### **Optimal Design of High-Fidelity Engineering Device Models Through Space Mapping**

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# **H-plane Waveguide Filter Design** (*Young et. al., 1963, Bakr et al., 1999*)

H-plane filter



circuit model (*Marcuvitz*, 1951)







### **H-plane Waveguide Filter Space Mapping Design**

(*Bandler et al.*, 2004)

optimal coarse model response (---)

initial fine model\* response (°)



\*the fine model exploits Agilent HFSS





# H-plane Waveguide Filter Space Mapping Design

(*Bandler et al.*, 2004)

optimal coarse model response (---)

fine model\* (○)
SMIS algorithm,
3 iterations,
4 frequency sweeps
(excluding Jacobian
estimations)



\*the fine model exploits Agilent HFSS





#### **The Space Mapping Concept** (*Bandler et al., 1994-*)







# **Explicit Space Mapping Concept**

(Bandler et al., 1994-)



used in the microwave industry (e.g., Com Dev, 2003-2004, for optimization of dielectric resonator filters and multiplexers)





#### **Space Mapping:** a Glossary of Terms

Space Mappingtransformation, link, adjustment, correction,<br/>shift (in parameters or responses)Coarse Modelsimplification or convenient representation,<br/>companion to the fine model,<br/>auxiliary representation, cheap model<br/>idealized model

Fine Model

accurate representation of system considered, device under test, component to be optimized, expensive model





#### **Space Mapping:** a Glossary of Terms

Surrogate	model, approximation or representation to be used, or to act, in place of, or as a substitute for, the system under consideration
Updated Surrogate	mapped or enhanced coarse model corrected coarse model
Surrogate Model	alternative expression for Surrogate
Target Response	response the fine model should achieve, (usually) optimal response of an idealized "coarse" model, an enhanced coarse model, or surrogate





#### **Space Mapping:** a Glossary of Terms

(Parameter/input) Space Mapping<sup>1</sup>

mapping, transformation or correction of design variables

(Response) Output Space Mapping<sup>2</sup> mapping, transformation or correction of responses

Response Surface Approximation

linear/quadratic/polynomial approximation of responses w.r.t. design variables

<sup>1</sup>concept used by Giunta *et al.* (May 16) <sup>2</sup>Natalia Alexandrov's "high-order model management" (May 16)





channel coarse model (equivalent circuit)



### channel fine model (HFSS finite element)





5-pole dielectric resonator filter













manifold multiplexer: coarse channel model (equivalent circuit) fine channel model (HFSS finite element)







#### 10-channel output multiplexer







10-channel output multiplexer







# **Implicit, Extra and Output Space Mappings**

(*Bandler et al., 2003*)







#### **Seven-Section Capacitively-Loaded Impedance Transformer Matlab Implementation** (*Bandler*, 2001)



 $R_g = 50 \Omega, C_1, \dots, C_8 = 0.025 \text{ pF}$ 68 point frequency sweep specifications  $|S_{11}| \le 0.07$  for 1 GHz  $\le \omega \le 7.7$  GHz





#### **Seven-Section Capacitively-Loaded Impedance Transformer Matlab Implementation** (*Bandler et al., 2004*)

parameter	initial solution (m)	solution reached by the SMIS algorithm (m)	solution reached by direct optimization (m)
$L_1$	0.01724138	0.01564205	0.01564205
$L_2$	0.01724138	0.01638347	0.01638347
$L_3$	0.01724138	0.01677145	0.01677145
$L_4$	0.01724138	0.01697807	0.01697807
$L_5$	0.01724138	0.01709879	0.01709879
$L_6$	0.01724138	0.01723238	0.01723238
$L_7$	0.01724138	0.01625988	0.01625988



#### **Seven-Section Capacitively-Loaded Impedance Transformer Matlab Implementation** (*Bandler et al., 2004*)







#### **Optimization methods used on the Section Capacitively-Loaded Impedance Transformer** (*Bandler et al., 2004*)

method	number of iterations	number of fine model evaluations
fminimax*	14	153
HASM	25	26
Hald-Madsen	13	13
SMIS	5	6

\*the fminimax routine available in the Matlab Optimization Toolbox





# **Implicit and Output Space Mappings**

(Bandler et al., 2003)







#### **Single Resonator Filter** (*Bakr et. al, 2002*)

design of *d* and *W* with the waveguide dimensions fixed (a = 60 mm and L = 150 mm)

Matlab implemented 2D TLM simulator is used (Bakr 2004)







