RFVLSI Lab

Tutorial – Performing Model Fitting and Circuit Optimization by CMAES and LSQNONLIN Functions

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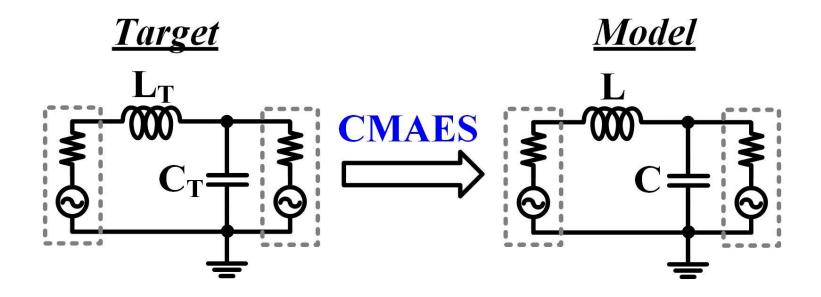
Outline

- Introduction
 - What are CMAES and LSQNONLIN?
 - How does optimizer help?
- **Example**
 - CMAES LC Network Model Fitting
 - CMAES LCL Network Model Fitting
 - **CMAES Supplement**
- Different Optimizers
- Performance Comparison

Introduction

- What is CMAES?
 - CMAES stands for Covariance Matrix Adaptation Evolution Strategy
 - It solves numerical optimization of non-linear or non-convex continuous optimization problems
- **▶** What is LSQNONLIN?
 - ► LSQNONLIN solves nonlinear least-squares problems
- How does these optimizers help?
 - In circuit design field, CMAES can be used in
 - Model Fitting
 - Circuit Optimization

- Target is the real network needed to be fitted
 - Our *Target* has $L_T = 100 pH$ and $C_T = 250 fF$
- **By means of CMAES to fit out target**
 - ▶ The main goal is to fit the s parameters (SP Simulation)



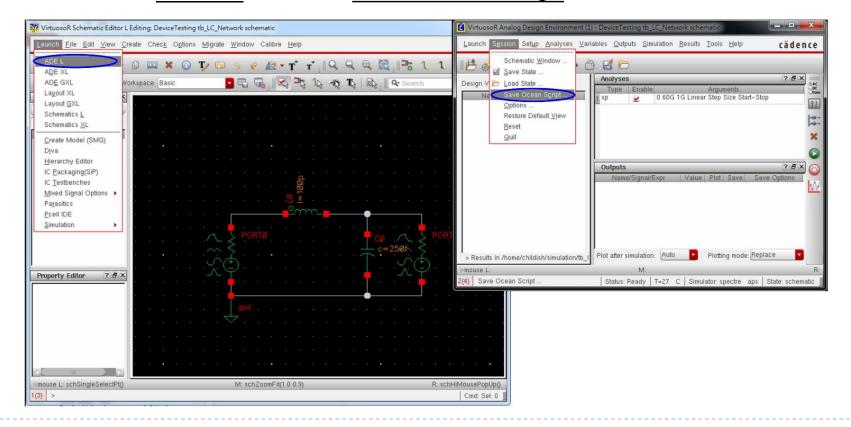
- Several programs are required in the model fitting flow
- **▶** Two Ocean Scripts
 - ▶ 1. Target (Named as *schematic.ocn*)
 - schematic.ocn outputs the target sp data called schematic_sp.txt
 - ▶ 2. Model (Names as *schematic_Fit.ocn*)
 - ▶ schematic_Fit.ocn outputs the fitting sp data called schematic_Fit_sp.txt

Matlab Program

- Start SpectreRF simulation on both schematic.ocn and schematic_Fit.ocn
- Calculate the difference between two sp data
 - **▶** The difference is called "Result"
- **CMAES minimizes "Result"**
- ▶ Once the task is done, the program returns the fitting values

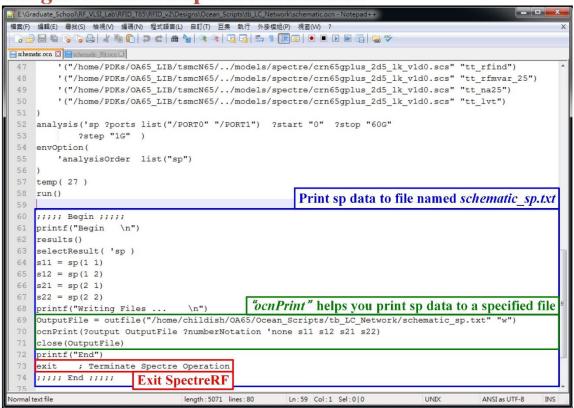
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- ▶ Step 1: Set <u>Target</u> Ocean scripts
 - ► Create schematic \Rightarrow Click \underline{ADE} \Rightarrow Setting simulation environment \Rightarrow Click $Session \Rightarrow$ Click $Save\ Ocean\ Script$

