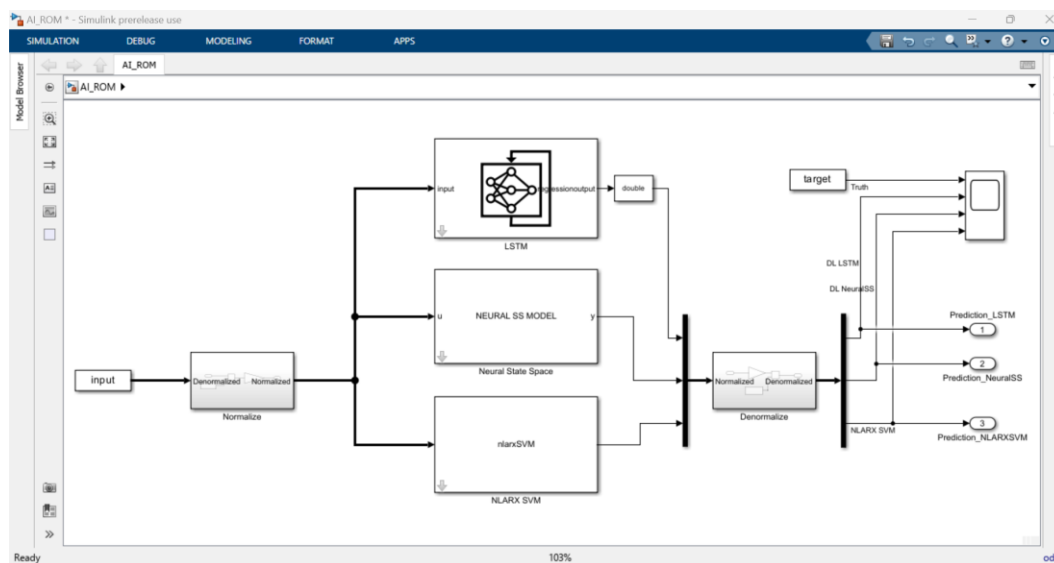
Data Preparation

AI Modeling

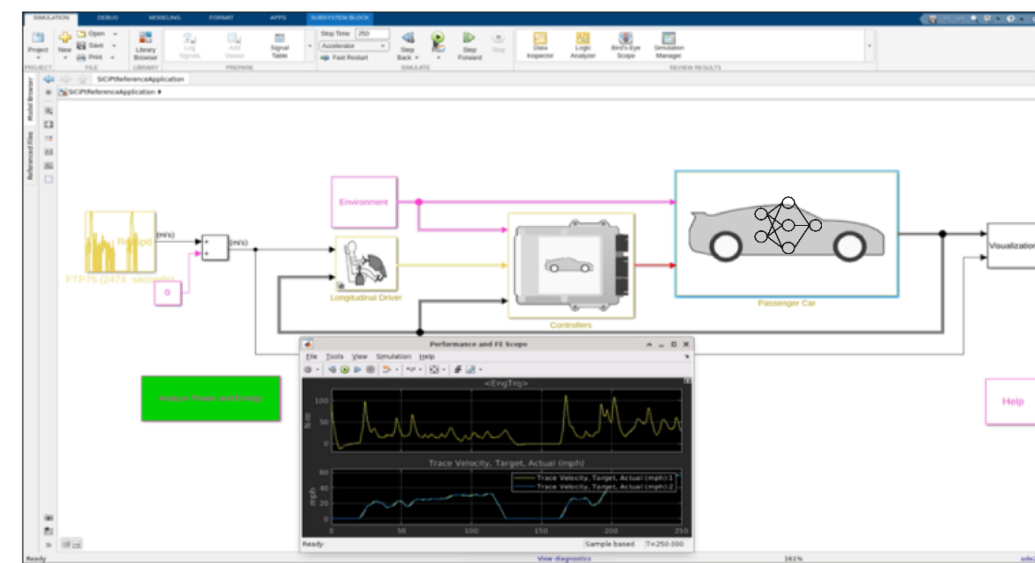
Simulation & Test

Deployment

## Integration of trained AI model into Simulink



## System-level simulation



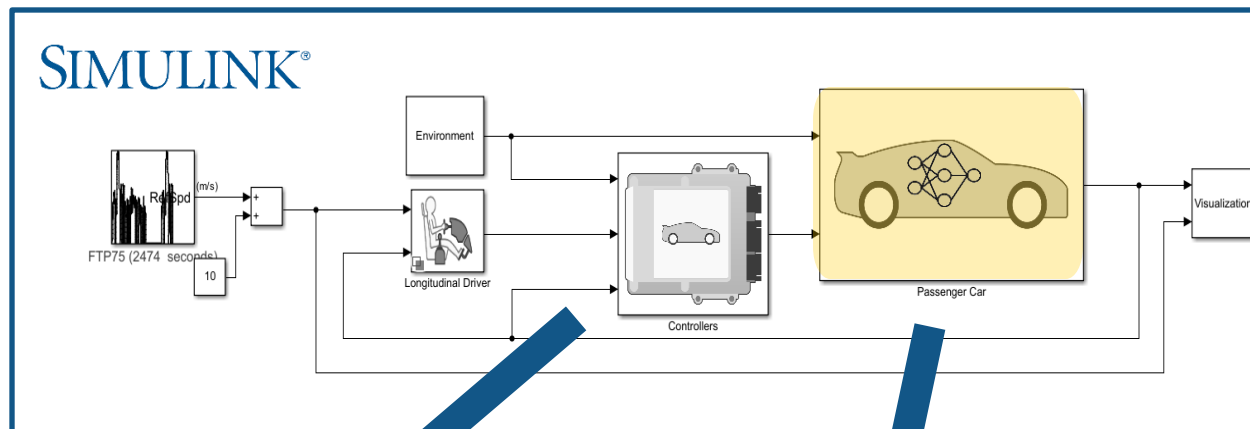
# Hardware-in-the-loop simulation

Data Preparation

AI Modeling

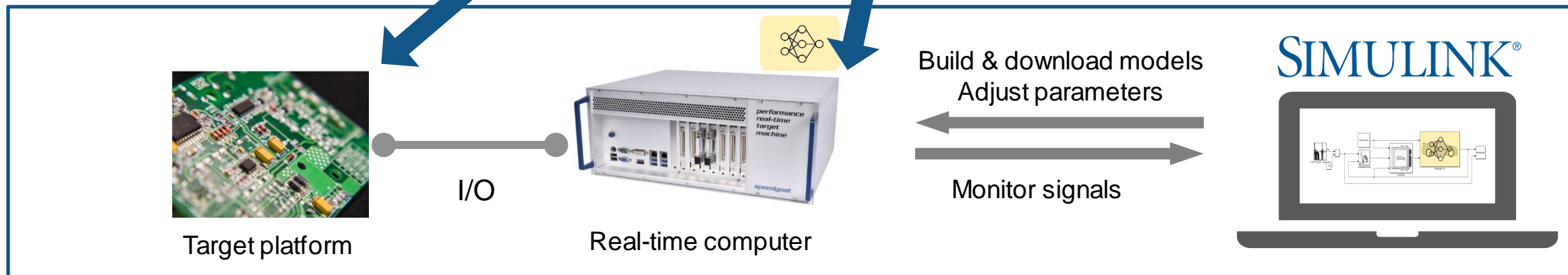
Simulation & Test

Deployment



Code generation from controller

Code generation from ROM model



# Hardware-in-the-loop simulation



Data Preparation

AI Modeling

Simulation & Test