#### **Single Resonator Filter SM Design** (*Bandler et al., 2005*)

3.0 GHz  $\leq \omega \leq 5.0$  GHz with 0.1GHz step (21 points)

design parameters  $x_f = [d \ W]^T$ 

preassigned parameter  $x = \varepsilon_r$ 

#### **Fine Model**

dx = dy = 1 mm  $\Delta d = 2dx, \Delta W = dy$  Nx = 150 Ny = 30Johns boundary

#### **Coarse Model**

$$dx = dy = 5 \text{ mm}$$
  
 $\Delta d = 2dx, \Delta W = dy$   
 $Nx = 30$   
 $Ny = 6$   
absorbing boundary at 4 GHz





#### Single Resonator Filter SM Design (Bandler et al., 2005)







#### Single Resonator Filter SM Design (Bandler et al., 2005)







#### Single Resonator Filter Final SM Design (Bandler et al., 2005)







#### **Star Distribution for SM-based Modeling** (*Bandler et al., 2001*)

2n+1 points are used for a problem with *n* design parameters







#### **SM-based Model**







#### **SM**-based Modeling: Optimization (Parameter Extraction)







#### **SM-based Modeling: Test Phase**







### **Generic SM Surrogate (Mapped Coarse Model)** (*Bandler et al., 2005*)

$$R_{s}(x,A,B,c,d) = A \cdot R_{c}(B \cdot x + c) + d$$

parameter extraction

$$(\overline{A}, \overline{B}, \overline{c}, \overline{d}) = \arg\min_{(A, B, c, d)} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \| R_f(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) - R_s(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}, A, B, c, d) \|$$

all the models are defined as

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{si}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{R}_{s}(\boldsymbol{x}, \overline{A}, \overline{B}, \overline{c}, \overline{d})$$

for *i* =1, 2, 3, 4





#### **SM-based Model Enhancement** (*Bandler et al., 2005*)

model	constraint	PE parameters
<b>R</b> <sub>c</sub>	$\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{I}_n,  \boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{0}_{n \times 1}, \\ \boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{I}_m, \text{ and } \boldsymbol{d} = \boldsymbol{0}_{m \times 1}$	N/A
$\boldsymbol{R}_{s1}$	$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{I}_m$ , and $\boldsymbol{d} = \boldsymbol{0}_{m \times 1}$	<b>B</b> and <b>c</b>
$\boldsymbol{R}_{s2}$	$\boldsymbol{d} = \boldsymbol{0}_{m \times 1}$	<b>B</b> , <b>c</b> , and <b>A</b>
$\boldsymbol{R}_{s3}$	$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{I}_m$	<b>B</b> , <b>c</b> , and <b>d</b>
<b>R</b> <sub>s4</sub>	unconstrained	<b>B</b> , <b>c</b> , <b>A</b> , and <b>d</b>

 $A = diag\{a_1, ..., a_m\}$ 





#### **Space Mapping Example Using Agilent ADS: Microstrip Transformer** (*Bandler et al., 2004*)







#### **Microstrip Transformer SM Modeling Error**

#### w.r.t. Sonnet em fine model

ADS coarse model  $\boldsymbol{R}_c$ 

**SM**-based surrogate  $R_{s4}$ 







# Microstrip Right-Angle Bend

(*Bandler et al.*, 2001)







#### Microstrip Right-Angle Bend (Bandler et al., 2005)

10 random test points response error w.r.t. Sonnet em fine model



**SM**-based surrogate  $R_{s4}$ 







#### **Agilent Technologies ADS Space Mapping Framework** for Microwave Modeling

SM-based surrogate methodology for RF and microwave CAD

implemented and verified entirely in ADS

easy to switch between the surrogates in the ADS schematic

easy to use as a library model

good accuracy





#### Work in Progress: Convergence Theory, Algorithms and Software for SM-based Optimization Algorithms

to obtain convergence results for the original, the output and the implicit  $\frac{SM}{SM}$ 

to unify the formulation of the SM optimization concept and to classify algorithms

to formulate new and robust SM optimization algorithms

to develop new SM modeling methodologies

to develop a microwave engineering oriented and general purpose tool for SM optimization/modeling (*Bandler Corporation, 2005*)



#### Preliminary Announcement SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SURROGATE MODELING AND SPACE MAPPING FOR ENGINEERING OPTIMIZATION

John Bandler and Kaj Madsen, Organizers

Thursday, November 9, to Saturday, November 11, 2006 Technical University of Denmark Lyngby, Denmark

Invited speakers to be announced





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