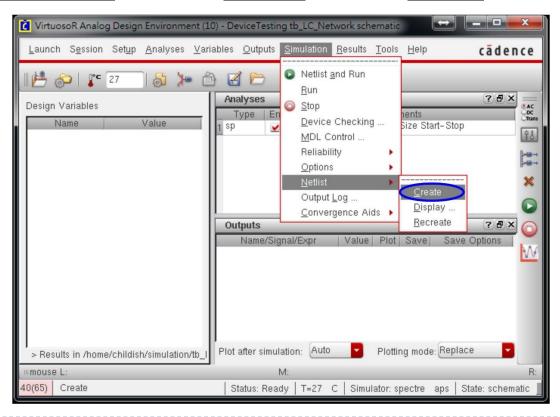


- ▶ Step 1: Set <u>Target</u> Ocean scripts (Cont,)
 - ▶ Add instructions for printing sp data to *schematic_sp.txt*

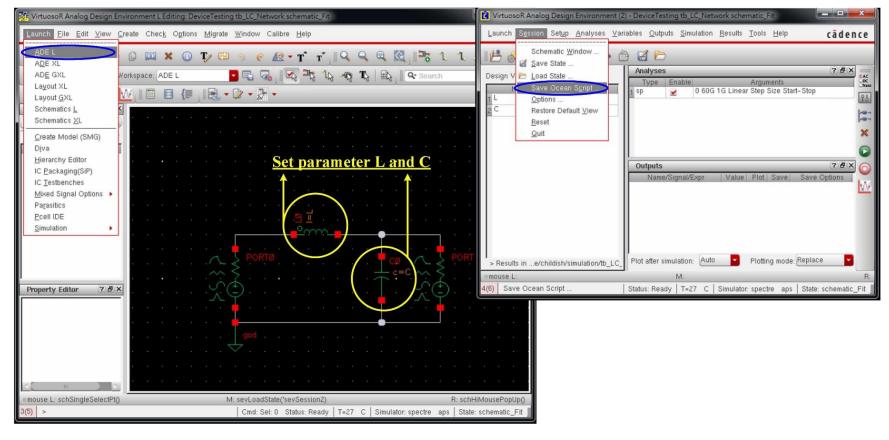
Target Ocean script schematic.ocn



- ▶ Step 2: Create <u>Target</u> Netlist
 - ► Schematic \Rightarrow Click \underline{ADE} \Rightarrow Setting simulation environment \Rightarrow Click $\underline{Simulation}$ \Rightarrow Click $\underline{Netlist}$ \Rightarrow Click \underline{Create}