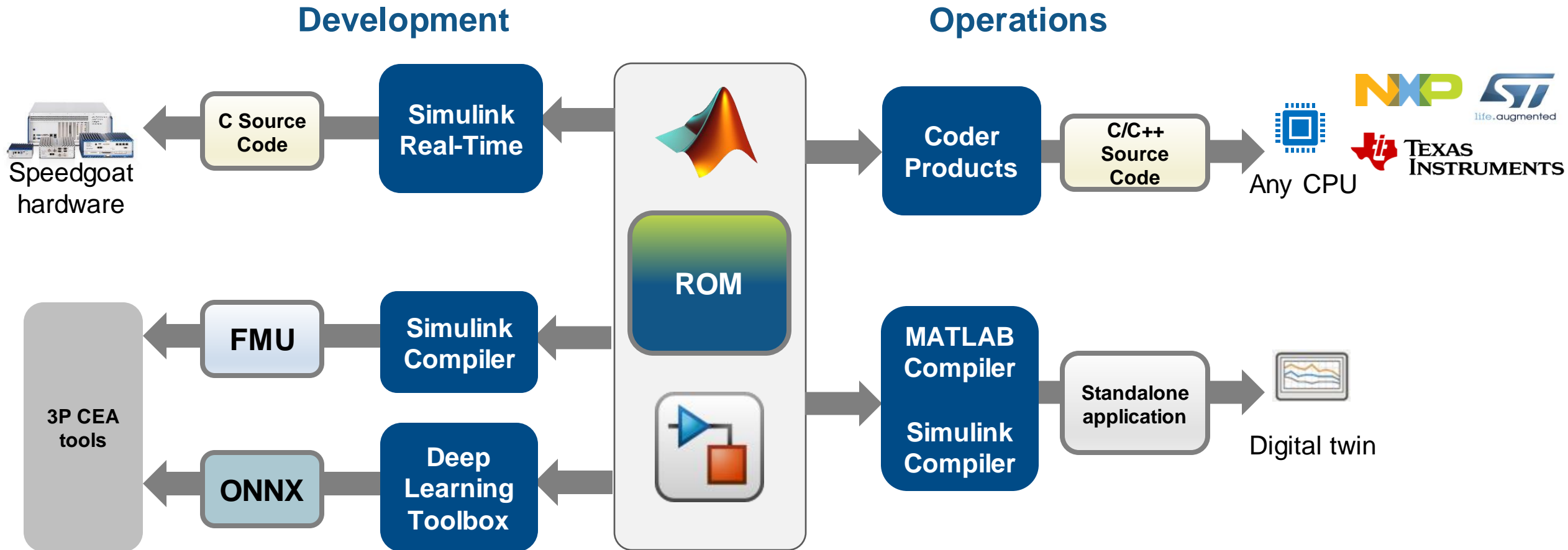
Deployment

The screenshot displays the Simulink environment for a hardware-in-the-loop (HIL) simulation. The main workspace shows a Simulink model titled "demo\_SL\_LSTM\_SLRT". The model consists of several interconnected blocks: "InputData" and "Xmu" are summed and multiplied by "1./Xsig" before entering a "Sequenceinput" block. This block contains an LSTM neural network. The output of the LSTM is "regressionoutput", which is summed with "Ymu" and multiplied by "Ysig". The resulting signal is fed into an "LSTM" block, which also receives "OutputData" as a reference. The final output is "simout".

Overlaid on the workspace is the text: **Connect to HIL Simulator & Run Simulation**. A red box highlights the "CONNECT TO TARGET COMPUTER" button in the top-left toolbar. The "REAL-TIME" tab is active, showing options like "Start Application" and "Data Inspector".

At the bottom of the workspace, there is an image of a "performance real-time target machine" hardware device. The status bar at the bottom indicates "External" connection, "View diagnostics", "178%", "T=0.820", and "FixedStepDiscrete".

