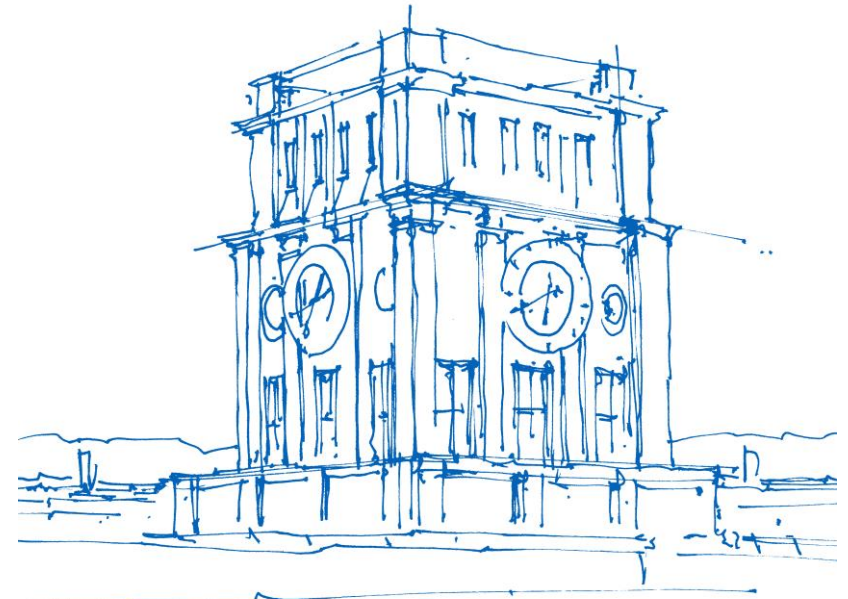


& - Analysis and Reduction of Large-Scale Dynamic Systems in MATLAB

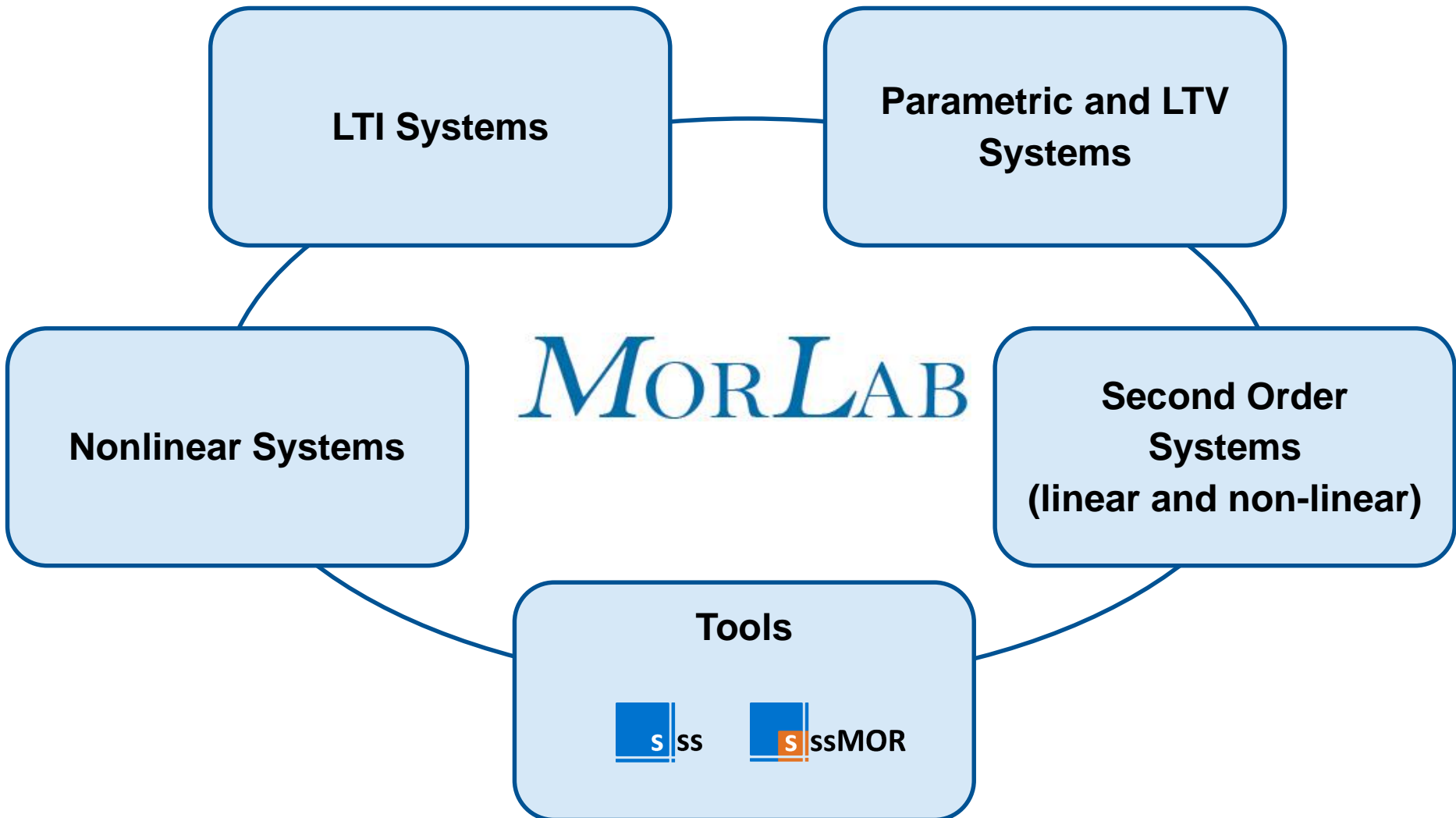
Alessandro Castagnotto

in collaboration with: Maria Cruz Varona, Boris Lohmann

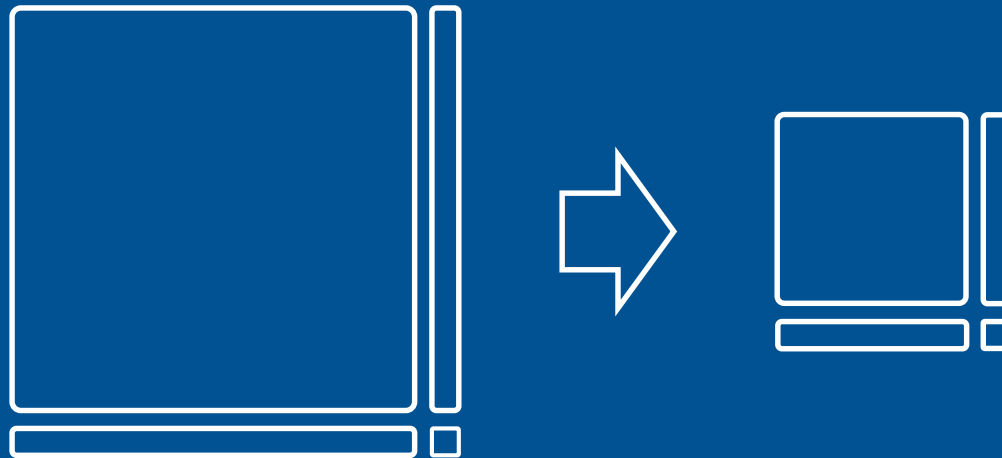
related publications: “sss & sssMOR: Analysis and reduction of large-scale dynamic systems in MATLAB”, at – Automatisierungstechnik (2017)



Model Order Reduction @ MORLAB

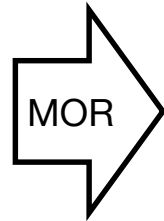