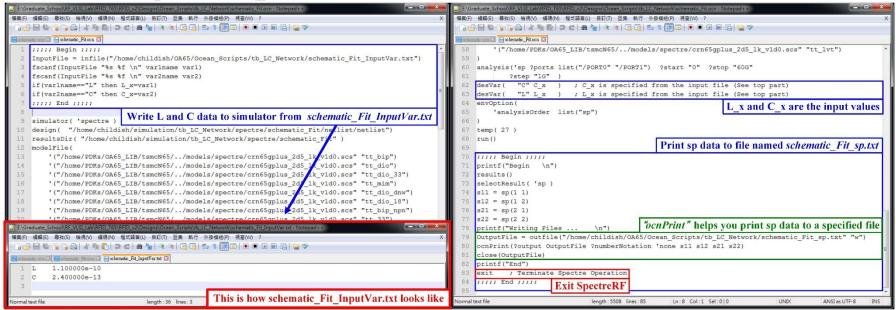


- ▶ Step 3: Set *Model* Ocean scripts
 - Set parameters and save Ocean scripts



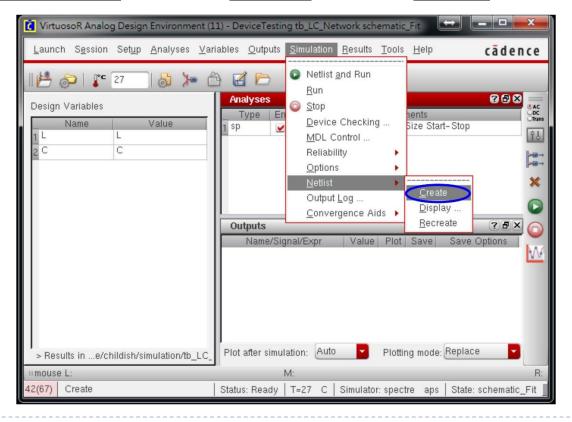
- ▶ Step 3: Set *Model* Ocean scripts (*Cont*,)
 - Give input data from schematic_Fit_InputVar.txt
 - Top Part \Rightarrow Access input data
 - **►** Tail Part ⇒ Print sp data to schematic_Fit_sp.txt

Model Ocean script schematic Fit.ocn



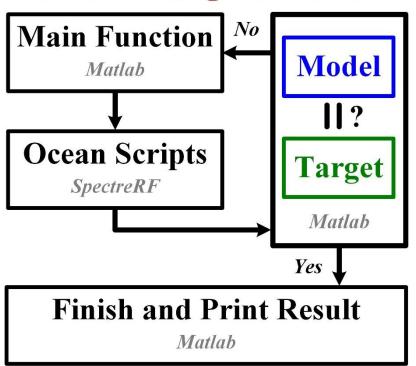
Top Part Tail Part

- ▶ Step 4: Create *Model* Netlist
 - ► Schematic \Rightarrow Click \underline{ADE} \Rightarrow Setting simulation environment \Rightarrow Click $\underline{Simulation}$ \Rightarrow Click $\underline{Netlist}$ \Rightarrow Click \underline{Create}

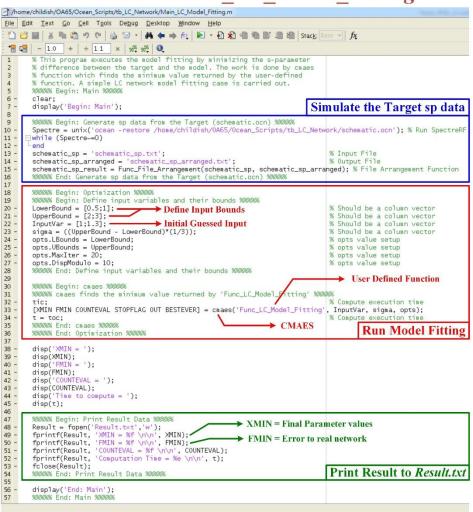


Step 5: Matlab Program

Model Fitting Flow Chart

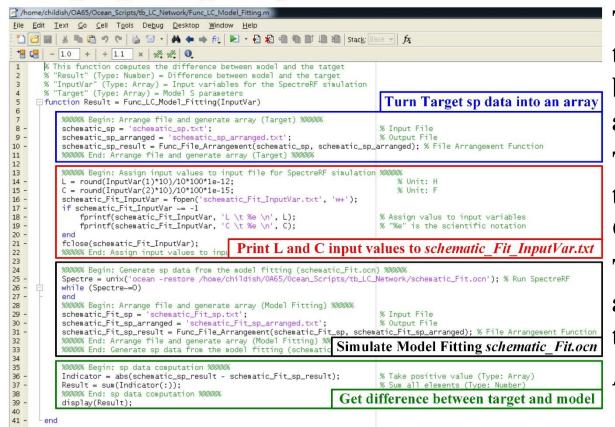


Main Function: Main LC Model Fitting.m



▶ Step 5: Matlab Program (*Cont*,)

Func_LC_Model_Fitting.m



This function compares the sp data difference between the real network and the model

The difference result is then returned back to CMAES

Then, CMAES generates another input values to this function

And so on...

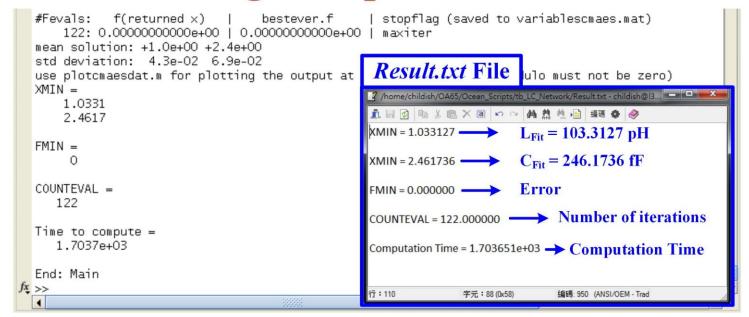
- Step 5: Matlab Program (Cont,)
 - This function turns sp data into an array so that we can easily manipulate the data

