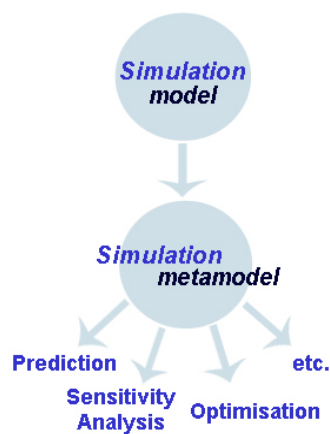


Applications of NeuroFuzzy training algorithms to simulation metamodelling

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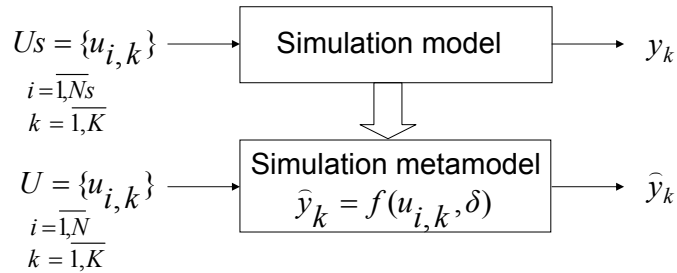
Simulation-based metamodelling



*General aim: to support
performing of simulation
projects in order:*

- to analyse the behaviour of complex simulation models itself,
- to improve their validation process, and
- to make easier an analysis of the simulation output data.

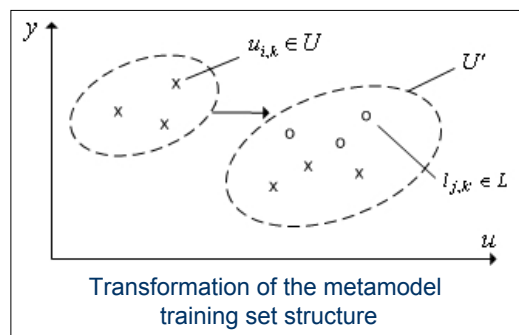
Metamodelling for Simulation Input-Output Approximations



where N_s is a number of simulation model input variables, N is a number of input variables investigated, K is a set of experimental points, and δ represents an approximation error defined by an average linear error as:

$$\delta = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K |y_k - \hat{y}_k|}{K}$$

ANN-based approximations



ANN-based simulation metamodel, $\delta' < \delta$:

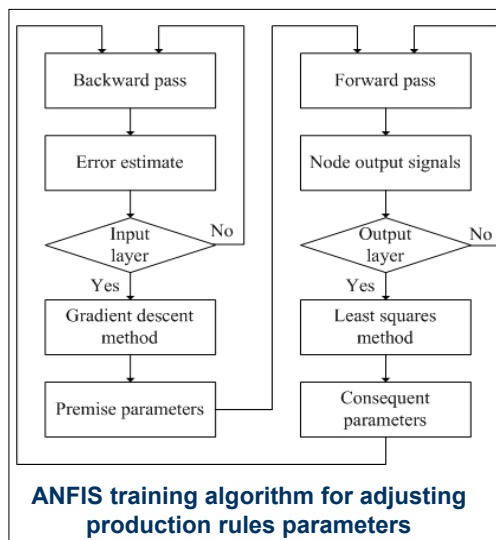
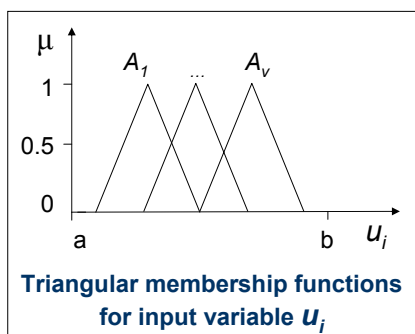
$$\hat{y}_{k'} = f'(u_{i',k'}, \delta'), i' = \overline{1, N'}, k' = \overline{1, K'}$$

where $u_{i',k'} \in U'$, $U' \subseteq U \cup L$ is the modified training set structure, $L = \{l_{j,k}\}$ is a set of derived variables, $j = 1, \dots, M$, and M is a number of derived variables.

Adaptive–Network–based Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS)

ANFIS (ANN-based metamodel) represents knowledge in the form of production rules as:

IF $g(u_i \text{ is } A_v)$ THEN $y = f(u_i)$
 where A_v are membership functions.



