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Neural network system identification in noise-amplifier flows: an experimental study using optical-flow PIV data

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Abstract

A neural-network system identification method along with a standard proper orthogonal decomposition was implemented to identify dynamical systems of typical noise-amplifier flows: the transitional flat plate boundary layer in the presence of the Tollmien-Schlichting instability and the backward-facing step flow. The influence of the sensor nature and the number of snapshots on the success of the network training and validation is discussed.

Keywords: neural networks, flow control, Particle Image Velocimetry

1 Introduction

It is now possible to make Real-Time 2D2C Particle Image Velocimetry (RT-PIV) using an optical flow algorithm running on a GPU (Graphics Processor Unit) [1]. It gives the opportunity to use data extracted from the instantaneous velocity fields, like vorticity or instantaneous recirculation bubble area, as inputs for closed-loop flow control experiments [2]. Both Backward-Facing Step (BFS) and Flat-Plate Boundary Layer (BL) flows have been studied in the same low-Reynolds number hydrodynamic channel driven by gravity, designed to minimize upstream perturbations.

2 Noise-amplifier flows

Noise-amplifier flows even globally stable, amplify the upstream unknown random environment perturbations that penetrate the shear layer via a receptivity process. These disturbances are convected downstream and amplified until they break into turbulent fluid motion. Typical cases are the transitional Flat-Plate BL and the BFS flows. Guzman et al. computationally [3] and Varon et al. [4] experimentally, identified a state-space model of the full field dynamics in the form of Proper Orthogonal Decomposition coefficients, using local sensor information in a statistical learning N4SID identification method. The method is promising but not well-adapted to noisy experimental flows and has a strong computational cost. Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) can also be used for the identification of the full field dynamics from local sensors but in a more flexible and intrinsically non-linear way.

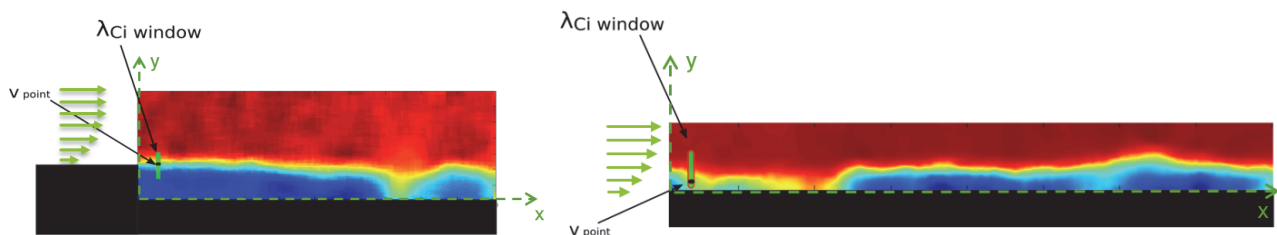


Fig. 1 PIV window and local visual sensors in the BFS flow (left) and transitional flat plate flow (right).

2 Neural network identification

ANNs can provide a multiple-input multiple-output non-linear mapping of a M-dimensional dynamical input variable and an N-dimensional output. The simplest ANN architecture consists of one non-linear hidden layer and one linear layer. Each hidden layer neuron is a non-linear function of linear combinations of its inputs, using a weight and a bias for each input. The network is given an amount of data for the so-called training or

learning process and a new data-set for the validation process, to avoid overfitting. ANNs are of increasing interest in fluid mechanics for modelling and model order reduction [5]. Focused Time-Delay Neural Networks (FTDNN) are standard feed-forward architectures along with a tapped time-delay in the sensor (input). A simple scheme of the architecture is shown in Fig. 2. The time-delay and the number of neurons in the hidden layer are two free parameters to be chosen accordingly to improve training and validation fit. The choice of sensor is critical for the success of the identification. The combination of the sum of the swirling strength (λ_{ci}) criterion in a window together with the local vertical fluctuation velocity as seen in Fig. 1 were found to be the best inputs. As seen in Fig. 3, the presented ANN approach is proved successful for the identification of the POD coefficients time-series and the reconstruction of the velocity fields. The combination of swirling strength criterion together with the local upstream vertical velocity proved to be the best sensor. The identification method is ideal to be used in a model-free control scheme, for example with the use of a genetic programming-created control law [6] in order to minimize the fluctuation energy of the system.

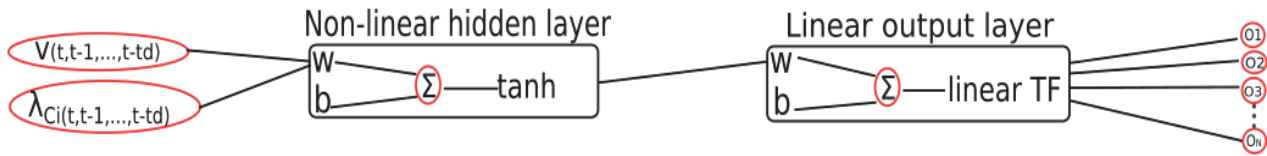


Fig. 2 A shallow time delay neural-network mapping local PIV sensor-variables (velocity and swirling strength criterion) to N global POD coefficients of the full field dynamics.

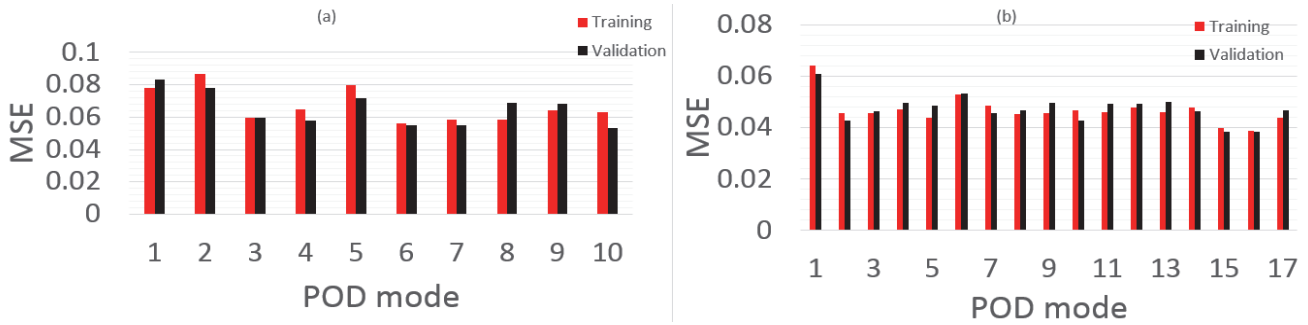


Fig. 3 Training and validation time series mean squared identification fit error of the global POD coefficients containing 80% of the total energy for BFS flow for $Re_H=1385$ (a) and for transitional flat plate flow (b).

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