Func_File_Arrangement.m

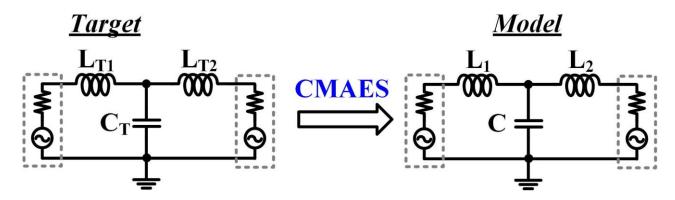
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File Edit Text Go Cell Tools Debug Desktop Window Help
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 % This function rearranges the sp file generated by SpectreRF to an array
       % type file and generate the sp data in array "OutputArray"
       % "OutputArray" (Type: Array) = Result data array
% "Input_String" (Type: String) = Name of the input file (Before rearranged)
% "Output_String" (Type: String) = Name of the output file
     function OutputArray = Func_File_Arrangement(Input_String, Output_String)
                                                                                       % Open the orginal file from ocnPrint (Call it A)
            InputFile = fopen(Input_String);
 8 -
            OutputFile = fopen(Output_String, 'w');
                                                                                       % Open a new file. Save new data to this file (Call it B)
            Count = 0;
                                                                                       % Top 3 lines in File A are not desired
            while ~feof(InputFile)
                                                                                       % Check End of File
                Line = fget1(InputFile);
                                                                                       % Get line information
12 -
                Count = Count + 1;
13 -
                                                                                       % Top 4 lines in File A are not desired
                if Count > 4
                    fprintf(OutputFile, '%s\n', Line);
14 -
                                                                                       % Write data to File B
15 -
                                                                                       % Move on to the next line (while)
                    continue:
                end
17 -
            fclose(InputFile);
19 -
            fclose(OutputFile);
20
            %%%%% Begin: Turn the sp file into an array type %%%%%
            Content = fileread(Output_String);
22 -
23 -
            Parsed = textscan(Content, '%f complex( %f , %f ) complex( %f , %f ) complex( %f , %f ) complex( %f , %f )');
24 -
            Parsed 1 = Parsed{1,1};
                                                                                       % Frequency
            Parsed_2 = Parsed{1,2};
25 -
                                                                                       % Real(S11)
            Parsed_3 = Parsed{1,3};
                                                                                      % Imaq(S11)
            Parsed_4 = Parsed{1,4};
                                                                                      % Real(S12)
            Parsed_5 = Parsed{1.5};
                                                                                      % Imag(S12)
29 -
            Parsed_6 = Parsed{1,6};
                                                                                       % Real(S21
30 -
            Parsed_7 = Parsed{1,7};
                                                                                      % Imag(S21)
31 -
            Parsed_8 = Parsed{1.8};
32 -
            Parsed_9 = Parsed{1,9};
33 -