Transformation of the Training Set structure according to ADL model

Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ADL) model

$$y_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{j=1}^P \alpha_j y_{t-j} + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^R \beta_{ij} u_{i,t-j} + \varepsilon_t$$



Metamodel Training Set structure

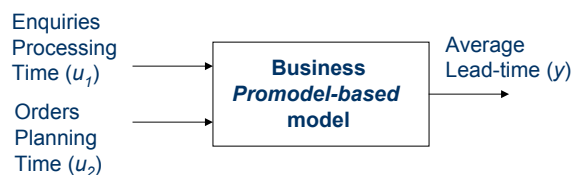
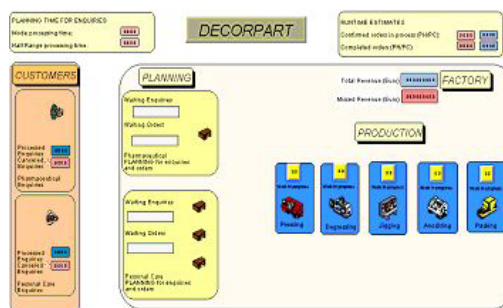
$$\{ \langle y_t, \dots, y_{t-P}, u_{1,t-1}, \dots, u_{1,t-R}, \dots, u_{N,t-1}, \dots, u_{N,t-R} \rangle \}$$

y – output variable, u – input variable,
 α, β – regression coefficients, $t-j$ – observation times,
 N – number of input variables, P, R – lag lengths,
 ε – error term.

NeuroFuzzy Training Algorithm (NFT)

- ✓ **Step 1.** ADL model identification.
- ✓ **Step 2.** Generating the training set structure according to ADL model.
- ✓ **Step 3.** Generating ANN-based metamodel structure by fuzzy production rules set.
- ✓ **Step 4.** Training simulation metamodel.
- ✓ **Step 5.** Simulation metamodel validation.

Case: Understanding relationships in the SME's business simulation model



The Black-box diagram

Testing the Proposed Algorithm (I)

Metamodel built without NFT:

Training set structure:

$$\{ \langle y_k, u_{1,k}, u_{2,k} \rangle \}, K = 17$$

Sample production rule
(16 rules):

IF (u_1 is A_2) \wedge (u_2 is B_3)

THEN $y_4 = -1549u_1 + 1037u_2 + 98.38$

where A, B, C, D represent membership functions and coefficients of linear equations are consequent parameters

Metamodel built with NFT:

Regression equation:

$$y = 9277.03 - 21.05u_1 + 4.83u_2 + 0.62(u_1)^2 + 0.41u_1u_2$$

Training set structure:

$$\{ \langle y_{k'}, u_{1',k'}, u_{2',k'}, u_{3',k'}, u_{4',k'} \rangle \}, K' = 17$$

$$u_{1'} = u_1, u_{2'} = u_2, u_{3'} = (u_1)^2, u_{4'} = u_1u_2$$

Sample production rule (256 rules):

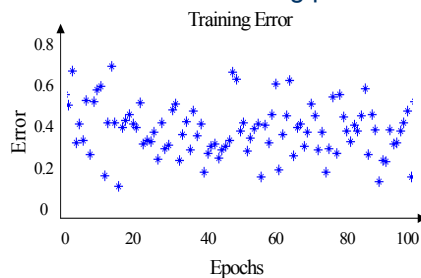
IF ($u_{1'}$ is A_2) \wedge ($u_{2'}$ is B_2) \wedge ($u_{3'}$ is C_2) \wedge

\wedge ($u_{4'}$ is D_1) THEN $\hat{y}_{4'} = 0.1004u_{1'} +$

$+ 0.257u_{2'} + 3.247u_{3'} + 8.527u_{4'} + 0.00312$

Testing the Proposed Algorithm (II)

Metamodel training process



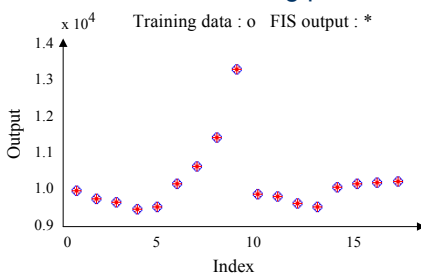
Training

ANFIS training process includes 100 epochs. At each epoch standard error of estimate is calculated.

Testing

Simulation output data is compared with metamodel (ANFIS) output.

Metamodel testing process

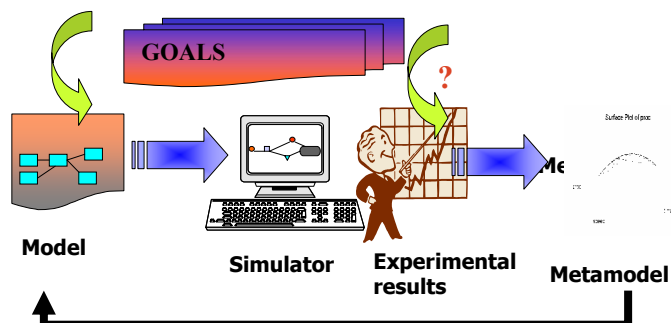


	Metamodel built without NFT algorithm	Metamodel built with NFT algorithm
Approximation Error (Test 1)	1.388	0.449
Approximation Error (Test 2)	12.038	2.644

Conclusions

1. The developed NeuroFuzzy Training (NFT) algorithm is based on application of regression models to modify the training set structure of ANN-based simulation metamodel.
2. Modified training set structure is used in metamodeling knowledge base of production rules to approximate the target functional dependency with a piece-wise linear function.
3. Application of the algorithm leads to decreasing the approximation error of simulation output data.

"Metamodels are easier to manage and provide more insight than simulation alone".



**Thank you for your
attention !**