The model order reduction setting



Model order reduction (MOR)

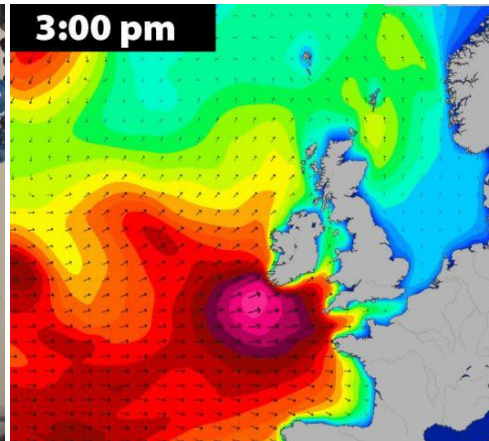
$$\left. \begin{aligned} E \dot{x} &= A x + B u \\ y &= C x + D u \end{aligned} \right\} x \in \mathbb{R}^N$$



$$\begin{aligned} E_r \dot{x}_r &= A_r x_r + B_r u \\ y_r &= C_r x_r + D u \end{aligned}$$

$$x_r \in \mathbb{R}^n, n \ll N$$

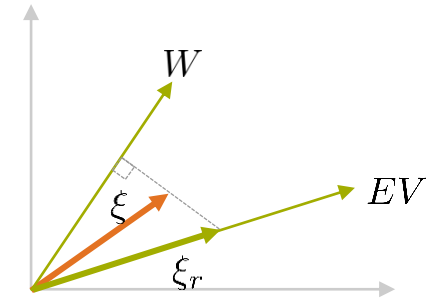
- ✓ high-fidelity approximation
- ✓ preservation of properties
- ✓ numerically efficient