# Use ROMs outside of Simulink, for development and operation stages



# Renault Uses Deep Learning Networks to Estimate NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions

## Challenge

Design, simulate, and improve aftertreatment systems to reduce oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions

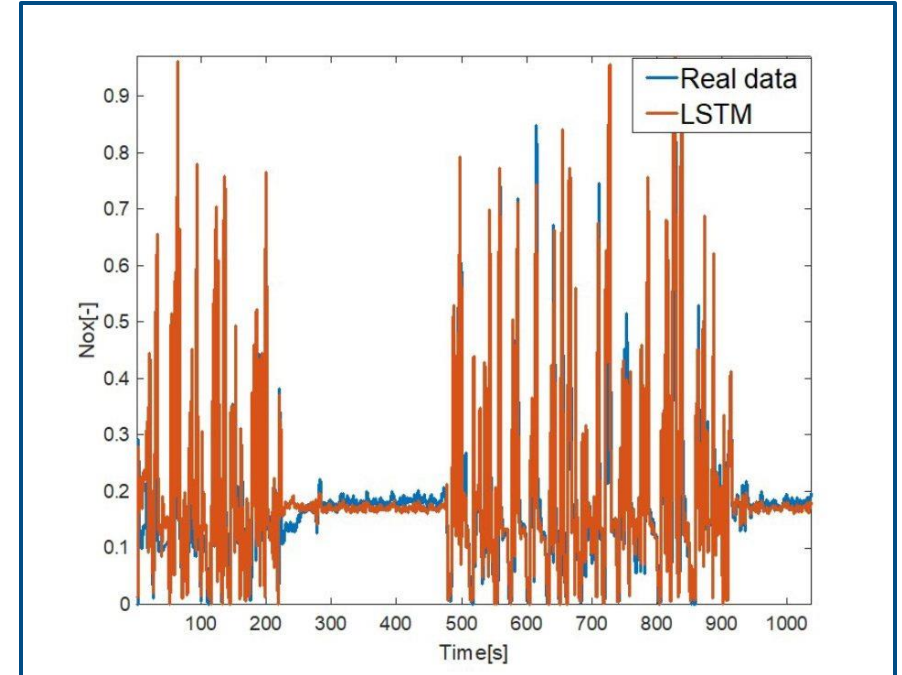
## Solution

Use MATLAB and Deep Learning Toolbox to model engine-out NO<sub>x</sub> emissions using a long short-term memory (LSTM) network

## Results

- NO<sub>x</sub> emissions predicted with close to 90% accuracy
- LSTM network incorporated into after treatment simulation model
- Code generated directly from network for ECU deployment

[Link to article](#)



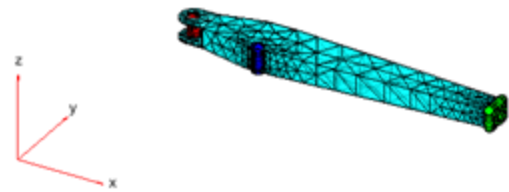
Measured NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from an actual engine and modeled NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the LSTM network.

*“Even though we are not specialists in deep learning, using MATLAB and Deep Learning Toolbox we were able to create and train a network that predicts NO<sub>x</sub> emissions with almost 90% accuracy.”*

*- Nicoleta-Alexandra Stroe, Renault*

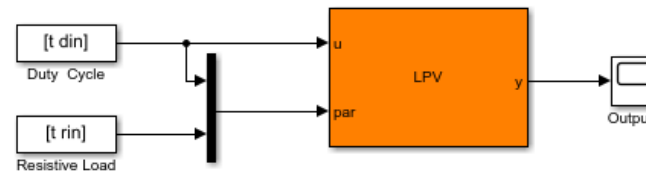
# Additional Reference Examples

## Model an Excavator Dipper Arm as a Flexible Body



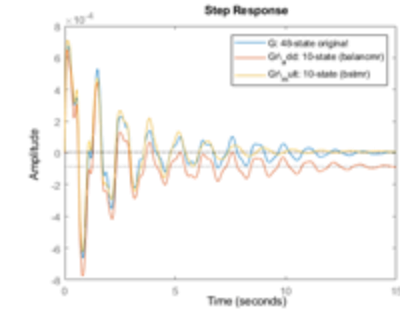
Simscape Multibody,  
Partial Differential Equation Toolbox  
[Link](#)