            OutputArray = [Parsed_2+i*Parsed_3 Parsed_4+i*Parsed_5 Parsed_6+i*Parsed_7 Parsed_8+i*Parsed_9];
34
            %%%% End: Turn the sp file into an array type %%%%%
```

- ▶ Step 6: Check *Result.txt*
 - ▶ After the program is complete, check the *Result.txt* file
 - Use the modeled values to run sp simulation and confirm the correctness

Model Fitting Complete!!

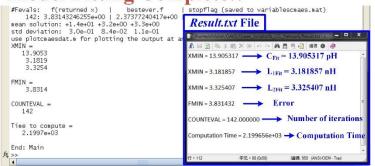


- ► Flow is the same as the previous example except for adjusting the input variable information (LC⇒LCL)
 - Out Target has $L_{T1} = L_{T2} = 3.19 nH$ and $C_T = 14 pF$



- Model Fitting Result:
 - $L_1 = 3.181857 nH$
 - $L_2 = 3.325407 \, nH$
 - C = 13.905317 pH





CMAES – Supplement

- **▶** How to apply CMAES to other applications?
 - ▶ CMAES needs an user-defined function, for instance
 - Result = Func_Example(InputVar)
 - ► InputVar is an array which contains your input information
 - Result is a number which is returned to CMAES
 - CMAES targets on minimizing Result
- For example, if one would like to maximize the efficiency of a rectifier
 - Set $Result = -Efficiency = -\left(\frac{P_{Out}}{P_{In}}\right)$
 - **CMAES** minimizes this *Result* so that the best efficiency can be found

Different Optimizers

For Example, using LSQNONLIN

► TolX

 Termination tolerance on XMIN (Cannot be too small)

▶ TolFun

Termination tolerance on the function value

DiffMinChange

 Minimum change in variables (Cannot be too small)

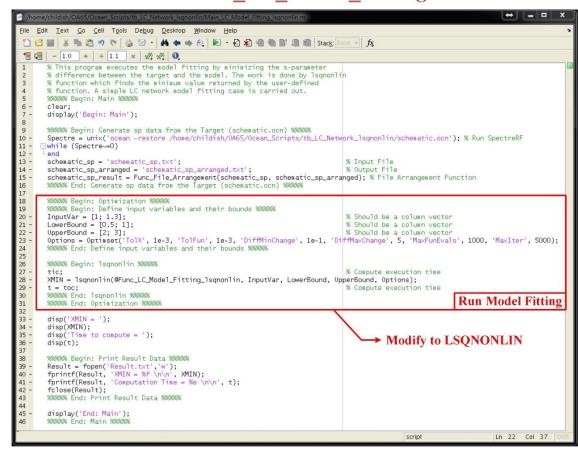
MaxFunEvals

Maximum function evaluations

MaxIter

Maximum iterations

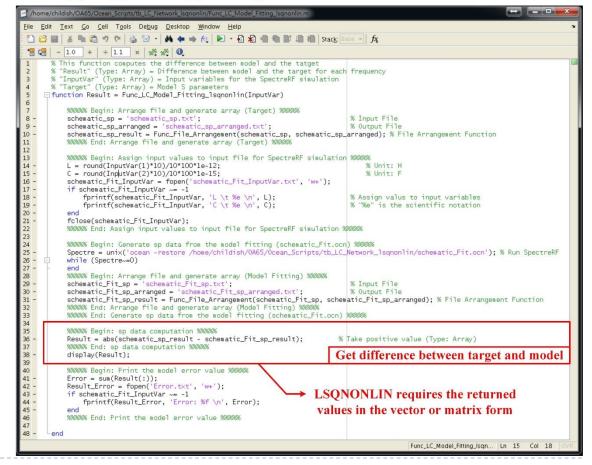
Main Function: Main LC Model Fitting.m



Different Optimizers

- **▶ LSQNONLIN** asks for results in vector or matrix form
- LSQNONLIN also minimize the *Result*
- From CMAES
 to LSQNONLIN,
 one only has to
 modify the code
 in the red part

Func_LC_Model_Fitting.m



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Different Optimizers

Notes for using LSQNONLIN

- **Be** careful in choosing the parameters in *Optimset*, they influence a lot in the overall computation time and in whether the program converges or not
- **LSQNONLIN** is a suitable function in the model fitting case
- Guessed value influences the computation time a lot when using LSQNONLIN optimizer as proven below:

LSQNONLIN	Case 1	Case 2
Target	LC Network Fitting: $(100, 250)$ in the unit of (pH, fF)	
Guessed Value	(100, 130)	(80, 220)
Lower Bound	(50, 100)	(50, 100)
Upper Bound	(200, 300)	(200, 300)
Result	(102.61, 249.88)	(98.00, 248.03)
Computation Time	4.28 minutes	2.4 minutes

Performance Comparison

▶ LC network fitting using CMAES and LSQNONLIN

	CMAES	LSQNONLIN
Target	(100, 250) in the unit of (pH, fF)	
Guessed Value	(100, 130)	(100, 130)
Lower Bound	(50, 100)	(50, 100)
Upper Bound	(200, 300)	(200, 300)
Result	(102.78, 247.89)	(102.61, 249.88)
Computation Time	29.38 minutes	4.28 minutes

▶ For the model fitting task, using LSQNONLIN is much more efficient as proven here

Performance Comparison

▶ LCL network fitting using CMAES and LSQNONLIN

	CMAES	LSQNONLIN
Target	(14, 3.19, 3.19) in the unit of (pF, nH, nH)	
Guessed Value	(10, 3, 3)	(10, 3, 3)
Lower Bound	(5, 1, 1)	(5, 1, 1)
Upper Bound	(20, 5, 5)	(20, 5, 5)
Result	(13.9053, 3.1819, 3.3254)	(14.0211, 3.2262, 3.2263)
Computation Time	37.06 minutes	8.15 minutes

▶ For the model fitting task, using LSQNONLIN is much more efficient as proven here