Projective MOR

Approximation in the subspace $\mathcal{V} = \text{Im}(V)$

$$x = V x_r + e, \quad V \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times n}$$



Petrov-Galerkin Projection:

(cf. projection by $\Pi = EV(W^\top EV)^{-1}W^\top$)

$$\underbrace{W^\top E V}_{E_r} \dot{x}_r = \underbrace{W^\top A V}_{A_r} x_r + \underbrace{W^\top B}_{B_r} u$$

$$y \approx y_r = C V x_r + D u$$

Balanced Truncation

Preserve state-space directions with highest energy transfer

Controllability and Observability

$$A W_c E^\top + E W_c A^\top + B B^\top = 0$$

$$A^\top W_o E + E^\top W_o A + C^\top C = 0$$

...from an „energy“ perspective

$$\min_{s.t. x(t_e)=x_e} \int_0^\infty u^2(\tau) d\tau = x_e^\top W_c^{-1} x_e$$

$$\|y(t)\|_2^2 = x_0^\top W_o x_0$$

Balanced realization

$W_o \cdot W_c$ is system invariant

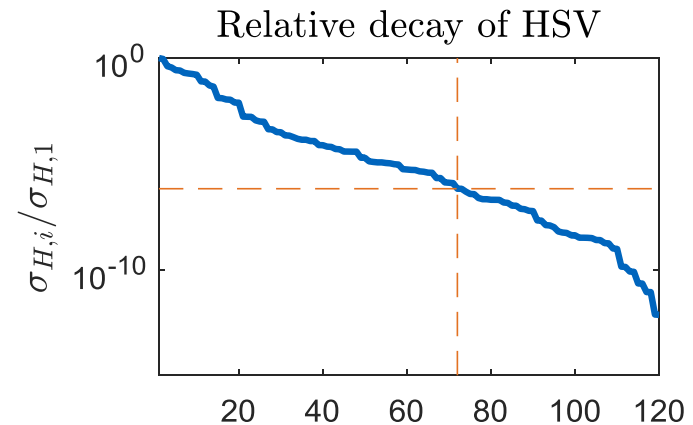


$$W_o = W_c = \Sigma_H := \text{diag}(\sigma_{H,1}, \dots, \sigma_{H,N})$$

$$W_c = S^\top S, \quad W_o = R^\top R$$

$$S R^\top = [U_1, U_2] \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{H,1} & \\ & \Sigma_{H,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1^\top \\ T_2^\top \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = R^\top T_1 \Sigma_{H,1}^{-1/2} \quad V = S^\top U_1 \Sigma_{H,1}^{-1/2}$$



Moment matching (rational interpolation)

Moments of a transfer function

$$G(s) = C(sE - A)^{-1}B$$

$$= G(s_0 + \Delta s) = - \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} M_i(s_0) \Delta s^i$$

s_0 : Interpolation frequency (shift)

$M_i(s_0)$: i -th moment about s_0

Rational Krylov (RK) subspaces

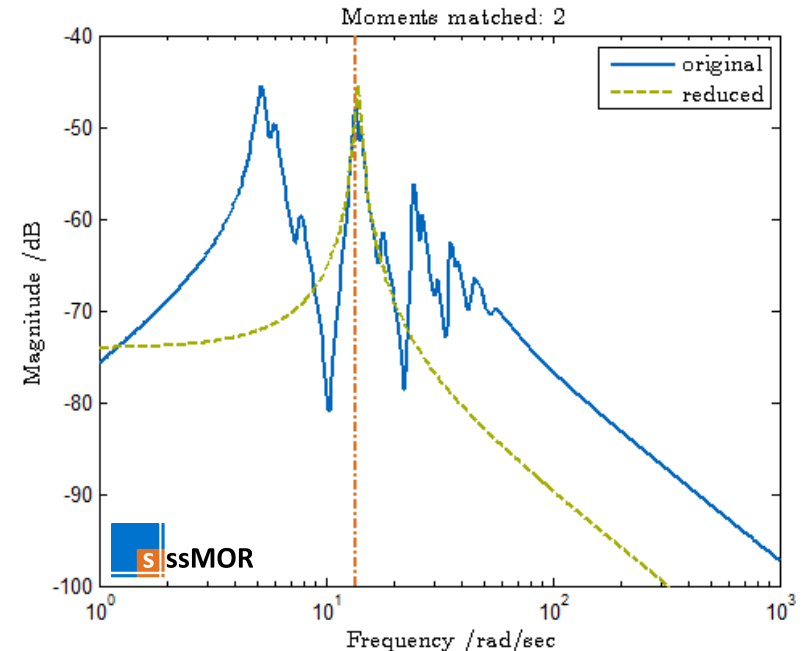
Choose V und W such that:

$$\mathcal{K}_q \left((A - s_0 E)^{-1} E, (A - s_0 E)^{-1} B \right) \subseteq \text{Im}(V)$$

$$\mathcal{K}_r \left((A - s_0 E)^{-\top} E^{\top}, (A - s_0 E)^{-\top} C^{\top} \right) \subseteq \text{Im}(W)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_i(s_0) = M_{r,i}(s_0)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, q + r - 1$



\mathcal{H}_2 -optimal model order reduction

$$\|G - G_r\|_{\mathcal{H}_2} = \min_{\dim(\tilde{G}_r)=n} \|G - \tilde{G}_r\|_{\mathcal{H}_2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} G(-\bar{\lambda}_{r,i}) &= G_r(-\bar{\lambda}_{r,i}) \\ G'(-\bar{\lambda}_{r,i}) &= G'_r(-\bar{\lambda}_{r,i}) \end{aligned}$$

Iterative Rational Krylov Algorithm

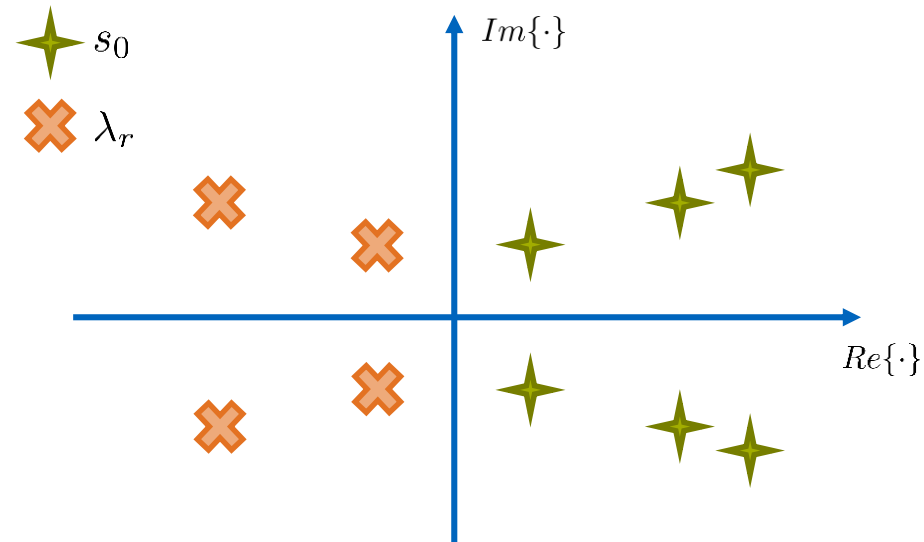
$$\Sigma := \{E, A, B, C\} \quad \Sigma_r := \{E_r, A_r, B_r, C_r\}$$

Algorithm Iterative Rational Krylov Algorithm (IRKA)

Input: Σ, s_0, tol

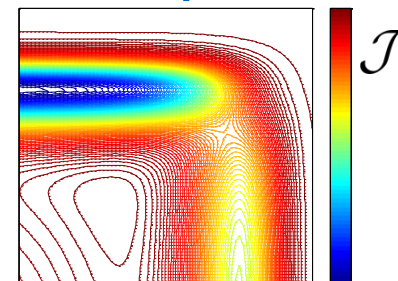
Output: locally \mathcal{H}_2 -optimal reduced model Σ_r, s_0^*

- 1: **while** relative change of $s_0 < \text{tol}$ **do**
- 2: $\Sigma_r \leftarrow \text{RK}(\Sigma, s_0)$ // Hermite reduction
- 3: $s_0 \leftarrow -\overline{\lambda}(\Sigma_r)$ // mirror reduced eigenvalues
- 4: **end while**
- 5: $s_0^* \leftarrow s_0$ // return optimal shifts