## LPV Approximation of Boost Converter Model



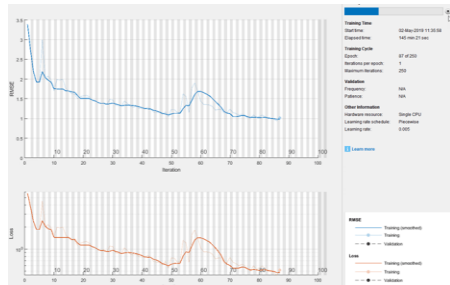
Simscape Electrical,  
Simulink Control Design  
[Link](#)

## Simplifying Higher-Order Plant Models



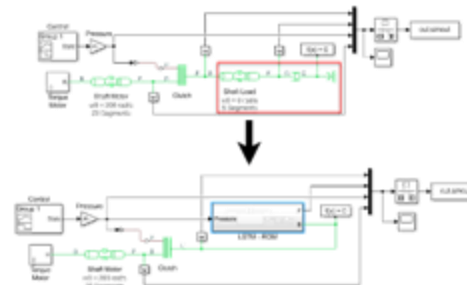
Robust Control Toolbox  
[Link](#)

## Generate a Deep Learning SI Engine Model



Deep Learning Toolbox,  
Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox  
[Link](#)

## Physical System Modeling Using LSTM Network in Simulink



Simulink, Simscape,  
Deep Learning Toolbox  
[Link](#)

## Surrogate Modeling Using Gaussian Process-Based NLARX Model



Simulink, Simscape, System Identification Toolbox,  
Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox  
[Link](#)

# MIT Researchers Apply Deep Learning and Acoustic Patterning in Organ Cell Growth Research

## Challenge

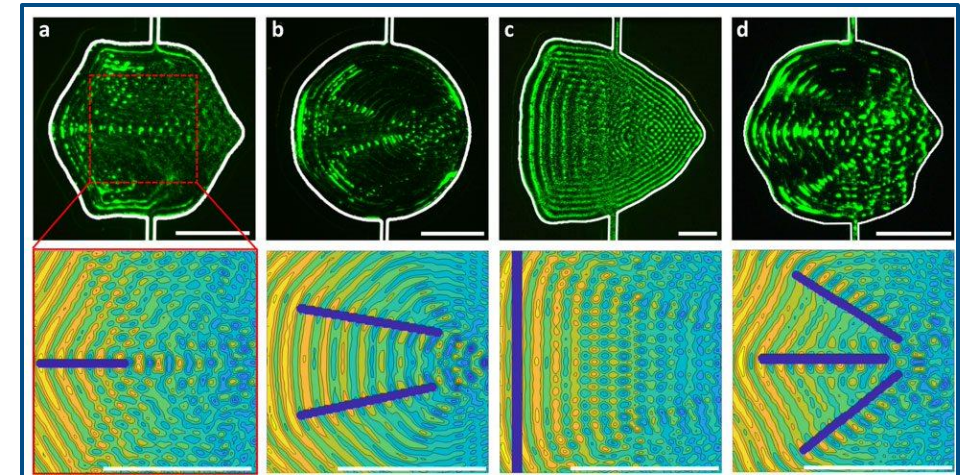
Noninvasively hold cells in place to grow organ tissue in the lab

## Solution

Use MATLAB and Deep Learning Toolbox to design microfluidic devices that arrange cells in a desired pattern when an acoustic wave is applied

## Results

- Network training time reduced with GPU processing
- Transitions between cloud and local machine simplified
- Baseline for other physics-informed machine learning projects established



Top: Patterns of suspended particles. Bottom: Simulated acoustic fields used to create the patterns.

*“We saved weeks of effort by conducting the entire workflow in MATLAB and using parallel computing to accelerate key steps such as generating the training data set from our simulator and training the deep learning neural network.”*

*- Samuel J. Raymond, Massachusetts Institute of Technology*



## Key takeaways

Enable

Hardware-in-the Loop (HIL) testing and system-level simulation for high-fidelity models.

Explore

Various ROM techniques in MATLAB to find the best method.

# MATLAB EXPO

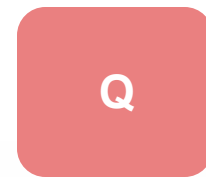
Thank you



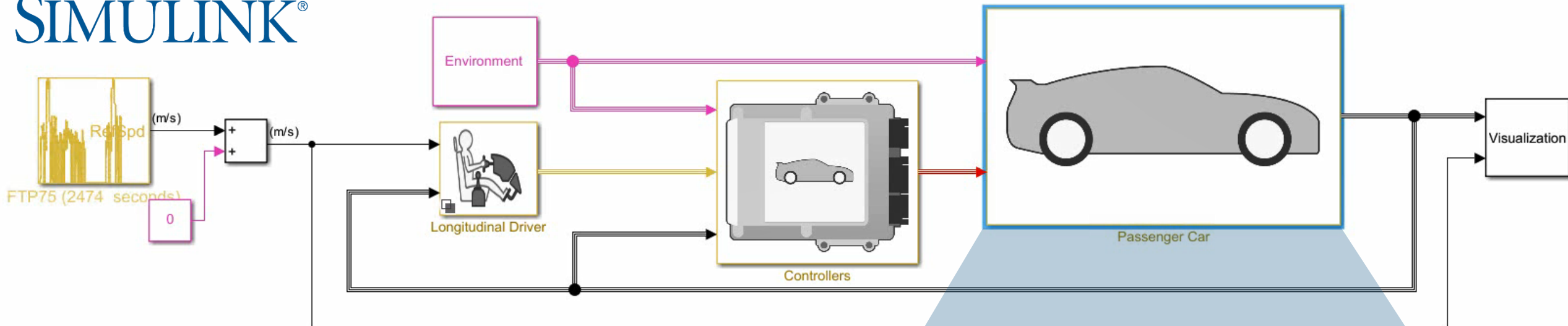
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# Challenges

Replacing a first-principles engine model with an AI-based Reduced Order Model



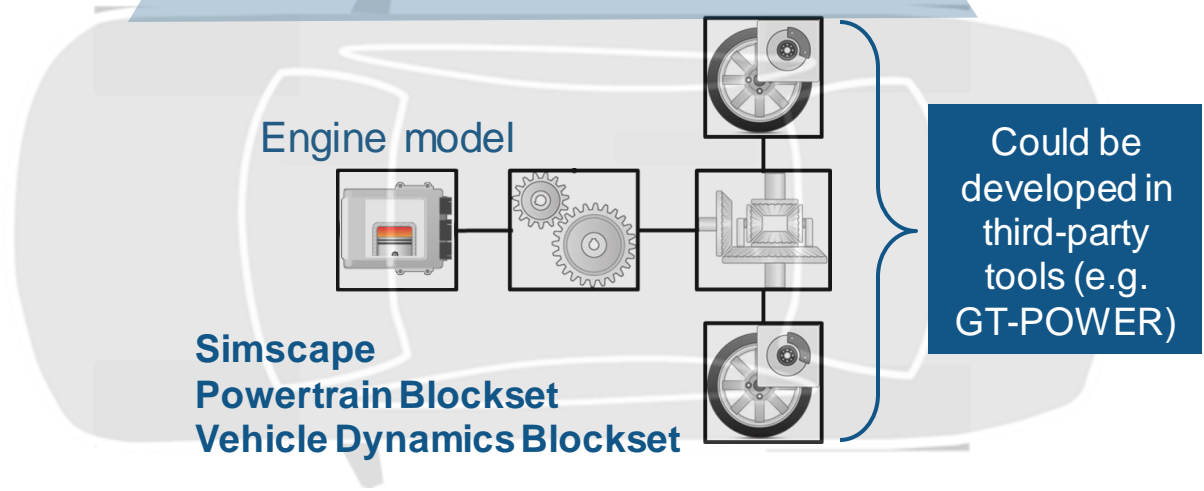
SIMULINK®



High fidelity

Complex model

Not suitable for simulation



# Generate synthetic data for training

Data Preparation

AI Modeling

Simulation & Test

Deployment