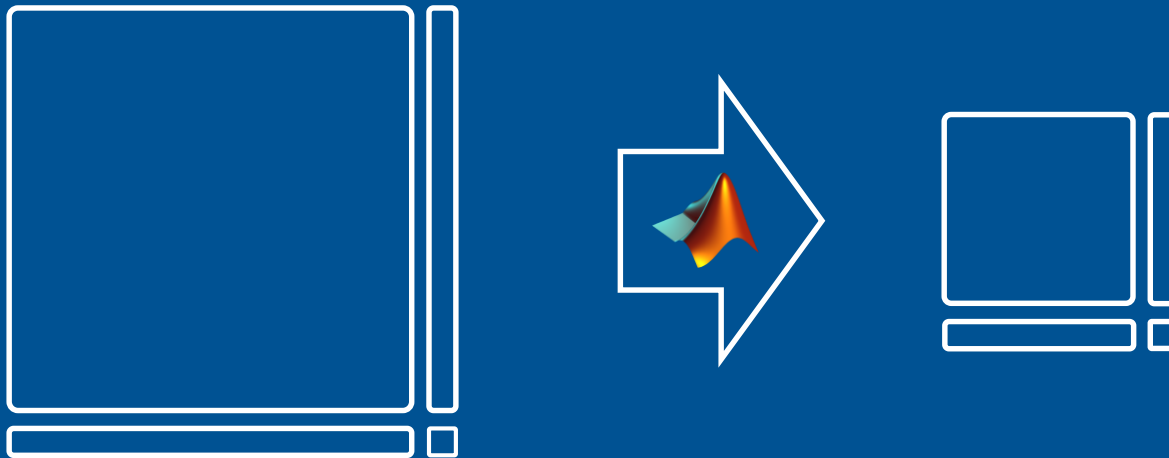


Gradient-based methods

Expressions for gradient and Hessian can be derived and used for trust-region optimization



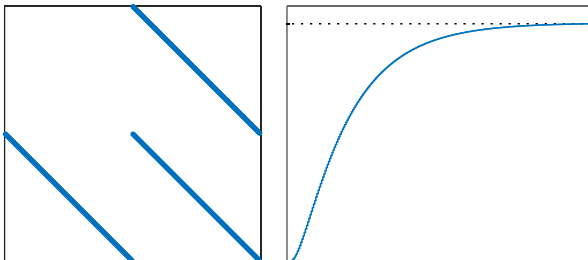
sss & sssMOR – MATLAB Toolboxes



Toolboxes for sparse, large-scale models in



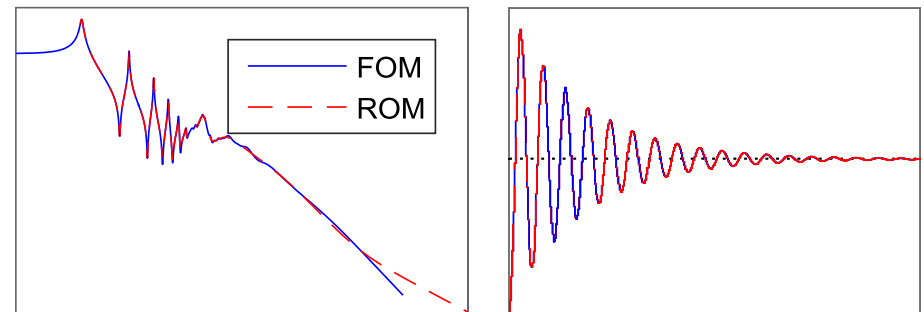
```
sys = sss(A, B, C, D, E);
```



```
bode(sys), sigma(sys)  
step(sys), impulse(sys)  
norm(sys, 2), norm(sys, inf)  
  
c2d, lsim, eigs, connect, ...
```



```
sysr = tbr(sys, n)  
sysr = rk(sys, s0)  
sysr = irka(sys, s0)  
sysr = cure(sys)  
sysr = cirka(sys, s0)  
⋮
```



Powered by: **M-M.E.S.S. toolbox** [Saak, Köhler, Benner] for Lyapunov equations

Available at www.rt.mw.tum.de/?sssMOR

[C./Cruz Varona/Jeschek/Lohmann: „**sss & sssMOR: Analysis and Reduction of Large-Scale Dynamic Systems in MATLAB**“, 2017 at-Automatisierungstechnik]



Main characteristics



- ✓ **State-space models** of very high order on a standard computer $\mathcal{O}(10^8)$
- ✓ Many Control System Toolbox functions, revisited to **exploit sparsity**
- ✓ Allows system analysis in **frequency** (`bode`, `sigma`, ...) and **time domain** (`step`, `norm`, `lsim`, ...), as well as **manipulations** (`connect`, `truncate`, ...)
- ✓ Is **compatible** with the built-in syntax
- ✓ **New functionality:** `eigs`, `residue`, `pzmap`, ...



- ✓ **Classical** (`modalMor`, `tbr`, `rk`, ...) and **state-of-the-art** (`isrk`, `irka`, `cirka`, `cure`, ...) reduction methods
- ✓ Both **highly-automatized**

```
sysr = irka(sys,n)
```


and highly-customizable

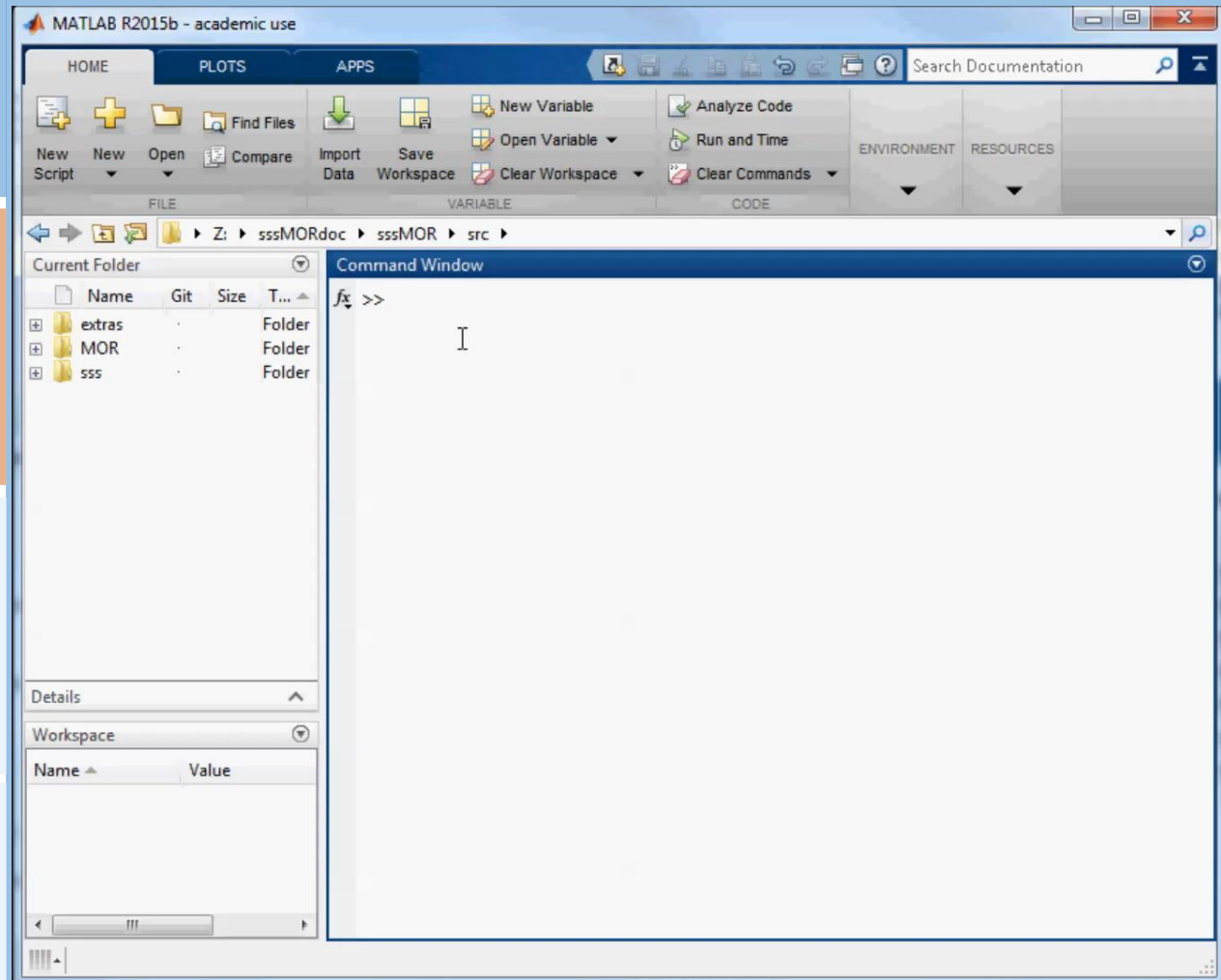
```
Opts.maxiter = 100  
Opts.tol = 1e-6  
Opts.stopcrit = 'combAll'  
Opts.verbose = true  
sysr = irka(sys,n,Opts)
```
- ✓ `solveLse` and `lyapchol` as **core functions**



Comprehensive
documentation with
examples and references

ssMOR App
graphical user interface

completely **free**
and **open source**
(contributions welcome)





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sssMOR App

Lehrstuhl für Regelungstechnik

TUM

Loading and Setting up Models | Model Order Reduction | Postprocessing and Visualization | System Analysis | About

About

Welcome to the sssMOR App

developed at the Chair of Automatic Control, TU München

Loading and Setting up Models	Load, create and save models
Model Order Reduction	Reduce models
Postprocessing and Visualization	Plot Impulse Response, Step Response, Bode Diagram, Frequency Response and Pole-Zero Map
System Analysis	Analyse models

The sssMOR App is primarily implemented for demonstration and educational purposes and does not exploit the full functionality of the sssMOR toolbox.

Further information available under: <https://www.rt.mw.tum.de/?sssMOR>

Version 1.0

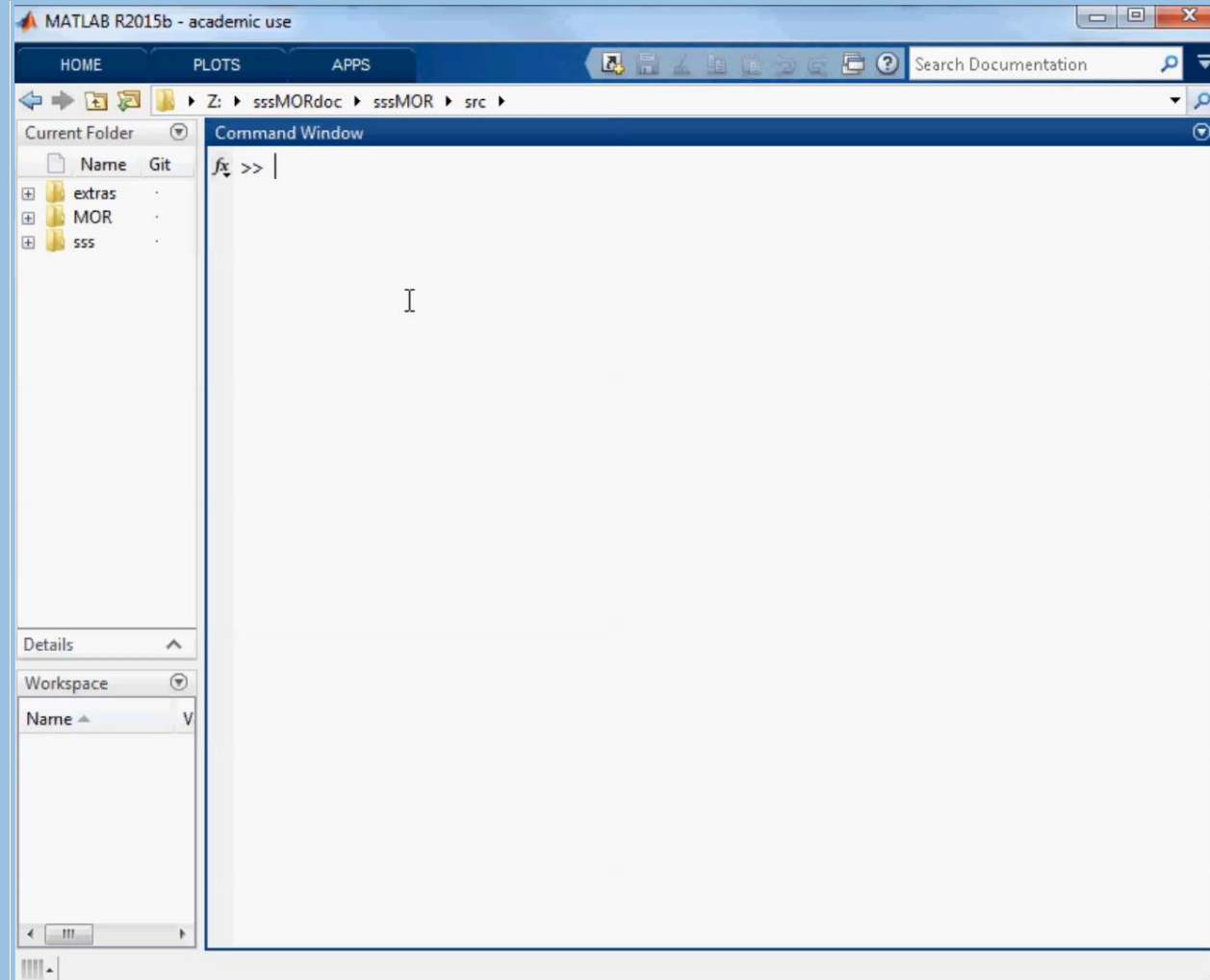
sssMOR MORLAB Chair of Automatic Control TUM



Comprehensive
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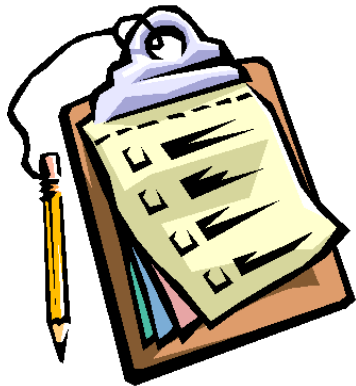


sss & sssMOR – a test case



Summary

sss & sssMOR: Analysis and reduction of large-scale dynamic systems in MATLAB



- ✓ Model reduction as projection
- ✓ Balanced truncation, IRKA
- ✓ Live demo
 - ✓ **Control System Toolbox** cannot handle sparsity
 - ✓ **sss** allows analysis of large-scale, sparse state space models
 - ✓ **sssMOR** allows the automated reduction of sss models with a variety of methods
 - ✓ **ssRed** objects can be used in MATLAB tools to efficiently design reduced order controllers



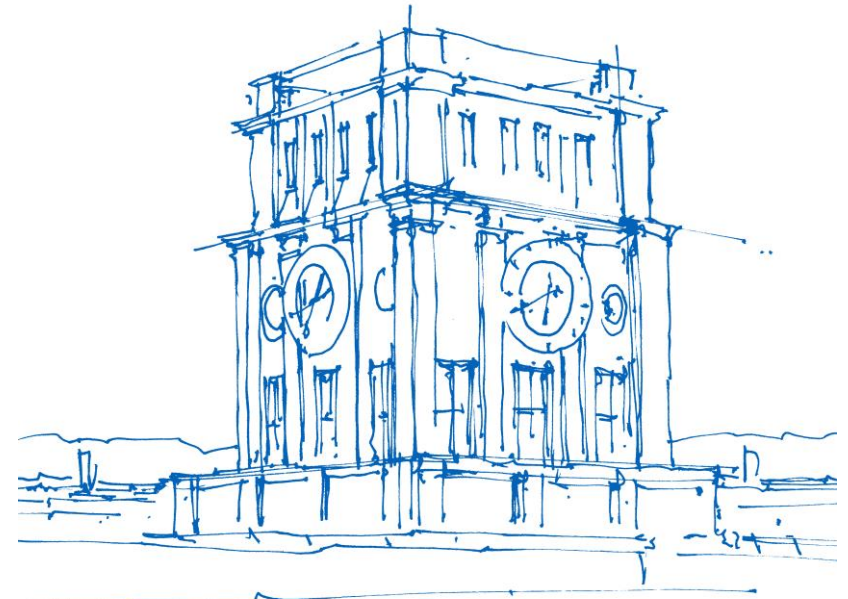
- **psssMOR** – analysis and reduction of parametric models

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related publications: “sss & sssMOR: Analysis and reduction of large-scale dynamic systems in MATLAB”, at – Automatisierungstechnik (2017)



References

- [C. et al. '17] sss & sssMOR: Analysis and reduction of large-scale dynamic systems in MATLAB
- [C./Panzer/Lohmann '16] Fast H2-optimal model order reduction exploiting the local nature of Krylov subspace methods
- [De Villemagne/Skelton '87] Model reductions using a projection formulation
- [Grimme '97] Krylov projection methods for model reduction
- [Gugercin/Antoulas/Beattie '08] H2-optimal model reduction for large-scale linear dynamical systems
- [Gugercin/Beattie '09] A trust-region method for optimal H2 model reduction
- [Meier/Luenberger '67] Approximation of linear constant systems
- [Panzer et al. '14] Greedy rational Krylov method for H2-pseudooptimal model order reduction with preservation of stability